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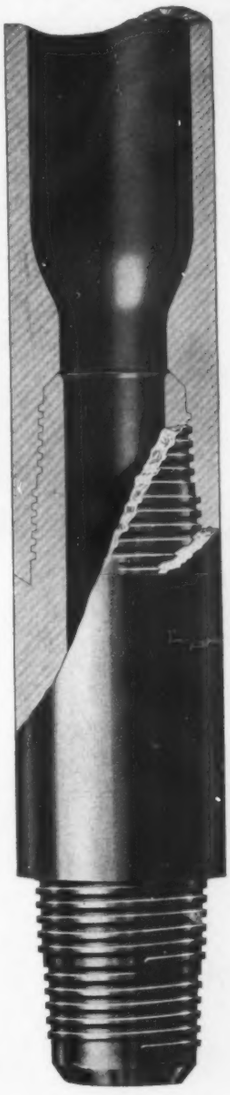

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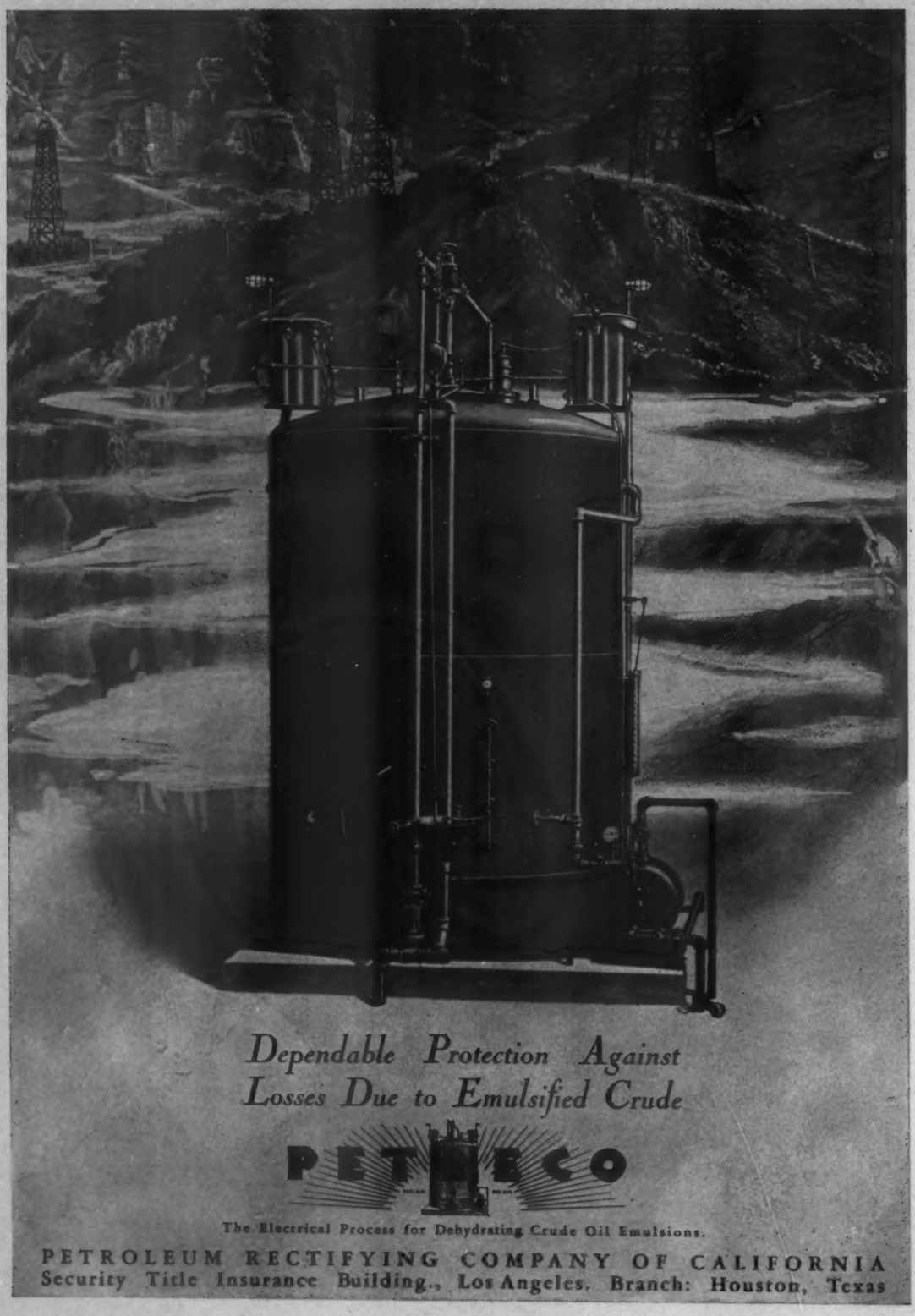

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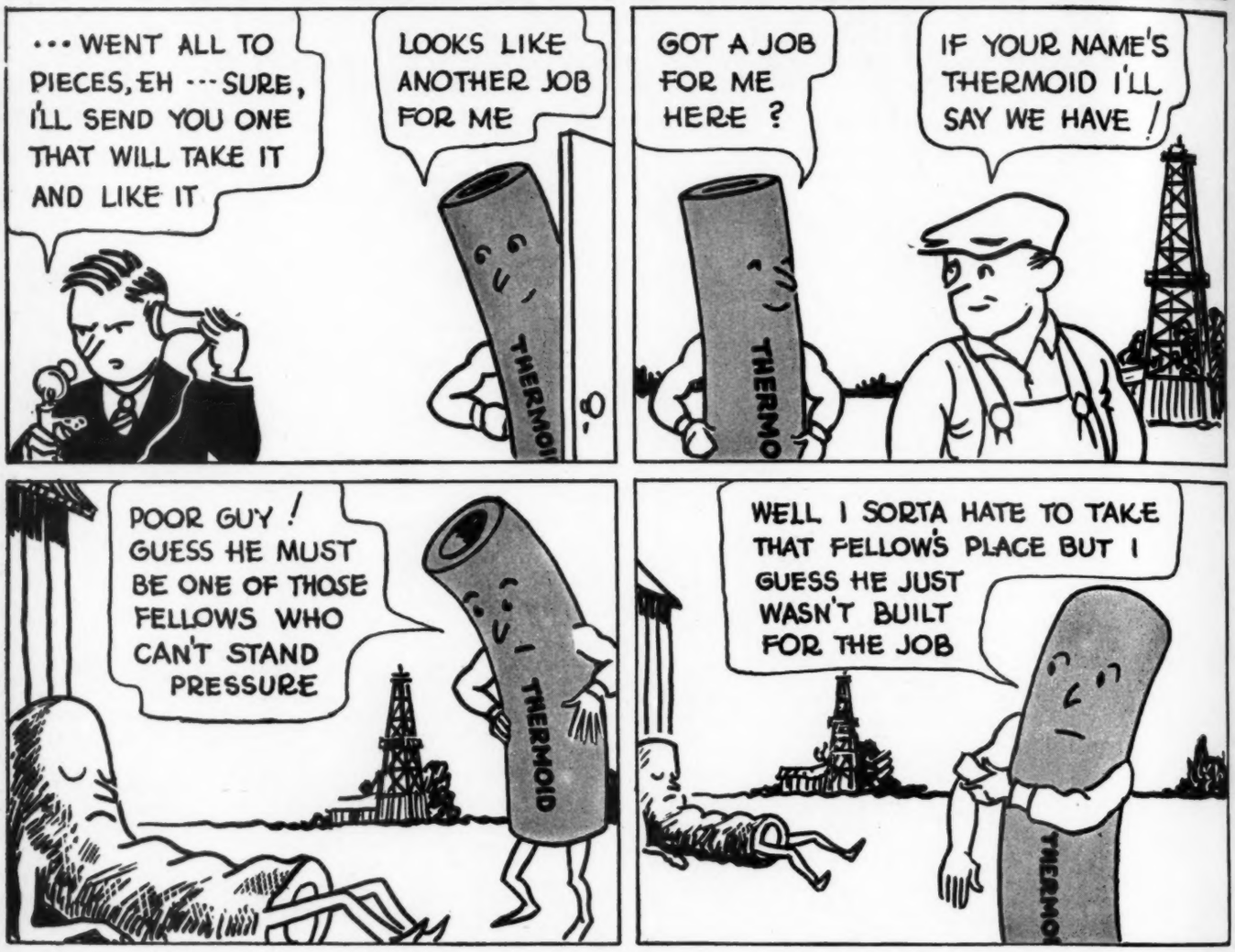
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Oil Industry Passing Through Crisis From Which Quick and Sound Recovery Is Anticipated

By ANDREW M. ROWLEY

DESPITE the fact crude prices throughout Mid-Continent, coastal and Middle Western states areas have been reduced drastically because of overproduction, the average output last week approaching the record high established in August, 1929, there is a definite and pronounced feeling conditions will improve quite appreciably within the very near future. Many pin their hopes on some influence the Federal Government may exert to bring order out of chaos in East Texas, the admitted cause of the industry's troubles. But, close students of the situation, taking a broad view of conditions and looking more to the future, are convinced the present production in the East Texas Field will hasten sound stability for the industry without the possibility of artificiality which might be contained in some other solution.

Many claims have been advanced as to what East Texas will do when the flush is off and wells are put on the pump. All are more or less conjectures but the fact remains there are wells on the pump right now in the older section of that field, or section oldest in point of development and production, which are not making and, it is said, cannot make even the 20-bbl. per day marginal well allowable. Bottom hole pressures in the field are dropping rapidly and disinterested engineers have reported the flow life of the field is being lessened very materially by the excessive production.

The 25-cent price prevailing throughout the Mid-Continent area will not last long. Buyers cannot increase this price as long as East Texas is running wild so better prices now, as heretofore, depend almost solely on what is done in East Texas. Oil men have spent much time and money protesting the present allowable in East Texas although they all know allowables in that field have meant little or nothing as far as the actual production is concerned.

The oil industry is going through one of its most trying periods right now but the situation is much like the crisis of a serious illness —definite and permanent improvement occurs as soon as the crisis is passed. The industry has been seriously ill for a long time but if it has strength enough left to sit tight in the boat for a comparatively brief period longer, the picture will have changed quite materially. And just as soon as operators in East Texas realize that field is slipping and their properties are no longer capable of producing the excessive quantities of crude oil which they have been running, all will become strict converts to the idea of producing under best engineering practice to obtain the maximum ultimate recovery.

Crude Oil Production in the United States

Estimated daily average production for the week ending May 6, and a comparison with previous week and one year ago, follows:

	May 6	Apr. 29	May 7,1932
Oklahoma—			
Oklahoma City	180,985	120,985	134,985
Seminole-St. Louis	88,615	100,915	113,720
Remainder of State	195,465	198,325	207,510
Total Oklahoma	465,065	420,225	456,215
East Texas—			
Lathrop	420,595	279,975	127,852
Kilgore	300,430	198,025	105,889
Joiner	283,415	211,680	108,745
Total East Texas	1,004,440	689,680	342,486
West Texas	161,254	157,862	179,910
North Central Texas	74,115	75,247	73,262
Texas Panhandle	47,009	48,335	51,195
East Central Texas	58,597	58,410	56,355
Gulf Coast—Texas	168,961	151,315	105,424
Southwest Texas	53,910	52,612	57,271
Total State of Texas	1,568,286	1,233,461	865,903
Kansas	117,140	115,840	94,110
North Louisiana	28,390	28,120	29,695
Gulf Coast—Louisiana	41,156	41,944	37,393
Arkansas	30,125	30,410	34,590
Eastern Fields	105,000	105,000	119,000
Rocky Mountain area	74,877	73,820	84,505
California—			
Santa Fe Springs	54,500	54,250	65,750
Long Beach	73,000	71,000	82,500
Playa Del Rey	11,750	12,000	18,000
Elwood	13,500	13,000	16,500
Kettleman Hills	56,250	61,750	65,000
Remainder of State	263,500	264,500	271,750
Total California	472,500	476,500	519,500
Total United States	2,902,539	2,525,320	2,240,911

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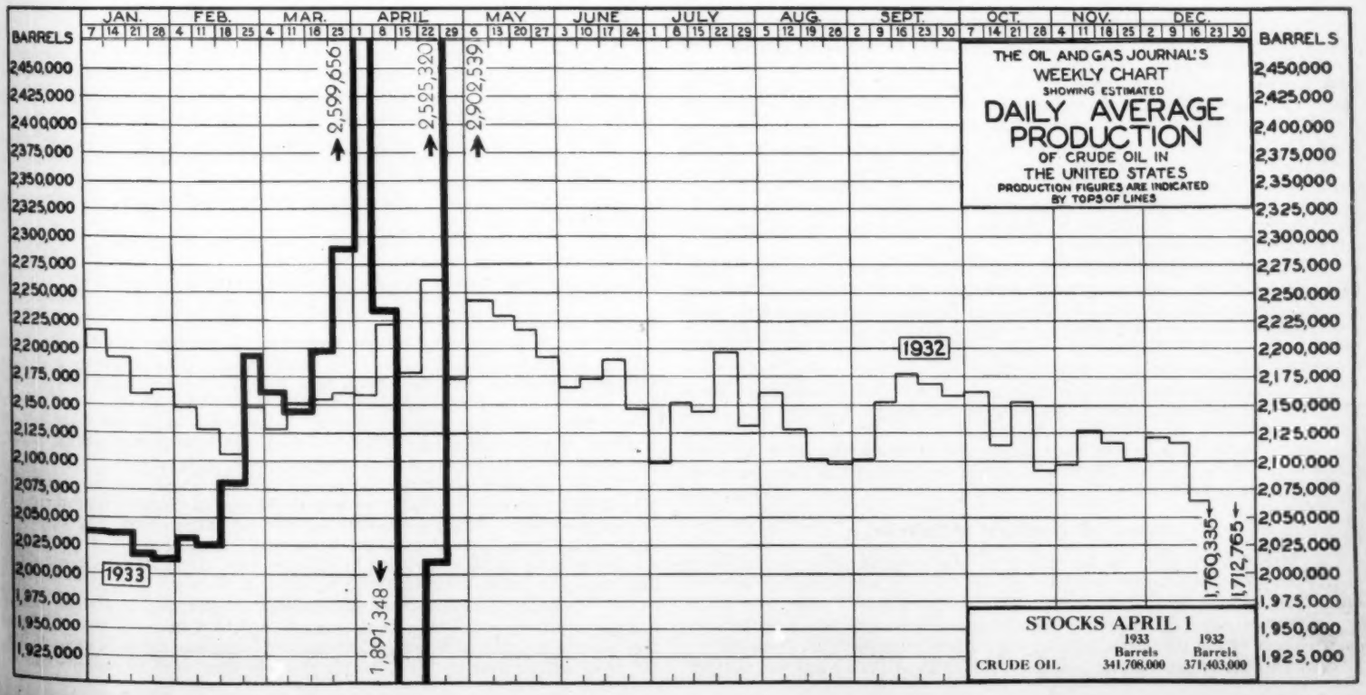


Sweeping Provisions of Proposed Legislation for Federal Control of the Petroleum Industry

By A. E. MOCKLER
New York Bureau, The Oil and Gas Journal

NEW YORK, May 8.—Directors of the American Petroleum Institute met here today for a general discussion of various bills now pending and proposed at Washington for broadening the powers of the Secretary of the Interior and establishing governmental control over production of petroleum in the United States. No action was taken by the Institute and the directors adjourned until Thursday morning pending a thorough study of the general industries bill and its possible effects upon the problems of the industry.

Reports that the failure of the directors to reach a decision today was due to opposition that had risen among some interests in the industry to the proposals of the bill as it exists were unofficially denied and it was emphasized that the Institute's delay in placing itself on record was due entirely to the feeling that a more comprehensive study of the general industries bill was essential before the oil industry could make any recommendations or suggestions to the administration. It is reported, however, that a committee of general counsel representing leading companies may submit to the administration a tentative bill outlining the industry's suggestions for restoring stability to the oil trade. Amos L. Beaty is chairman of this committee.

C. B. Ames presided at today's meeting and submitted his resignation as president, which was accepted. Judge Ames will return to The Texas Company as chairman of the board succeeding R. C. Holmes resigned.

A special nominating committee was appointed to select a candidate for president to succeed Judge Ames, this committee consisting of Walter C. Teagle, Harry F. Sinclair, D. J. Moran, E. G. Seubert, J. Edgar Pew, Wirt Franklin and Herbert L. Pratt. The committee will report its selection to the board at its meeting in Tulsa on May 17.

Directors attending today's meeting were as follows: Richard Airey, C. B. Ames, C. E. Arnott, T. H. Barton, Amos L. Beaty, Axtell J. Byles, F. R. Coates, W. N. Davis, Henry M. Dawes, O. D. Donnell, J. Frank Drake, F. S. Fales, W. H. Ferguson, Wirt Franklin, H. R. Gallagher, S. A. Guiberson, Jr., W. T. Holliday, R. C. Holmes, W. M. Irish, K. R. Kingsbury, E. W. Marland, D. J. Moran, J. Edgar Pew, J. Howard Pew, Frank Phillips, Herbert L. Pratt, Charles F. Roeser, E. G. Seubert, E. W. Sinclair, Harry F. Sinclair, W. C. Teagle, R. G. A. van der Woude and J. C. van Eck. W. R. Boyd, Jr., executive vice president and Lacey Walker, secretary, were also present. Visitors at the meeting included H. H. Smith, of the Mid-Continent Oil and Gas Association; W. D. Loucks, of Barnsdall Oil Corp.; L. L. Stephens, of the Standard Oil Co. (Indiana); Fayette B. Dow, of the National Petroleum Association; Truman Post Young, of Shell Petroleum Corp.; J. D. Collett, president of the Mid-Continent Oil and Gas Association; and Russell B. Brown of the Independent Oil Men's Association of America.

Text of the Proposed Federal Oil Control Bill

Secretary of the Interior Ickes has under consideration a bill for federal control of the oil industry which he is expected to discuss with President Roosevelt. This bill, copies of which are being distributed to various oil associations throughout the country, is as follows:

A bill to assure the conservation of crude petroleum and to preserve the same as a national resource and to prevent waste in the production and use of such petroleum and to regulate the transportation and sale in interstate and foreign commerce of crude petroleum or the products thereof: To invest the Secretary of the Interior with power to carry out this act, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, that,

1. It is hereby declared to be the policy of Congress to protect and conserve the oil supplies of the United States for the present needs and the future necessities of the nation, and to prevent waste in the production and use of such petroleum and to that end to prevent the transportation in interstate and foreign commerce of petroleum in excess of the reasonable market demand therefor or produced in violation of the law of the state where produced or in violation of this act, and to encourage and assist the various states in their efforts to prevent waste and to limit the production of petroleum to the reasonable market demand therefor.

2. It shall be unlawful for any person to deliver to any carrier for transportation from any state, territory, or district of the United States to any other state, territory, or district of the United States, or to a foreign country, any crude petroleum or any of the products of crude petroleum, which crude petroleum has been produced in excess of the market demand as determined by the Secretary of the Interior or in violation of any law of the state, territory, or district where said crude petroleum was produced.

3. It shall be unlawful for any common carrier or other person to receive for transportation or to transport knowingly in interstate or foreign commerce any crude petroleum, or any of the products of crude petroleum, which crude petroleum has been produced in excess of the market demand as determined by the Secretary of the Interior or in violation of any of the laws of the state, territory, or district where produced.

4. It shall be unlawful for any person to receive or buy any crude petroleum or any of the products of crude petroleum with the purpose or intent of transporting or selling the same in interstate or foreign commerce, which crude petroleum has been produced in excess of the market demand as determined by the Secretary of the Interior or in violation of the laws of any state, territory or district where produced.

5. It shall be unlawful for any person to conspire with any other person to procure the transportation in interstate or foreign commerce of any crude petroleum or of any of the products of crude petroleum, which crude petroleum has been produced in excess of the market demand as determined by the Secretary of the Interior or in violation of any of the laws of the state, territory, or district where produced.

Powers of Secretary of Interior

6. The Secretary of the Interior is hereby invested with the following powers and such incidental authority as may be necessary to carry this act into effect:

(a) To appoint an emergency committee to advise with him and the various members of the petroleum industry on matters affecting such industry.

(b) To investigate the oil industry in the United States and the methods of producing, transporting, refining, selling, and distributing such oil, and to prepare forecasts, from time to time, and as often as in the judgment of said Secretary may be advisable, of the estimated demand during future periods for the consumption of petroleum within the United States and for export of petroleum from the United States and to establish ratios between production, imports, exports, and withdrawals from storage of petroleum and refined products.

(c) To allocate to the oil-producing states production quotas of crude petroleum to be produced in each of such states, for the period as to which the Secretary has estimated the demand for consumption and export as provided in the previous section.

(d) To recommend to each oil-producing state the enactment of substantially uniform laws for the conservation of crude petroleum, the prevention of the premature exhaustion of the domestic supply, and for the limitation of production to the reasonable market demand.

(e) To adopt and issue regulations from time to time for the proper enforcement and carrying out of the provisions of this act.

(f) To establish from time to time minimum and maximum prices for crude petroleum and its products and to that end: (1) Maintain stripper well production and prevent waste. (2) Eliminate below-cost competition through Federal and state tax evasion. (3) Properly allocate market demand between states.

His Recommendations May Include

7. The recommendations of the Secretary of the Interior to the oil-producing states as to laws for the conservation of oil may include the following:

(a) Regulation and control of drilling and producing so as to promote the maximum ultimate economic recovery of crude petroleum.

(b) Retention underground of crude petroleum, the production of which would be in excess of marketing or transportation facilities or in excess of the reasonable market demand therefor.

(c) Equitable apportionment among the various owners of the contents of a common source of oil.

(d) A requirement for the most effective use of gas energy in the production of oil.

(e) An authorization for the unit operation of a common pool.

(f) Such other matters as to the Secretary may seem proper for carrying out the purposes of this act.

8. Any individual who violates any of the provisions of this act, and any officer or agent of a corporation who participates in the violation of this act by such corporation, shall be subject to a fine of not less than $1,000 and not exceeding $5,000, and by imprisonment for not less than one year and not exceeding five years. Any corporation which violates any of the provisions of this act shall be subject to a fine of not less than $1,000 and not exceeding $10,000, and each violation of this act shall constitute a separate offense.

9. If any provision of this act or any clause, sentence, or part thereof be held unconstitutional or invalid for any reason, or the applicability thereof to any person, circumstance, commodity or class of transactions with respect to any commodity be held invalid, the validity of the remainder of the act and the applicability of such provision to other persons, circumstances, commodities, and classes of transactions shall not be affected thereby.

10. This bill is an emergency measure and its provisions are hereby limited to a period of two years from its enactment; provided, however, that the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized to terminate the provisions in this bill at an earlier date upon his finding that the emergency no longer exists.

Temporary Troubles Should Not Blind Business to Dangers Incident to Government Control

By ANDREW M. ROWLEY

Government control, supervision, partnership or whatever term might be used for such intervention would be a terrific price for the petroleum industry to pay for relief from a temporary problem —East Texas—bad as that problem might be and as important as it is to the entire business to have that problem solved.

The situation in East Texas unquestionably is the basis for the proposal made in Washington to place almost dictatorial power in the hands of the Secretary of the Interior in regard to production, marketing and prices of crude oil. A bill to this effect has been prepared and is published elsewhere in this issue.

East Texas is the cause of most of the troubles of the oil industry today. Conditions bordering on chaos exist in that area and, as a result of the enormous production of crude oil in that field, prices have dropped throughout the Mid-Continent, Gulf Coastal, and Middle Western states areas to points below the actual cost of operations.

Able to Manage Its Own Affairs

The oil industry is ill and has suffered grieviously for several years. But it is not near death by any means and it still is abundantly able to manage its own affairs and run its own business without political interference.

It is a sad commentary on the pioneers of this he-man's business when troubles—absolutely temporary in their nature—develop a spirit of defeat and result in a plan to practically turn over the operation of the business to outside influences, and political influences at that.

The oil industry still has 90 per cent of its market for its products. It has suffered less loss of market during the depression, probably, than any other major industry. Consequently, it is almost inconceivable that it should be willing even to consider any proposal which contemplates turning over the direction of its own business affairs to government.

The East Texas problem will solve itself in a comparatively short time even if nothing is done to correct the evil there. If the present rate of production is maintained, the petroleum industry need not worry very long about that area. The only worry will be on the part of operators and owners of properties in that section for the flowing life of the East Texas Field is very definitely limited with a production averaging 1,000,000 barrels daily.

East Texas a Temporary Problem

Take East Texas out of the picture and what remains? Everyone in the oil business knows there would be a scramble for crude oil tomorrow; that prices would increase overnight; and that government intervention would be the last thing thought of or sought.

Consequently, the present hysteria for a dictator, co-ordinator, supervisor, or whatever he may be called, or for a government advisory committee to direct operations, is based almost entirely on one trouble of the industry—East Texas.

East Texas cannot be classed as anything more than a temporary problem. The petroleum industry expects to be doing business years from now but everyone must concede East Texas cannot continue its overproduction for more than a few months at the most.

It is almost silly to argue that this government supervision is only an emergency measure; that there is a time limit placed on its effectiveness; and that as soon as the emergency disappears, this supervision will be given up automatically. Politicians do not do things that way. The Federal gasoline tax was supposed to be a temporary measure and was enacted for just one year. But does anyone expect this tax to be abolished now? The politicians soon forget the causes which formed the basis for legislative action and are expert at finding many new reasons for continuing policies which appeal to them.

The oil business certainly knows to its sorrow what to expect when government or politicians become interested in its operations and attempt to dictate what should be done. Oklahoma and Texas are outstanding examples.

Swayed by Political Exigencies

Governmental agencies or government officials are swayed by political exigencies no matter how honest their motives may be. And, oftentimes officials or commissions appointed when new legislation is enacted are changed in a short time and others take their places. An official or commission with the best interests of a business at heart today may be forced to give way soon to one whose interests are entirely different. Such is politics.

Political supervision of the petroleum industry would destroy the initiative which makes this business so entirely different from any other line of endeavor. The oil business is not like any other line of trade. It is a hazardous undertaking requiring extraordinary courage upon the part of those engaged in it. It has a lure which no other business possesses, otherwise it could not exist. It has a romance all its own. What other business would spend hundreds of millions of dollars every year in search of a raw material located a mile underground with only a belief that this raw material did exist at the bottom of the little hole drilled to that depth, and absolutely no definite knowledge to back up that belief?

The petroleum industry will suffer one hundred fold more trouble from government supervision of its business than any relief it even could hope to receive from such intervention. And there is nothing definite about this relief it is hoped government supervision would bring. The Senate of the State of Texas is against Federal Government interference and that State would hardly take kindly to any action the Federal Government might try to take to direct matters admittedly under the jurisdiction only of the State of Texas.

Have Courage to Speak Out

But, as before stated, regardless of any temporary good which might be accomplished, it is the rankest kind of folly to invite government supervision of any business. Deep down in his heart every oil man knows this. And why does he not have courage to say so and do everything in his power to combat this proposal in Washington to take direction of his own business away from him?

The Administration at Washington is open minded. There is no intention or desire on the part of the administration to saddle further troubles on business. Consequently, oil men should get busy at once and present their case to the proper authorities at Washington and to every member of the House and Senate and prevent passage of any measure designed to place control or supervision of this vital industry in the hands of any government official or agency. There is time to do this. It is not believed the Administration at Washington will try to grab control of the oil business overnight. This industry is too vital a factor in the business life of the nation and it means too much to the nation in any emergency which might confront it.

Government supervision is entirely too high a price to pay for quick relief from temporary troubles, even if that quick relief were assured, and it is not assured. The petroleum industry should look ahead a year or longer and decide what conditions will obtain then with East Texas no longer a menace and government officials or agencies still directing the oil business.

A. I. M. M. E. Stabilization Forum, Article No. 1

"The Problems of the Petroleum Industry"

By EARL OLIVER

The A.I.M.E. Petroleum Division in naming a stabilization committee assumes no right to speak for the oil industry or any portion of it, nor even for its own membership, on these controversial questions. It merely assumes the right to make its contribution to clear thinking regarding public affairs that is the privilege and duty of all citizens during these difficult times.

It has long exercised this function through the medium of open forums at which qualified persons were invited to discuss questions of public interest. At this time stabilization is a matter of common concern. Its solution appears to lie within the field of political economy. The Petroleum Division considered it could render a service consistent with its traditions by enlisting a few blazers of new trails in that field to join with a few men of like qualifications in the oil industry to form a stabilization committee. Its objective would be to disclose if there are some basic principles that might point a way out of the oil industry's present difficulties.

Accordingly it sought and secured consent of the following men to assist in that effort: Henry M. Bates, Ann Arbor, Mich.; Warner Clark, San Francisco, Calif.; Roy Collom, Ponca City, Okla.; E. L. DeGolyer, New York City; Henry L. Doherty, New York City; Northcutt Ely, Washington, D. C.; W. S. Farish, Houston, Tex.; C. K. Leith, Madison, Wis.; J. Howard Marshall, New Haven, Conn.; Roscoe Pound, Cambridge, Mass.; J. B. Umpleby, Norman, Okla.; and W. E. Wrather, Dallas, Tex.

Greater detail on personnel and purpose of appointments is set forth in The Oil and Gas Journal of March 2, 1933. To facilitate the interchange of ideas between these widely distributed committee members and to maintain the A.I.M.E. traditional open forum, columns of The Oil and Gas Journal will be used extensively as a place of presentation. These discussions will run through a series of articles, the first of which will consist of a statement of the problem. The second will relate to forum procedure. The third and succeeding articles will consist of discussions on various phases of the problem by committee members and by other specialists who may be invited or desire to be heard. Each author speaks for himself alone and does not necessarily express the sentiment of his associates on the committee. That applies not only to this article but to all that follow. We submit herewith what is believed to be a fair outline of the problem for which solutions are sought.

Elementary Considerations

As this is the first article of the series, completeness calls for at least a brief statement of the nature of the deposits with which we are dealing and of the forces that operate in their recovery.

Oil and gas, both composed of numerous compounds of hydrogen and carbon in varying proportions, are merely different manifestations of the same process, and, consequently, are usually found together in some trap provided by nature which caught and retained them as they migrated from their places of origin. These traps are called geologic structures and may be of any shape, form or size that will collect and hold liquids and gases in their tendency to escape. They range in size from a few acres up to many thousand acres as in the East Texas or Kettleman Hills structure. Figures 1 to 4 represent the simplest form. Many modifications occur, but these figures will serve to illustrate principles of extraction common to all of them.

The reservoir space in these traps usually consist of nothing more than the minute interstices between grains of sandstone, or irregular pore spaces, fractures, and fissures of limestone. In either event, while usually minute individually, in the aggregate the pore spaces often constitute from 10 to 35 per cent of the total volume of the reservoir formation.

Oil, gas and water usually exist together in these reservoirs under high pressure in the relationship indicated in Figure 1 until they are disturbed by the drill. The pressure may be the result of any one or more of many causes such as destructive distillation of organic matter, compaction of beds, overburden, hydrostatic head, etc., but whatever the cause, the existence and maintenance of this pressure in the reservoir are important to the oil producer since oil recovery is due to its operation.

Because of it gas contained in the reservoir is compressed until it occupies comparatively small space in the free gas portion of the reservoir, or remains dissolved in the oil, or both, keeping the latter less viscous and consequently more disposed

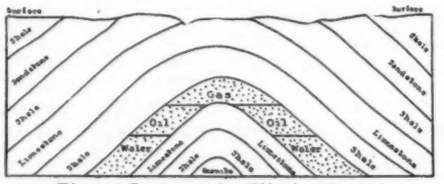


Fig. 1—Cross section Virgin oil pool

to move freely. When a hole is drilled into the reservoir, affording a means of escape, these compressed and dissolved gases tend to expand, driving oil ahead, or bringing it with them, through the minute sand pores to and out through the hole or well drilled by the operator, and a "gusher" results.

If the pressure is maintained by hydrostatic head reaching back through the reservoir rock to its outcrop at some higher point, when a hole is drilled into the reservoir, creating a differential in pressure, the water moves forward, driving oil and gas ahead of it through the sand pores to the well of the operator.

For practical purposes it may be assumed that in every case movement of the oil in the reservoir to the well of the operator is occasioned by gas

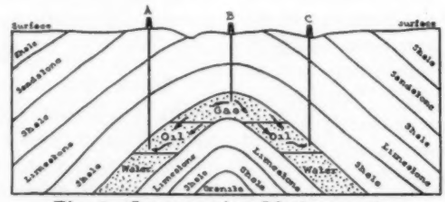


Fig. 2—Cross section Ideal operation

or water drive or a combination of both. Without one of these driving forces oil would remain dormant in the sand pores, lost to recovery. Water drive is more effective in that water cleanses the oil from the minute pores more efficiently than does gas.

Free water movement is infrequent, however, because of the fact that salts from solution may have been deposited, sealing off the reservoir; in which event hydraulic action is prevented or retarded and movement of the oil is wholly dependent upon the energy stored up in the compressed and dissolved gas within the sealed reservoir. The energy thus stored in the gas is rarely sufficient to move and recover the entire oil content of the reservoir.

Methods of Recovery

Under ideal hydraulic action 50 to 75 per cent of the oil content is believed to be recovered, but under prevailing methods of utilizing energy sealed off and stored in the gas alone, it is believed that in many cases not more than 10 to 15 per cent of the oil is recovered. Consideration of these facts will indicate the importance of efficient control and utilization of these propulsive forces within the reservoir. The decline and exhaustion of oil wells is usually not due to exhaustion of reservoir oil content but rather to exhaustion of reservoir energy necessary to move the oil.

Nature stored oil and gas in her reservoirs geologic ages ago. They have remained so stored for many centuries, as shown in Figure 1, without waste or cost. Men have now discovered that if they control the propulsive forces, "by merely turning a valve, these products can be taken out from day to day, or from hour to hour, regulated to our requirements to a nicety, just as regularly and as accurately as when one turns on the water for one's bath." This would occur under methods shown on Figure 2 in which wells "A" and "C" alone are used for extraction purposes and well "B" for return of gas to the reservoir so as to maintain pressure. This method is used successfully at Sugarland, Tex., and elsewhere. It is no longer an experiment.

During much of the first 50 years of the industry's history new oil and gas deposits were not discovered more rapidly than consumption required them. The science of oil finding, however, has been improved and so widely applied in recent years that the world's oil discoveries now far exceed consuming demands.

Capture Theory of Ownership

For many years the attitude and practices of the American oil industry, more or less supported by government, have been that every landowner was entitled to drill into the common reservoir and appropriate all the oil and gas he could extract through wells drilled on his own land. They have only deviated substantially from that position since proration began. This early unregulated capture theory, as illustrated in Figure 4, developed a race for extraction irrespective of market demand. Vast potential overproductions that frequently turned into actual overproduction and created havoc with the market became the order of the day. At all times this possibility continued as a menace. The unregulated right to capture, not only resulted in the type of waste above described but promoted other ills, a few of which are later suggested.

The interests affected by this poorly conceived law of ownership are vastly greater than the mere welfare of the oil industry. It involves the nation's supply of gasoline and other petroleum products at a time when the world is turning to these for motive and lubricating requirements so essential to the life of its people. There is no oversupply of these products in that sense. Because of the law of capture which impels each owner to bring his oil to the surface as soon after discovery as possible, the United States oil industry is merely "producing tomorrow's oil today." One cannot view the passing of New York, Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Kentucky, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois as important oil-producing states and the rapid exhaustion of great fields in other states without being impressed with the rapidity with which these necessary products are being depleted. Any suggestion of producing oil from coal, shale, and from that which is left in depleted fields, or of drawing power from the atmosphere, from the tides of the sea, or other indefinite sources yet undeveloped, is not taking into consideration the additional cost to the consumer or the time element in discovering a substitute and in transferring from one source of power to another. There is no condition that will justify the nation in pursuing a course of ruthless destruction of its important natural resources without positive assurance something else equally satisfactory is available to take its place.

Necessity of Some New Standard of Ownership

If some practical, universally applicable standard were established by which to regulate the relative quantities of oil and gas each landowner is

entitled to take out of the common reservoir, and this standard were substituted for the capture theory of determining ownership, it would be much easier for landowners "B" to "K" inclusive, shown in Figure 3, to consolidate their operations into a single unit to secure advantage of better methods. As the oil and gas were brought to the surface they could be divided among the respective owners according to the established standard.

A standard of participation that has been suggested and approved by many students of the industry is, "each owner is entitled to the extractable oil and gas content of his land." This quantity is illustrated in Figure 3. Competent petroleum engineers have declared that while this cannot be determined with mathematical accuracy, it can be determined relatively with reasonable justice to all parties entitled to participation in the same pool. Others deny it; but that is the basis on which appraisals have long been made and oil properties were bought and sold. There would seem to be no reason why they could not be operated on the same basis. If engineers were given that standard as a definite objective for determination no doubt progress would be made in formulating methods for more accurate determination.

For reasons that will be set out in a later article dealing with standards of participation, opposition entirely apart from its accuracy has developed toward substituting the "extractable oil and gas in place" standard for the "capture" standard. Per-

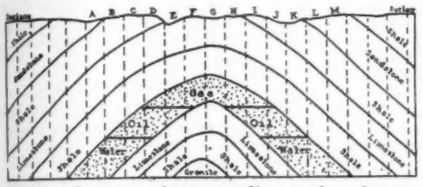


Fig. 3—Cross section extending surface boundaries through reservoir

haps the suggested standard could be applied in its entirety only to pools hereafter developed. Some approach to it could be utilized to advantage in proration. But old competitively drilled pools might well be operated to exhaustion under the present system. However, if a standard were adopted that could be applied to new pools as they are discovered, the oil industry would be operating on a changed basis within a few years, for old competitive drainage pools soon decline to the point where they are no longer disturbing elements. Moreover their energy has already been largely dissipated.

Proration Not an Adequate Solution

Within the past few years, since potential production far exceeded daily market demands, states have attempted to restrict production through proration systems; but in the absence of a fixed standard of ownership rights in the oil and gas, no uniform standard of proration was found. Inequities abounded; injunctions were granted, and proration was constantly evaded. Many owners even contended the unregulated right to extract oil from a common reservoir was a vested property right which the state could not curtail, but the courts overruled that contention when the curtailment was not obviously unfair or unreasonable. However proration did not correct the inefficient use of reservoir energy, nor did it lead to equitable apportionments. Many of the abuses of the old competitive drainage system and some additional ones were brought over into the new order.

Proration between properties in local pools was never regarded as more than a temporary expedient. It is not and cannot be made a satisfactory permanent solution and is breaking down under trial. Something else must be found. That is the present status of the industry.

Results of Capture Theory

Those engaged in the oil industry are fully cognizant of the antisocial waste and destructive influences, not only in oil and gas but on the social structure, that characterizes the development and operation of oil fields under the American system. They know much more oil and gas is wasted than is conserved. They know the cost per barrel of extracting oil is several times higher than is necessary. They know this wasteful method of extraction eventually becomes a cost to the consumer through tariff, special taxes, unemployment insurance and other expedients. They know that oil and gas are extracted at times and in quantities that the market does not require; that every important new oil pool discovered demoralizes the industry; that the oil-producing business, as conducted, is a speculative frenzy rather than a sane business. They know that every important new oil field causes oil field labor to work and live under conditions not conducive to the development of good citizenship. They know these spectacular new discoveries are made the basis of fraudulent stock promotion schemes to rob the ignorant an trusting everywhere of their hard-earned savings. They know that graft in politics is promoted and that orderly processes of government are overthrown; that martial law is required to take the place of civil processes. They know all these evils are promoted and fostered by the manner of developing and operating oil pools arising out of the law of capture, and that said evils could be eliminated through substitution of well-known, orderly methods for those now in use.

Oil Industry in Transition Period

They know the form these orderly methods should assume, and, as an industry, are anxious to adopt them. But their experiences are well described by the following quotations from two English economists writing 50 years ago:

"With the unwise practices of men, as with the convulsions and disasters of nature, the longer they remain unrepaired the greater become the obstacles to repairing them, arising from the aftergrowths which have to be torn up or broken through."

"No question is more difficult in the whole range of ethics of social life than the modern doctrine of vested interests. It is obvious if we were to extend the principles some persons have laid down we must persist, even in the near prospect of national ruin, in continuing what we have once allowed. No reform in our social system could be possible if full play were given this doctrine. Wrongs done by government have an enduring effect. A bad law or usage is not one bad act in the remote past, but a perpetual repetition of bad acts as long as the law or usage lasts. Many of these errors die hard, especially when they assume the form of a vested interest; sometimes they are maintained as a continuity of policy; sometimes they are defended by bold and baseless assertions. In time they become the subjects of parliamentary compromise. At last they are swept away and repudiated. Any student of the economic laws which can be found on the historical statute book will constantly find that the wisdom of one generation is the folly of another."

The oil industry is now in a transition period and the capture theory is being gradually modified; but the transition needs to be planned and directed instead of being allowed to drift until emergencies compel application of further expediencies. The present drift is leading into a degree of governmental supervision of detail in the development and operation of oil pools that is neither good for government nor industry.

It is clear that government has functions regarding the development and operation of oil pools that it must exercise else confusion, ruin and injustice will result. No hesitation should be felt about calling on it to exercise those functions. But in prosecuting that appeal to government, great care has not been exercised in determining, on the one hand, what should be the function of government, and on the other, what should be the function in the oil industry of the property owner, individually and collectively. This has become complicated, but the respective functions all fall within a few simple principles obvious to the student of government who is also acquainted with oil development and oil operating problems. The spectacles observable at Oklahoma City and East Texas during recent periods demonstrate the seriousness of this problem, and the necessity of substituting logical planning for drift and expediency.

Essential Needs of Oil Industry

The writer has attempted to ascertain the essential needs that appear to confront the oil industry in its gradual progress toward stabilization. Those which seem to be generally regarded as essential are:

a) BALANCING SUPPLY AND DEMAND.—Some method or machinery by which to bring oil production and consumption into reasonable balance.

(b) GREATEST RECOVERY AT LOWEST COST.—Development and operating practices that will enable efficient utilization of the propulsive forces native to the reservoir to the end that more complete and cheaper oil recovery may be accomplished.

(c) STANDARD OF OWNERSHIP RIGHTS.—Development of an equitable and practicable standard of individual ownership rights so that every owner shall participate in a just proportion of the reservoir content.

(d) PRESERVING OWNERSHIP CONTROL.—Development of corrective measures that will retain to the owners of oil and gas properties, collectively or individually, the maximum degree of control over their own property—consistent with securing the necessary concerted action and with protecting the interests of the public. Forms of collective self-control such as have been adopted in irrigation, drainage, and mining districts might be found worthy of study.

The need of applying these four principles in some form is generally admitted, but controversy constantly arises over details of their application. The chief obstacle is the lack of confidence men have in each other, and the difficulty of setting up procedure that will protect the rights of all.

One explanation of this difficulty appears to lie in the fact that major principles of universal application, and minor details suitable only for local application are inextricably mixed, and included in

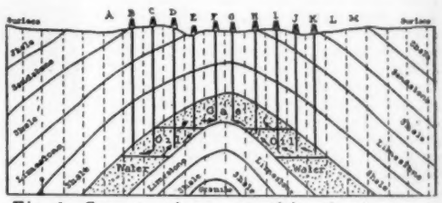


Fig. 4—Cross section, competitive development

statewide legislation. When so confused they are found to be impracticable for such wide application. Experience has seemed to demonstrate that in any attempt to stabilize the oil industry:

1. Only simplified, all-inclusive major principles should be included in statutory enactments.
2. That only minor principles deducible from the above should be included in the rules and regulations of the state's administrative agency.
3. That local operating details conforming to the above principles should be formulated by the property owners in each local pool, collectively or individually as the case might be.

* * * *

The foregoing analysis of the oil industry's problem is made on the basis that nature's physical laws relating to oil and gas deposits are fixed and unchangeable and that, therefore, where conflicts occur, man must adapt his law and practices to conform with nature's physical laws. Undoubtedly the two must harmonize to achieve satisfactory results. In so far as we were able to do so without violating the foregoing principle, we have endeavored to avoid controversial points and yet make the analysis complete. The desire was to make this preliminary statement, in so far as possible, one with which no informed student of the industry who sincerely desires to see its ills corrected could seriously differ. We realize, however, how difficult this is on a problem so replete with controversy as is that of the oil industry. We wish to have the problem fully, fairly and accurately stated for the benefit of those members of our committee and readers who are outside the oil industry, so that they might have all pertinent facts on which to base judgment. If any reader finds defects either in the accuracy or fairness of this statement he will confer a favor on the committee if he will address a communication to the writer at Ponca City, Okla., or to A. M. Rowley, editor of The Oil and Gas Journal, pointing out those weaknesses. If the communication is pertinent, brief, and logical, the criticism will be printed in connection with this series, with the consent of the author of the criticism.

A succeeding article of the series will be devoted to rules of procedure under which this forum will be conducted in the columns of The Oil and Gas Journal. It is, frankly, an experiment, and its success will be dependent upon full and frank presentation of all pertinent viewpoints, but these, to be effective, must be logically and concisely presented.

Possibilities of Cockfield Horizon and of Conroe Trend in New Livingston District, Polk County

By NEIL WILLIAMS

HOUSTON, Tex., May 8.—Proving up of the Livingston, or Sunshine-Schwab area, in southern Polk County has placed additional importance on the possibilities not only of the Cockfield horizon as a prolific source of coastal production but also of that line of play, commonly known as the "Conroe trend," which extends eastward and westward along the northern margin of the coastal plain or salt dome district roughly parelleling the present coast line approximately 70 to 90 miles inland.

Completion of a second well, Shell Petroleum Corp.'s No. 1 Davis & Holmes, three quarters of a mile southeast of the discovery well, has definitely established the Livingston area as a field of possible considerable extent to be reckoned with along with Conroe, Raccoon Bend, Pettus and others which have been developed along that trend. The Shell well was brought in April 29 and flowed 353 bbls. of pipe line oil through various small chokes during the first 24 hours. It steadily increased its flow and in a 4 hour gauge on May 3 it produced 170 bbls. through a five-eighths inch choke, or at the rate of a little more than 42 bbls. an hour, and showed a pressure of 1,240 pounds on the casing and 820 pounds on the tubing. At that time, after having filled all the 1,500 bbls. storage provided, the well was shut in. Up to then it had not been opened enough to entirely clean itself through the casing and the true capacity is not known. Several Conroe operators who witnessed the completion expressed the belief it was as good as any well in the Conroe Field.

Discoverer Cautious

Although this well has opened the first actual oil production, it was Dick Schwab's No. 1 Davis & Holmes which proved up the district as an important field. This well was a wet gasser, but, while it has never made any "black" oil, it has been looked upon as being as good as an oil well and probably could have been completed as a producer. The bottom of the hole was in oil saturated sand but Dick Schwab, showing the caution of a careful wildcatter, did not take the chance of drilling too deep and so completed the well more in the upper or gas portion of the pay. It is probable also that, due to the virgin nature of the area and lack of information as to the lower formations, the casing was set a little too high, and, on top of that, the well started blowing in before running of tubing was completed and the tubing was left set at 110 feet off bottom.

Rather than risk possible injury to the well by any effort to kill it and reset, Mr. Schwab, a young operator, 28 years old, with a fortune and his future at stake in proving up this field, has left the well as a wet gasser. As such it has made a showing which has been conclusive of the existence of a good oil field. It has been variously estimated as being good for from 20,000,000 to 50,000,000 feet of gas daily. Shut in it has held a pressure of around 1,750 pounds and under production supplying fuel for two drilling rigs it has maintained a working pressure of better than 1,500 pounds, and has been yielding approximately 800 gallons daily of light gravity distillate.

The new field has been assumed to be of the same general type, although probably not as large as Conroe, which has been the Gulf Coast's biggest oil field. This assumption, however, has been based mainly on the fact that the area is located along the same old shoreline and trend of play as Conroe and is producing from the same age, the Cockfield in the top of the Yegua. Also, the oil is approximately the same gravity and of the same comparable grade, and otherwise, circumstances connected with the discovery and early development of

Dick Schwab standing in front of his discovery well.

both fields have been similar. Whether the field really is of the same structural features as Conroe remains to be learned and only the drilling of a large number of additional wells will determine this.

Geological Information

The geological information gained by the development of Conroe has been of particular benefit in the exploration of Livingston. It was the discovery along that trend resulting in the opening of Livingston and other prospective areas. At the time Conroe was opened on December 13, 1931, there had been very little drilling into the lower Jackson and Yegua formations along the present so-called "Conroe trend," this being almost virgin territory, and consequently operators there had to do considerable missionary work geologically. The same formations have been encountered at Livingston as at Conroe and in a general way it has been known what to expect in the development.

Unlike at Conroe, the formations at Livingston run somewhat higher with the producing horizon encountered around 4,300 feet as compared with 5,100 feet at Conroe. The pay at Livingston also is encountered near the top of the Cockfield while at Conroe the "Conroe" sand or main producing horizon is nearer the bottom of the Cockfield, between 200 and 250 feet from the top. Bottoms of the Livingston wells are only between 50 and 80 feet below the top. The gas sand corresponding to the "Upper Cockfield" sand at Conroe, which lies about 200 feet above the Conroe sand at Conroe and is separated from it by impervious shales, also is present in the Livingston wells but the interval between it and the main sand is less than 120 feet instead of 200 feet and instead of being in the Cockfield it is encountered in the Diboll, lower Jackson, which is just above the Cockfield. In one of the tests the upper sand is 15 feet above the top of the Dibol.

Location of the new Schwab and Shell Petroleum Corp. development is in the A. Viesca Seven League Survey, approximately 9 miles south of Livingston, the county seat of Polk County, and about 2½ miles south of what has been called previously the Sunshine Field, where several years ago in 1930 and early 1931 a number of tests were drilled to around 3,300 and 3,400 feet at which depth in the Hockleyensis oil showings were encountered and where one small well, which has proved uncommercial, was completed. That some geological condition, possibly a fault, separates the new activity from the original Sunshine area is evidenced by the fact that the salt water which is present in the lower part of the sand in the Sunshine wells is not present in the same sand encountered in the Schwab and Shell wells although in the latter the sand is very much lower. Also a deep test, Collins & Plummer's No. 2 Collins, which was drilled in the heart of the Sunshine area during the middle of 1932 and inspired by the Conroe development, and which went not only through the Jackson and Yegua but into the Cook Mountain where it was abandoned at 5,260 feet, failed to get any showings in the Cockfield.

Torsion Balance Picture

The new area was leased and drilled on the strength of an old torsion balance picture which indicated a "high." Although worked before the Conroe discovery, no one had been able to get the block together until Dick Schwab, who came to the Gulf Coast from East Texas following the opening of Conroe and the starting up of the active lease play eastward along the "Conroe Trend," undertook the task. He succeeded in getting a block of approximately 1,800 acres. The block adjoined to the east a large geophysical block, which had been leased by the Humble Oil & Refining Co., and happened to lie right in the line of the lease play which was sweeping across Montgomery County, southern San Jacinta and southern Polk County, and which since has extended across the state, across Louisiana and into Mississippi. It was this lease play probably which brought to light the old torsion balance picture as prospects of all kinds at that time were being brought out of hiding.

After some time and considerable hard work, Mr. Schwab, then only 27 years old, straightened up the titles and got the leases in shape and in August, 1932, started his first test, which turned out the discovery well. Despite his youth, Mr. Schwab was not a novice at the oil game. He had been operating in East Texas and previously had worked in various phases of the business in Oklahoma, Kansas and the Panhandle, as well as at Bradford, Pa., where his father was an oil operator and where he was born and brought up on an oil lease.

After starting the first test, No. 1 Davis & Holmes, he sold 1,000 acres of his 1,800 acre block to the Shell Petroleum Corp. for additional funds with which to continue his drilling. It is this 1,000 acres which the Shell now owns. This first test, with an elevation of 227 feet, topped the Hockleyensis marker at plus 3,542 feet and the Cockfield at plus 4,244 feet, which was high for that area. In the top of the Cockfield it found sand showing oil and gas and at a total depth of 4,311 feet with 105 feet 8 inches of 5-7/8-inch screen set on bottom, blew in October 17, 1932, as a wet gasser. The well was drilled by the C. & C. Drilling Co. of Houston in return for a quarter interest in the 90 acre tract on which the well was located and another 45 acre lease, recently purchased by Skelly Oil Co. for $300 cash and $700 out of oil. Mr. Schwab also recently acquired the quarter interest held by the C. & C. Drill-

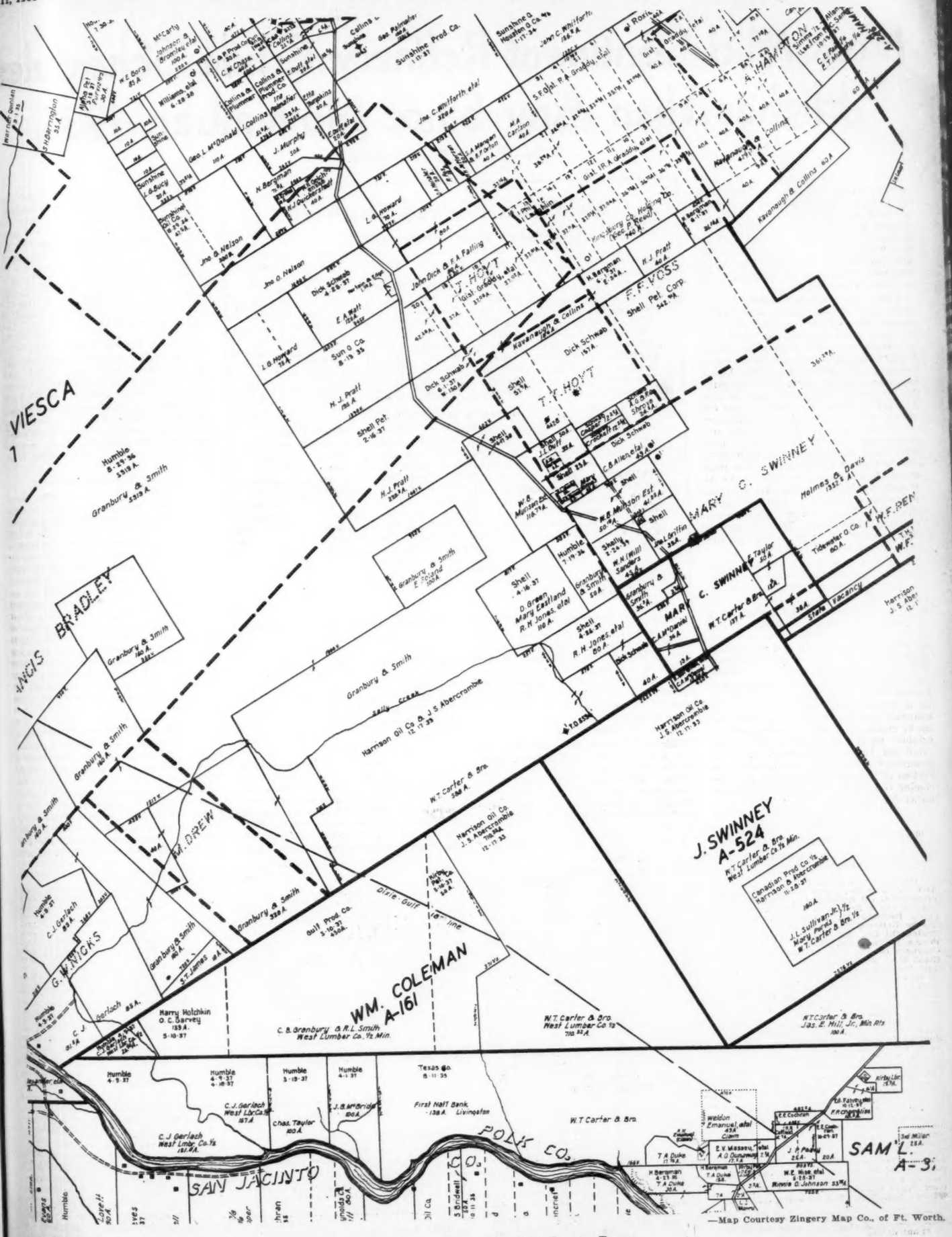
(Continued on Page 38)

Bureau of Mines Report Shows Large Gain in Production of Crude Oil

According to reports received by the Bureau of Mines, Department of Commerce, the production of crude petroleum in the United States during March, 1933, totaled 85,302,000 bbls., or a daily average of 2,429,000 bbls. This represents a gain of 249,000 bbls. over the daily average of the previous month and is 262,000 bbls. above the average of a year ago. The increased output in March resulted principally from gains in production in Texas, Oklahoma and Kansas; on the other hand, production in California declined to the lowest level in more than 10 years and the State was succeeded by Oklahoma as the second ranking producing state. Production in the East Texas Field rose from about 450,000 bbls. daily on March 1 to about double that figure late in the month. The average for the month was 560,000 bbls., compared with 380,000 bbls. in February. Daily average production in the Texas Gulf Coast increased from 130,000 bbls. in February to 146,000 bbls. in March. The major portion of this gain was due to developments in the Conroe Field, where production averaged 39,000 bbls. daily in March. The Oklahoma City Field, although shut down for about 10 days, showed a material gain in output, which increased from a daily average of 150,000 bbls. in February to 200,000 bbls. in March. The upward trend of production in Kansas was continued, whereas Louisiana produced more oil in March than for any month since January, 1931.

The substantial gain in crude production, only partially offset by an increase in demand, was reflected in crude stocks, which increased 6,648,000 bbls. during the month. Total stocks of all oils were increased by 8,114,000 bbls. reaching a total of 593,096,000 bbls. on March 31.

Daily average crude runs to stills showed a small increase, which, in combination with a gain in percentage yield of gasoline, resulted in a substantial rise in motor fuel production. Both daily average exports and domestic demand for motor fuel in March were substantially higher than in February, but considerably below the levels of a year ago. The daily average domestic demand for motor fuel was 911,000 bbls., or 4.5 per cent, below the average of March, 1932. Stocks of motor fuel continued to increase, amounting to 60,556,000 bbls. on March 31. Because of seasonal influences, the daily average domestic demand for both kerosene and fuel oil decreased in March. Stocks of kerosene were increased, but fuel-oil stocks showed a small decline.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May Mid-Continent Refinery Crude Schedules Higher Than Any Since November, 1931

By W. T. ZIEGENHAIN

Refinery crude schedules for May have been increased 29,465 bbls. daily to bring the total to 470,465 bbls. or more than has been run since November, 1931. An increase in operations is shown for every division in the Mid-Continent refining area except North Texas; however, the reduction there is more than offset by the increased operations of plants in the new East Texas Field.

While this increase in the total appears quite within reason due to the heavier demand for gasoline over the coming summer months, the figure may be altered materially before the month is over should the newly posted low prices for crude be maintained. The higher schedules of some plants have suggested that at least a few refiners feel this is the time to run up cheap oil and that the chaotic conditions within the producing branch of the industry affords an unusual opportunity. This is probably based more upon hope than upon facts as presented by the known freeness with which East Texas oil continues to be offered. However, for the first time for three years there are refining points within the Mid-Continent too removed from the East Texas Field to permit receiving that oil, where premiums are being offered for the local crude.

Because the refinery market is being dominated by the crude market refiners are trying to guess what the turn of events will bring over the next six months. Those refiners who are operating as part of an integrated company are not so concerned with the question of running more crude now and slowing up their operations after a price advance. This is simply trading dollars but where the refiner buys his crude on the open market from individual producers he is in a different position. If storage is available for the finished products he might choose to increase his refinery operations on the basis that crude prices could not be further reduced. There is promise of general relief through the operation of inflationary measures, and the coming summer months affords a greater outlet for gasoline.

Mid-Continent Refinery Operations

Scheduled Average Daily Crude Runs

	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933
January	508,550	535,460	478,795	405,910	399,405
February	506,800	519,355	470,125	411,280	407,125
March	514,950	531,500	449,634	401,155	423,445
April	530,530	555,250	497,391	419,750	441,000
May	577,500	574,300	510,540	436,160	470,465
June	583,030	572,250	567,915	440,765	.....
July	565,800	548,475	588,840	433,255	.....
August	555,250	526,400	590,545	427,710	.....
September	552,300	498,710	588,105	430,430	.....
October	544,720	518,800	472,190	401,995	.....
November	545,473	506,700	480,440	408,180	.....
December	540,630	478,360	456,525	416,275	.....

Operations by Districts

	May 1 Dy. crude capacity (bbls.)	May Dy. crude runs (bbls.)	April Dy. crude runs (bbls.)	May daily increase (bbls.)
Arkansas	48,000	18,200	17,400	800
Kansas	174,000	97,900	89,450	8,450
North Louisiana	41,000	25,050	23,950	1,100
Oklahoma	312,900	152,400	148,945	3,455
North Central Texas	228,650	76,370	79,170	*2,800
West Texas	144,100	38,355	28,225	10,130
East Texas	89,885	62,190	53,860	8,330
Total	1,038,435	470,465	441,000	29,465

*Decrease.

Every one of the Kansas refineries continues to operate and this month total crude runs will be increased from 89,450 bbls. daily to 97,900 bbls. This increase reflects a general pickup in refinery operations in the area despite a mild shortage of local crude which is causing the payment of small premiums in one or two instances.

East Texas

Thirty-eight East Texas refineries are now listed in the accompanying table, an increase of three plants in the past month. Other small plants are being built there and the total capacity of plants in the East Texas area may easily reach 100,000 bbls. daily by the middle of June.

The three plants added are the McMurray Refining Co. at Arp, Smith & Maxey Refining Co. at Kilgore, and the Tyler Refining Co. at Longview. The McMurray plant has 1,500 bbls. capacity, the Smith & Maxey refinery 200 bbls. and the Tyler plant 1,000 bbls. Early in April the Rusk Refining Co.'s plant at Overton was acquired by Oil Refineries, Inc.

Oklahoma

Oklahoma refiners have increased their scheduled runs from 148,945 bbls. daily in April to 152,400 bbls. this month, the difference being accounted for by a general rise in operations. An increase of 3,000 bbls. daily is shown for the Continental Oil Co. estimated runs which is the largest increase for any one plant but increases of from 200 to 1,000 bbls. are shown in a large number of instances.

Minor construction work is under way in a number of plants but several major revisions planned for the immediate future are now being held up pending a decision on the part of the company regarding the adoption of the "Q" brand of Ethyl. The revision of the cracking equipment at the Bell Oil & Gas Co. plant at Grandfield will be completed within another week.

West Texas

West Texas refineries will run considerably more crude this month than last, the principal factor being the resumption of full operations in the plant of the Pasotex Petroleum Co. at El Paso. Except for the change in the operations of this plant and the higher crude schedules adopted generally, there are no changes in the status of the West Texas plants.

North Central Texas

Refinery crude runs in the North Texas area will show a small decrease during May as indicated by schedules adopted early in the month. The reduction from 79,170 bbls. daily in April to this month's schedule of 76,370 bbls. reflects the competition offered by East Texas refiners who are now in a position to buy 10-cent crude locally and are not penalized from a freight-rate standpoint in moving their goods into a common marketing territory. As in the case of other refining areas, there was little change in the status of the operating and shutdown plants. Throughout May 17 plants will remain idle but no additions have been made to this list as had been the case month after month in the past year.

North Louisiana and Arkansas

The Arkansas and North Louisiana groups of refineries will each show a small increase in runs for this month. The only change in the status of the plants is the dismantling of the Pearson plant formerly operated as the Kettle Creek Refining Co. A part of the equipment is being moved to Stevens, Ark., where it is being assembled. The new plant will be operated by W. B. Hassett.

REFINERY OPERATIONS IN WEST TEXAS
(Plants which have been in operation during the past year)

Company and location—	Daily capacity	Aver. daily runs— May	April
Arro Refining Co., Pecos Valley	225	20	(*)
Bluebonnett Oil Refining Co., Wickett	5,000	(*)	(*)
Bobrose Oil & Refineries, Luling	2,500	300	300
Coltex Refining Co., Colorado	10,000	6,200	5,700
Concho Refining Co., San Angelo	500	90	100
Cosden Oil Co., Big Spring	15,000	5,000	5,000
Pentex Refining Co., Echo	400	50	50
Grayburg Oil Co., San Antonio	6,000	(*)	(*)
Great West Refining Co., Big Spring	8,500	(*)	(*)
Gulf Refining Co., Sweetwater	5,000	5,000	4,000
Howard County Refining Co.	2,500	500	500
Humble Oil & Refining Co., San Antonio	5,000	1,000	1,000
Humble Oil & Refining Co., McCamey	15,000	(*)	(*)
Magnolia Petroleum Co., Luling	7,000	3,500	3,500
McNutt Refining Co., El Paso	6,000	550	500
Marathon Oil Co., Del Rio	5,000	(*)	(*)
Mentone Oil & Refining Co., Mentone	300	100	100
Moutray Refining Co., Hawley	500	275	275
Misko Refineries, Inc., Laredo	1,500	1,250	1,050
Nolting Refining Co., Sweetwater	1,000	500	(*)
Octane Refining Co., Beard	2,000	920	1,000
Paramount Refining Co., San Angelo	2,000	300	450
Pasotex Petroleum Co., El Paso	14,000	7,000	(*)
Phoenix Refining Co., Pettus	800	400	500
Phoenix Refining Co., Laredo	600	300	300
Pioneer Oil & Refining Co., Somerset	1,500	1,000	1,100
Richardson Refining Co., Big Spring	6,000	(*)	(*)
Sinclair Refining Co., El Paso	2,500	600	(*)
Signal Gasoline Co., Texon	500	(*)	(*)
The Texas Company, San Antonio	3,000	1,500	1,000
The Texas Company, El Paso	2,000	1,000	1,000
Tonkawa Petroleum Co., Pyote	5,000	(*)	(*)
Texas Petroleum Products Co., Somerset	1,500	400	400
Trentex Refining Co., Trent	250	100	(*)
West Texas Refining Co., Pecos City	6,000	(*)	(*)
Wickett Petroleum Co., Wickett	2,500	500	400
Total	144,100	38,355	28,225

*Shut down.

REFINERY OPERATIONS IN KANSAS
(Plants which have been in operation during the past year)

Company and location—	Daily capacity	Aver. daily runs— May	April
Altitude Petroleum Corp., Chanute	5,000	800	800
Altitude Petroleum Corp., Kansas City, Mo.	3,000	500	500
Barnsdall Refineries, Inc., Wichita	4,000	2,000	1,250
Derby Oil Co., Wichita	7,500	4,200	4,000
Dickey Refining Co., McPherson	5,000	1,200	1,200
Eldorado Refining Co., Eldorado	4,500	3,000	2,800
Globe Refining Co., McPherson	10,000	7,500	7,000
Golden Rule Refining Co., Wichita	1,500	800	700
Kanotex Refining Co., Arkansas City	12,000	6,500	6,500
National Refining Co., Coffeyville	6,500	5,000	5,000
Phillips Petroleum Co., Kansas City	15,000	8,500	7,500
Shell Petroleum Corp., Arkansas City	22,000	8,000	8,000
Sinclair Refining Co., Coffeyville	12,000	9,500	9,000
Sinclair Refining Co., Argentine	9,500	5,000	5,000
Skelly Oil Co., Eldorado	22,000	11,000	10,500
Standard Oil Co. of Kansas, Neodesha	20,000	3,500	3,000
Sunflower Refining Co., Hutchinson	2,000	400	400
Vickers Petroleum Co., Potwin	3,500	3,000	3,500
White Eagle Oil Corp., Augusta	16,000	14,500	14,500
Total	174,000	94,900	89,450

*Shut down.

REFINERY OPERATIONS IN NORTH LOUISIANA
(Plants which have been in operation during the past year)

Company and location—	Daily capacity	Aver. daily runs— May	April
Bayou State Refining Co., Hosston	750	(*)	(*)
Cedar Grove Refining Co., Shreveport	750	1,000	750
Louisiana Oil Refining Co., Shreveport, Bossier	19,000	17,250	16,500
Spartan Refining Co., Shreveport	10,000	5,000	5,000
Stanolind Oil & Gas Co., Superior	3,500	1,500	1,500
The Texas Company, Shreveport	7,000	(*)	(*)
Williams Refining Co., Shreveport	300	300	300
Total	41,000	25,050	23,950

*Shut down.

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Standard Oil Company (New Jersey) Attacks Alcohol Blending Scheme as Impracticable

By A. E. MOCKLER
New York Bureau, The Oil and Gas Journal

NEW YORK, May 8. — The gasoline-alcohol blend movement, if consummated, will prove expensive "farm relief" and will tax the motorist $1.25 for each bushel of surplus corn consumed, of which the farmer will get but 25 cents, says the Standard Oil Co. (New Jersey) in the forthcoming issue of "The Lamp," in which an imposing array of arguments against the blending scheme are marshalled.

The Jersey company declares that there appears to be sufficient organized support in Washington to push through the gasoline-alcohol blending legislation unless its fallacies are exposed.

In its original form, the company points out, the alcohol blend idea was brought forth as a means of profitably utilizing the present grain surplus. No fault could be found with the proposal, the company adds, if:

1. Either a blended fuel of equal quality to gasoline could be offered at the same price, or one of sufficiently higher operating excellence could be turned out to justify a premium price.

2. The benefits to the farmer are shown to be so great as to overbalance the inherent disadvantages of the scheme.

Blend Has Been Tried

During the past 20 years, the company points out, innumerable attempts have been made to dilute gasoline with alcohol, not only in the United States but in practically every other country of the world. Superior qualities have always been claimed for these blends, but, the company suggests, "If there were any basis for the claims, it is logical to expect that motor manufacturers and motorists would have recommended and adopted the blends long before."

Few countries produce gasoline, but every country produces alcohol and is anxious to increase its production for the benefit of its agricultural population, the company points out. Alcohol has always cost more than gasoline in the United States, so it might be argued that gross cost alone is the decisive factor and that the benefits of the alcohol had been lost sight of. But in most foreign countries, alcohol has been the cheaper, costing often less than one-half the price of gasoline, and in addition the alcohol was a home product and the gasoline an imported commodity.

The article in The Lamp follows:

The Article in The Lamp

Despite all of these advantages of lower cost, building up of home industry as against imports, and special benefit to agriculture it has never been possible to establish a natural demand for any of these blends. At the same price, at a higher price, or at a much lower price, the outcome is always the same. The motorist does not want the blend and will not voluntarily use it. The motor manufacturer knows its troubles and will not recommend it as against straight gasoline. There has been legislation on the statute books of some foreign countries for years requiring the blending of alcohol with gasoline but there has been no concealment of the fact that the blend was an inferior product. The legislation was frankly a compulsory method of protecting the trade balance of the country and all of the protective legislation ever tried since has been more difficult of enforcement and less satisfactory.

Experience has shown that the motorist prefers straight gasoline even at a higher price, and no one has ever found out how much he really will pay because no country has ever succeeded in forcing him to consume as motor fuel the full quantity of alcohol contemplated by the law under any fine or taxation scheme which could be devised.

Gasoline and alcohol are both home produced commodities in the United States. Gasoline sells at wholesale at about 5 cents per gallon, alcohol at 30 cents or more. The mere mention of the cost figures shows that something must be wrong with the proposal. The compulsory substitution of high priced alcohol for the low priced gasoline cannot be based on any argument of protection of home industry—the only argument which has had any force with foreign countries.

Nothing New to Offer

The proponents of the scheme have nothing new to offer technically. The "blend" which they propose shall be forced on the motorist by Federal enactment is the same "blend" which motorists have refused to buy voluntarily without regard to cost. Lacking the one sound argument ever advanced for alcohol as a motor fuel, the promoters of the scheme in the United States have resurrected the dead question of its technical merits, dressed it up with innumerable "testimonials," and a very little bit of incomplete technical data, and now put it forward under the cloak of "farm relief."

We might sum up the points to be considered from a technical standpoint as follows:

(a) Fuel consumption. (b) Antiknock value. (c) Stability of the blend. (d) Effect on carburetor, feed lines, etc.

Taking these up in order, we find first that the energy or power value of gasoline is 50 per cent greater than that of alcohol. All other factors being equal, according to studies by a special technical committee of the American Petroleum Institute, a 10 per cent blend of alcohol with gasoline should show a decreased mileage of between 3 and 4 per cent. For a 2 per cent alcohol-gasoline mixture, the decreased mileage would not be more than 0.8 per cent. Nevertheless, even so small a drop as this would mean an annual increase in the motorist's fuel bill of about $18,000,000; with a 10 per cent blend the increased cost would be about $90,000,000.

Although alcohol itself has a certain antiknock effect, the addition of 10 per cent of ethyl alcohol to gasoline raises the antiknock rating by only 4 to 8 octane numbers, the A.P.I. committee found—about half the present difference between regular and premium grade gasolines. With a 2 per cent blend the difference in antiknock value would be an imaginary quantity, so far as the motorist is concerned.

Temperature a Factor

The question as to whether alcohol will stay mixed with gasoline depends mainly on the temperature and the amount of water—either in the alcohol or in contact with the mixture. Using a 10 per cent blend, the Bureau of Standards has found that as little as 2 per cent of water in alcohol will cause the alcohol and gasoline to separate into two layers at temperatures of 8° F. and below. The presence of 3 per cent water in the alcohol will cause separation at 48° F. The less the percentage of alcohol there is in the blended fuel, the less stable it will be and the greater the tendency for the alcohol and gasoline to separate.

Experiments have shown that with anhydrous alcohol of 99 per cent purity, a 10 per cent gasoline blend requires only 0.2 per cent water to cause separation. Similarly, a 2 per cent mixture of the same alcohol will separate in the presence of only 0.5 per cent water. Further, this separation occurs readily, even if the blended fuel merely rests quietly in contact with the water, as would be the case in a tank. Any separation will result in the alcohol sinking to the bottom of the tank and being drawn in to the carburetor first, killing the engine.

Blending agents, such as benzol or one of the higher alcohols, not only are expensive but merely help rather than cure the condition.

Finally, alcohol has a tendency to loosen old deposits of gum or scale in the fuel tank and feed lines of an automobile, thereby clogging the screen or stopping up the jet. This trouble occurs not just once but is indefinitely repeated with old cars, each recurrence meaning a roadside repair job.

Economic Aspect

Quite evidently the quality and general dependability of alcohol-gasoline blends in the proportion embodied in present bills could not possibly justify a premium over the price of straight gasoline. Suppose for the moment, however, that the operating characteristics of the blended fuel are at least equal to that of gasoline—a possibility that is exceedingly questionable. Could the blend be turned out for the same price, thus standing on its own feet from an economic standpoint?

Analysis shows that including handling and distribution charges a mixture of 2 per cent alcohol with gasoline would increase the cost of motor fuel by a minimum of 1 cent a gallon. If a 10 per cent blend were adopted, the premium would be at least 3 cents a gallon.

These figures are arrived at on a basis of a price for corn of 25 cents a bushel. This is the minimum of what proponents of the measure believe it would be possible to pay the farmer for his product. A conservative figure on the cost of alcohol made from 25-cent corn is upward of 30 cents a gallon. Now, the sales of gasoline in the United States last year approximated 16,000,000,000 gallons. If a 2 per cent alcohol blend were adopted this would presumably mean a market

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Secretary of Agriculture Favors the Use of Alcohol Blended Motor Fuel

By CHARLES E. KERN
Washington Bureau, The Oil and Gas Journal

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 8.—The Secretary of Agriculture advocates the use of alcohol in motor fuel in a letter sent to the United States Senate today in reply to a Senate resolution.

Manufacture of alcohol from farm products would be an aid in taking care of agricultural surpluses and stabilizing markets, says the United States Department of Agriculture.

Corn would provide abundant supplies of suitable raw material for the production of alcohol, and other farm products—wheat, rice, and potatoes—could be utilized when there were large supplies at low prices, says the department. On the technical side, it is stated that most gasoline engines now in use appear to be able to handle a 10 per cent alcohol-gasoline mixture without adjustments and without much change in mileage per gallon of gasoline.

With corn at 50 cents a bushel and gasoline at 13 cents a gallon, the use of 2 per cent anhydrous alcohol would add about one-half cent to the cost of a gallon of motor fuel and would utilize about 112,000,000 bushels of corn, and 22,400,000 bushels of barley, according to the letter, and the use of 10 per cent of alcohol would add 2 3/5 cents a gallon and utilize 560,000,000 bushels of corn and 112,000,000 bushels of barley, it is stated further.

The department points out that the use of alcohol in gasoline would tend to reduce the consumption of gasoline at first, but that the resultant increase in farmer's buying power might increase sales of automotive machinery and of gasoline to the extent of offsetting at least in part the increase in the costs of the blended fuel. It also says decreased farmer buying power has been a vital factor operating to reduce purchases of automobiles, trucks, tractors and gasoline.

A new industrial outlet for large quantities of corn and barley would materially increase the prices of these products, and this advance would in turn increase to some extent the prices of all other feed grains and even wheat, says the department. Hog production would be reduced, resulting in higher prices and some increase in income, the department adds, and cotton growers would increase corn acreage and grow a little less cotton. Dairy and cattle feeding on corn in the corn belt might be reduced, but the increased production of distillers grain would provide relatively cheap high-protein feeds for the dairy industry. All of these shifts, says the department, would tend to bring about a better balance in agricultural production of the country and stabilize income on a higher level.

A long time program might warrant the adoption of a definite government policy for encouraging, and at least protecting, the development of the industry and the use of alcohol in motor fuel, either by private capital under private management, or by Government loans and Government operation or regulation, says the department.

The report analyzes the possibilities of inducing the utilization of the alcohol for fuel either by taxing the blended fuel less than at present, leaving the tax on gasoline unchanged, or by increasing the tax on motor fuel not mixed with alcohol according to specifications.

The bureau of agricultural economics, chemistry and soils, and agricultural engineering, collaborated in making the report on the practicability and advantages to agriculture of the use of alcohol manufactured from corn and other farm products as motor fuel.

Present Taxation Burdens on the Oil Industry, and Suggested Ways for Relieving Them

By J. HOWARD PEW
President, Sun Oil Co., Philadelphia, Pa.*

Once upon a time in England there was a tax on light, and so the poor people boarded up their windows and did not have any light. I have wondered if something like that had not happened in our country—only it is the tax-layers in this country who do not seem to have any light.

I speak for the petroleum industry, and as 85 per cent of gasoline is used by automotive vehicles, I also speak for the automotive industry. It has been frequently stated that the essential industries were those that provide food, shelter, clothing and transportation, but I maintain that transportation is superessential, for without it all other business would become static. None of you here today but whose business is in some way dependent upon the automotive industry—as a facility, or as a consumer. Every state is drawn upon for its materials; and so whatever affects it must concern every other industry.

But mere size is not the real criterion. The service of any industry is reflected in the price of its products. The automotive industries, by mass production, research, efficiency and progressive methods, have brought down the average wholesale value of passenger cars from $1,168 in 1900 to $566 in 1931; the average price of gasoline from 16.8 cents in 1913 to 7.98 cents in 1932. I quote from New York City tank wagon prices, ex-tax. The price today is the lowest in this century. Yet despite all efforts to render such service, government has persistently piled on taxes and more taxes, sucking the very life-blood out of the industry.

Target of Endless Taxation

Newest of great industries, this one has been the target of endless taxation. It has created a national highway system that, paid for from current revenues, is our most monumental public improvement. The state highways now embrace over 240,000 miles of high-type surfaced roads. Putting in their maintenance and depreciation at $1,500 a mile annually, this would make a total of $360,000,000 annually for keeping the present system in operation and in good condition. But highway user taxes produce more than three times this amount annually. Thus far new construction has made the heaviest demands on this fund; but construction requirements should be decreasing from this time on, as the system nears completion. While we shall of course build some more high-type roads, yet as a whole the system is so far advanced that construction ought to impose a decreasing share of annual expenditures. Broadly speaking, we do not need more expensive highways, just as we do not need more railroad mileage, or more skyscrapers; we have all that is economically justified.

But the demand for more automotive taxes goes right on. The other day a shoe manufacturer told me gasoline and license taxes should be increased, providing still more money for still more roads. He pointed out that the people who used the roads would pay the taxes, so it would not affect our industry. I replied by calling his attention to a bill in the Pennsylvania legislature to require 3-foot sidewalks built alongside all state highways.

"All shoe manufacturers ought to support that bill," I said. "If we build sidewalks along all highways, people would walk more, thus wearing out more shoes. We should put a 100 per cent tax on the manufacturer's cost of shoes, and use the proceeds to pay for the sidewalks; just exactly as the gasoline tax pays for the roads. A national shoe tax of this kind would produce about $750,000,000 annually; and of course the shoe manufacturer would pass it on to his consumer, just as you say the gasoline manufacturers pass the gasoline tax on; so it would not hurt you. In fact it would be a good thing for you, because with all the additional sidewalks people would walk so much more, and wear out so many more shoes, that the shoe industry would be, so to speak, securely back on its feet in no time at all."

"Let George Bear the Burden"

Now, that is a precise parallel to taxing gasoline for highway construction and yet when the plan was applied to his own industry, my shoe manufacturing friend somehow could not see it at all. He could see plenty of reasons for taxing gasoline to build roads, but none at all for taxing to build sidewalks; and I find that about everybody else looks at it the same way. As long as somebody else's industry bears the taxes, it is all right; when the levy hits their own industry, it is a horse of another color.

We must be practical about this matter. We built more railroads than was justified, and now are figuring how to get rid of some 70,000 miles without heavy losses to their owners. We ought not to repeat that mistake on our highways. Fundamentally, we must regard all roads as toll roads; if they will not pay their way, they should not be built. The plan of building highways from their current earnings in special taxes has been successful because this rule has been followed. Engineers have worked out formulae to determine whether a particular section of highway will produce earnings sufficient to justify its improvement. The highly-improved main roads pay their way; but undue multiplication of these would make the profitable routes carry the unprofitable ones—precisely as the profitable railroad mileage supports the unprofitable.

We have come to the time when these things must get serious attention in building highways; otherwise they will presently be so overextended that the excessive taxes, originally imposed to finance their construction, will have to be continued permanently. Again, we see the parallel to railroad experience. The railroads keep rates high in order to earn charges on excessive investments; but such high rates drive business away—literally dry it up—and so the railroads are in the vicious circle that is inexorably drawn by the law of diminishing returns. We must not let our highway program follow in that path.

Classification of Roads

With the highway system near its economic limit, then, it is time to adjust taxes to the changed situation. Roads that cannot earn their way in vehicle taxes should not be improved out of those taxes. The division of roads into two classes, general-use and-service highways, is sound. The general-use roads are now largely built. The land-service roads, from main-traveled routes into the farms, can never pay for expensive improvements. To give them such at the expense of users of the main roads would be unjust, and would cut down highway revenue because motoring would be made too expensive. Indeed, high gasoline taxes and motor license fees are already severely reducing car and gasoline use. State gasoline taxes range from 2 to 7 cents a gallon; and it is significant that last year, when gasoline consumption nearly everywhere slumped heavily, the smallest losses were in the lowest tax states. Consumption progressively decreased as taxes increased until in the highest tax states the loss of consumption was 8 per cent more than in the lowest tax ones. And car registrations fell off in like ratios. You see the law of diminishing returns at work.

Some of our railroad friends, endeavoring to justify their efforts to soak our industry, have lately developed the unique idea that gasoline taxes are not taxes at all, because they are used to build roads which automobiles use; and not for general governmental purposes; whereas they say that the railroads' taxes are real taxes because they are used for purposes entirely apart from maintaining the railroads' plants. The argument, of course, will not be taken seriously and, anyhow, the Supreme Court has specifically declared that gasoline taxes and motor license fees are taxes and not tolls or permit fees. We all know that all taxes must be included in the cost of material or services produced, and so must enter into the price paid by the public. As a large share of trucks are engaged in carrying freight to and from the railroad stations, a very plausible argument could be made for throwing all railroad taxes into the roads. A reasonable tax can be passed on to the public, but when a tax more than doubles the manufacturer's cost of his product, as in the case of gasoline, the industry simply cannot pass it all on.

Roads Built but Taxes Increase

High motor taxes were imposed to provide roads. The roads are now built. But instead of coming down, the taxes go higher. They are diverted to general government expenses, to school funds, to building sea walls, to maintaining fish hatcheries, to oyster culture, to unemployment relief, and then the Federal Government adds $266,000,000 a year more to them. The gallon of gasoline pays taxes more than equal to its manufactured cost. No other commodity bears a tax even approaching this.

These taxes furnish incentive to evasion on a vast scale, wrecking legitimate price structures, punishing honest business. For the industry's efforts to keep prices low, its reward has been to have its earnings hijacked by extortionate taxes, and its pockets picked by bootleggers. A 2-cent gasoline tax would amply maintain the highways; above 2 cents, it incites evasion, endows crime, and invites diversion. The oil industry

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*Before round table conference "Problems of Natural Resource Industries," Washington, D. C.

President Teagle Opens Conference on Natural Resource Industry Problems

By WALTER C. TEAGLE
President, Standard Oil Company (New Jersey)*

It may seem strange that we should gather to discuss this country's situation as regards natural resources at a time when we have an excess of supplies of raw material from the mines and oil wells, of food products from the farms, of lumber from the forests, and of natural gas and hydro power produced by public utilities. In the past we have talked about our wonderful endowment of natural resources in terms of conservation, of the threat of their partial exhaustion and the resultant prohibitive prices that would follow therefrom. Now we find a large part of our legislation and administrative activities in the national capital devoted to efforts to raise the price of commodities and to increase their consumption.

I think the need for useful conservation is greater at such a time than in an era of high prices—of $15 anthracite, 25c copper and $3 oil. For it is when prices are lowest that efficiency of recovery and usage suffers most. Today we are engaged in waste on what I suppose is an unprecedented scale by the very reason of the plentitude of raw materials and products. It may open the way to a productive exchange of views if I summarize what strike me as some of the more disturbing phases of the 1933 situation.

First, let us look briefly at the rate at which we have increased our per capita consumption from these underground and aboveground storehouses. We are prone to think of the physical attributes of a country as something fixed. While they change but slowly, they do change. We are disturbed from time to time by reports of the growing scarcity of fish, of the salmon, sardine, oyster, lobster and other valuable foods. We have visual evidence of the gradual exhaustion of coal, ore and top soil. The forests primeval that amazed our Pilgrim fathers are decimated. For several years now we have had to go abroad for wood pulp that feeds our printing presses.

Prodigal Hand

We have drawn with a prodigal hand upon all of our natural wealth which gave this nation such a tremendous advantage over the older civilization in our period of greatest growth. From 1860 to 1913 our population increased threefold. In these 53 years our production of pig iron was multiplied by 38, coal by 39, mineral fuels by 44 and copper by 76 times. In the two decades from 1909 to the panic three years ago, our use of these natural resources exceeded by far the total consumption of the first 300 years in the history of the United States. Even now, after slowing down, our per capita consumption of mineral fuels, iron and non-ferrous metals is far above that of Great Britain, a highly industrialized nation, three times that of either France or Germany and perhaps 10 times that of Spain or Italy. Use of power and heat energy has expanded in greater ratio even than the production of goods. In the last third of a century our population increased 62 per cent, while our horsepower equipment, excluding automobiles, increased 385 per cent, and if we include in our horsepower that

(Continued on Next Page)

*Before Round Table Conference, "Problems of Natural Resource Industries," Annual Meeting U. S. Chamber of Commerce, Washington, D. C., May 3, 1933.

Standard Oil of New Jersey Attacks Alcohol Blending

(Continued from Page 15)

for 320,000,000 gallons of alcohol and, assuming a yield of 2½ gallons of alcohol from a bushel of corn, would provide a market for 128,000,000 bushels.

In actual practice, however, 40 per cent of the corn used for alcohol manufacture is converted into distillers' grains which are used as cattle feed and would replace 51,200,000 bushels of corn. Therefore, the actual market for corn under the 2 per cent blend proposal would be only 76,800,000 bushels.

If a 10 per cent blend were adopted the total corn demand for the distilleries would be 640,000,000 bushels, which, however, would be reduced to 384,000,000 bushels when the amount converted into stock feed had been deducted.

So much for the proposal based on 25-cent corn. Advocates of the measure advance the claim that the increased demand may raise the price of corn as high as 50 cents a bushel. Let's see what this would amount to in terms of increased cost of motor fuel. Alcohol made from 50-cent corn, it is estimated, would cost at least 38 cents a gallon. This would mean a premium to be paid by the motorist for his fuel of from 1.2 to 18 cents a gallon, depending on whether 2 per cent or a 10 per cent blend were used.

In round numbers, on the basis of the minimum price of 25 cents a bushel for corn, the probable increase in the cost of motor fuel to the American public would be approximately $480,000,000 annually for a 10 per cent alcohol-gasoline blend. This means that the motorist will be assessed at least $1.25 for every bushel of surplus corn removed from the market by conversion into alcohol.

Farm "Relief"

Regardless of whatever fallacies the proposal may be said to possess, it has after all been advanced as a means of removing surplus stocks of grains from the market and thus affording relief to the farmer. It might be well, therefore, to see if it at least does not accomplish this purpose. We can study the question from two angles. First, the possible profit to the farmer on his grain and, secondly, the question as to whether that profit would be sufficient to offset the increased cost of the motor fuel which he himself uses.

From the standpoint of benefit to the farmer, the initial proposal to enforce a 2 per cent blend of alcohol practically eliminates itself. The total demand for grain under this proposal would be only 128,000,000 bushels. This would not be confined to corn but would probably be spread over such other products as rye, wheat, beet residues, molasses and so on. A 2 per cent alcohol-gasoline project would consume possibly about 4 per cent of the country's annual corn crop, it has been estimated. The likelihood of so slight an increase in consumption having any appreciable effect on prices is negligible.

That being the case, look at the 10 per cent blend proposal. It would create a demand for probably 640,000,000 bushels, we have seen—although because 40 per cent of this would be converted into stock feed, the net increase would be but 384,000,000 bushels. Leaving aside this consideration, however, the most the farm belt could receive would be $160,000,000 for its potential alcohol crop on the basis of 25-cent corn, and $320,000,000 if the price of corn went to 50 cents.

Farmer Would Lose Money

But we cannot overlook the obvious fact that corn costs money to raise. The United States Department of Agriculture and various state experimental stations give a number of estimates on the cost of growing corn, ranging from 46.4 to 82.6 cents a bushel. The "Crops and Markets" bulletin of the Department of Agriculture last June gave the net cost per bushel of raising corn for 1931 over the entire country as 61 cents.

If we apply this average figure to the 640,000,000 bushels estimated as the gross increased demand for corn which would result from a 10 per cent alcohol-gasoline proposal, we find that it would cost the farmer approximately $390,000,000 to raise sufficient potential alcohol to satisfy the demand—a labor for which he would receive only $320,000,000, even if the price of corn went to 50 cents a bushel.

Consequently, under the most favorable circumstances that can be conceived, the farmer would not only receive no benefit from the proposal but the experiment would cost him $70,000,000 without a cent extra for additional cost of the motor fuel he uses.

Nor is this last any inconsiderable item. It is estimated that the farming population of the United States uses about one-quarter of all the gasoline the country consumes—in other words, about 4,000,000,000 gallons annually. With the 10 per cent blend proposal, we have seen, the farmer would be taxed a minimum of 3 cents a gallon, or $120,000,000. His balance sheet, therefore, would look something like this:

Debits—	
Cost of raising 640,000,000 bu. of corn at 61c per bu.	$390,000,000
Increased cost of gasoline at 3c a gallon	120,000,000
Total	$510,000,000
Credits—	
Sale of 640,000,000 bu. of corn at 50c per bu.	$320,000,000
Probable net loss	$190,000,000

All of which can hardly be said to be farm relief.

Effects on the Oil Industry

The principal effects on the petroleum industry of a compulsory alcohol blend may be summarized as follows:

(a) Decrease in gasoline consumption up to 7 per cent or more.

(b) Increase in the price of gasoline of from 1 cent to 4 cents a gallon. This figure would be even higher if a blending agent is employed to maintain stability of the blend.

(c) A new and profitable field for tax evasion and bootlegging, both gasoline and alcoholic, putting a still further handicap on companies abiding by the law.

(d) Investment in blending equipment, since blending could not be carried out with existing refining facilities.

(e) Revamping distributing and storing system, since the blend could not be stored over water.

(f) Reduction in automobile travel due to higher cost of motor fuel and less satisfactory engine performance.

The following conclusions regarding the alcohol-gasoline proposal are inescapable:

1. The general quality of the blended fuel is certainly no better than, and probably inferior in many respects to, straight gasoline. Consequently, it cannot in itself justify a premium price.

2. Notwithstanding this, a 10 per cent blend would necessitate an increase of at least 3 cents a gallon over present gasoline prices.

3. This would mean an increase in the motor fuel of the public as a whole of approximately $500,000,000—against which the most the farmer could hope to receive from his product would be $320,000,000.

4. Six states account for more than half the corn produced in the entire country, the balance of corn production being widely scattered among the remainder. The motorists of 48 states, therefore, would be penalized in order that six states might enjoy a market (probably below cost) for their surplus corn.

5. From the official figures of the Department of Agriculture on the cost of raising corn, it is plain that the farmer cannot break even, let alone make a profit, on a corn price of much less than 61 cents a bushel. We have seen that even 50-cent corn with a 10 per cent blend would result in an increase of nearly 4 cents a gallon in the price of motor fuel.

6. Since the farmer himself consumes one-quarter of all the gasoline sold in the United States, the increase in his fuel bill would cut to a negligible amount the most optimistic estimates of profit, even if his corn did not cost him a cent to raise.

7. The whole proposal simmers down to another piece of misguided class legislation, which in theory would take from the motoring public with one hand in order to give to the farmer with the other. Actually, the money would go, not to the farmer but to the alcohol manufacturer, transportation agencies, and the bootleggers—alcohol and gasoline both. The losers would be the motoring public, the Government (through racketeering and tax evasion), the automobile, petroleum and allied industries—and, surprisingly enough, the farmer himself.

Teagle Opens Conference on Natural Resources

(Continued from Preceding Page)

of the 22,000,000 motor vehicles, the increase was more than 2600 per cent.

Naturally, the richer and more accessible deposits of minerals and oil, the finest timber and the richest soils are used up first, and as consumption increases, the natural obstacles to supplying our wants become more serious. In the normal course of events, we would suppose this trend would bring steadily increasing prices which would act as a brake on the use of products. Actually, the technological improvements in production and consumption have resulted in lower costs as our inroads upon natural resources have proceeded. We are a long way yet from the position of England, where growing difficulties of mining have swallowed up the gain of technology with the result that the output of her worker in the coal mines is less than it was 50 years ago, and where forests that supplied the good yew bows have long since disappeared. Our tillable acreage is decreasing. I learn from the President's Research Committee on Social Trends that one-quarter of the cultivated land in the United States has lost by erosion a third of its surface soil, and that from another fourth of such land a sixth or more of surface soil has been removed.

Petroleum Reserves

Of petroleum I can speak with some personal knowledge. This is a young industry, dating back only to the beginning of the Civil War. Until quite recently, within five years in fact, we produced and consumed crude as though we could never reach the end of the supplies in the sands. Our reserves of natural gas and oil, both selling today in competition with the cheapest coal, are definitely limited. The richest oil pool reaches its peak production in a brief span of months, or years, after which the decline is rapid and the cost of recovery almost prohibitive, under present price conditions. Only the successive discoveries of new pools and improvements in refining have enabled the industry to meet the demand, for the bulk of the output always comes from the flush production of new fields. One after another these fail and drop out of importance in the part they play in making up the more than two million barrels per day we are consuming.

Such considerations make me feel that the discussions we are to hold are not at all premature nor without real possibilities of benefit to our nation and its industries. We all realize that our industries could be carried on along much more efficient lines but for man-made difficulties—some of them legal, some of them due to the selfishness of human nature. We need guidance, and I am sure that no one is better qualified to give us that than some of you gentlemen.

Big Wells in Conroe Field in Texas Keep Up Record of New Initial Production

The Conroe Field in Montgomery County, Texas, was the scene of many large new wells in April. While the attention of the country has been centered on the chaotic conditions in East Texas which appear to be beyond the control of the Texas Railroad Commission, the Conroe Field is turning out oil wells with an average initial production of about 1,800 bbls. per day and taking an important place in the oil picture.

Conroe is not being subjected to the mad over-drilling campaign that prevailed in East Texas. There were only 54 wells drilled at the close of April. The field is owned by a few operators who are developing it temperately.

Following is the summary of operations in April in all the divisions east of California:

Summary of All Fields, Wells Completed

	Comp.	Prod.	Dry	Gas
Eastern	56	221	7	12
Central Ohio	17	50	3	12
Lima	7	89	0	3
Indiana	4	25	2	0
Michigan	24	9,825	8	0
Kentucky	4	155	2	0
Illinois	1	0	1	0
Kansas	49	19,821	17	2
Oklahoma	55	42,069	31	4
North Central Texas	91	4,354	61	2
E. Central & E. Tex.	104	7,217	9	0
West Texas	34	6,891	9	0
Texas Panhandle	19	2,527	2	2
Gulf Coast Texas	114	143,962	16	1
Southwest Texas	85	10,591	49	7
North Louisiana	20	1,330	8	1
Gulf Coast Louisiana	12	7,190	5	0
Arkansas	3	0	3	0
Mississippi	3	0	3	0
East Texas gas area	1	0	1	0
Montana	3	65	0	1
Wyoming	2	0	1	1
New Mexico	9	9,780	3	0
Total April	747	266,162	241	48
Total March	811	259,201	278	57
Difference	64	6,961	37	9

Rigs and Wells Drilling

	Rigs	Drlg.	Ttl.
Eastern	33	119	152
Central Ohio	17	56	73
Lima	6	15	21
Indiana	3	52	55
Michigan	42	75	117
Kentucky	2	46	48
Illinois	1	11	12
Kansas	28	116	144
Oklahoma	106	262	368
North Central Texas	30	116	146
E. Central & E. Tex.	46	123	169
West Texas	23	93	116
Texas Panhandle	15	35	50
Gulf Coast Texas	13	137	150
Southwest Texas	20	146	166
North Louisiana	36	107	143
Gulf Coast Louisiana	7	33	40
Arkansas	9	33	42
Mississippi	3	15	18
Alabama	0	4	4
East Texas gas area	1	17	18
Montana	2	33	35
Utah	0	15	15
Wyoming	9	57	66
Colorado	6	55	61
New Mexico	6	55	61
Total April	464	1,826	2,290
Total March	492	1,838	2,330
Difference	28	12	40

SINCLAIR SAFETY AWARD

Fatalities due to motor vehicle accidents showed a 16 per cent decrease in 50 cities during the past six months, according to returns made by municipalities entered for the Sinclair national safety award. For the 50 cities, fatalities during the six months' period averaged 8.2 per 100,000 population, and injuries 263.9 per 100,000 population.

The safety award of $10,000 made through the Sinclair Refining Co. is offered by H. F. Sinclair, chairman of the executive committee of the Consolidated Oil Corp., and will be made to the two cities and the state having the best motor vehicle safety records. The award period will close with September, 1933.

New Anglo-Persian Agreement Signed; Area of Concession Cut One Half

The terms of the new oil concession in Persia, just signed between the Anglo-Persian Oil Co. and the Persian government, is reported in the New York Times as follows:

1. The area of the concession shall be half the previous area until 1938 and thereafter the area shall be 100,000 square miles. [The previous concession covered 500,000 square miles, or about five-sixths of Persia's territory.]

2. The company loses its exclusive right for pipe lines.

3. The company shall pay 4 shillings a ton on oil sold in Persia or exported.

4. Twenty per cent of the net profits of the company, whether made in Persia or abroad, shall be paid to the Persian government after the payment of £671,000 to the shareholders.

5. Arrangements shall be made for safeguarding the Persian government in case of a further depreciation of sterling.

6. If, from its general reserve the company gives anything to its shareholders, the Persian government shall receive 20 per cent as well.

7. On the expiration of the concession or its surrender by the company, 20 per cent of the reserve accumulated from the present date will go to the Persian government.

8. The company shall pay in taxation to Persia during the first 15 years £225,000 and during the second 15 year £300,000. Afterward the amount will be agreed on.

9. The company shall replace progressively its foreign employes by Persians and will spend £10,000 a year in educating Persians in Great Britain.

10. The period of the concession will be 60 years.

11. The company shall not transfer the concession to any other persons or company without the consent of the Persian government.

12. On the expiration of the concession the company's property in Persia shall revert to the Persian government, and during the 10 years preceding the expiration the company shall not sell or export that property from Persia.

13. Regarding the sale of oil in Persia, Gulf of Mexico or Rumanian prices—whichever may be lower—shall be taken as the basic price. Oil shall be sold to the public from the refinery at 10 per cent less than this price and to the Persian government at 25 per cent less.

14. All differences shall be referred to arbitration.

The agreements will come before the Mejlis (Persian parliament) for ratification.

The new concession area is to be south of a line drawn roughly from Kirmanshah through Luristan and Baktiariland to Shirax and along the mountains on the Baluchistan frontier.

Regarding Article 2, the company's loss of its exclusive right to lay pipe lines opens the possibility that other companies may exploit possible northern oil fields, laying pipe lines to the Persian Gulf.

The minimum royalty payment is fixed at not less than £750,000 a year.

Sir John Cadman, chairman of the Anglo-Persian Oil Co., left by air from Beirut for Marseilles. He carries the new concession, signed in duplicate.

The new agreement between the Anglo-Persian Oil Co. and the government of Persia, in which the former surrenders the greater part of its vast oil concession, ends a controversy which had gone to the Council of the League of Nations.

The nationalism that had led to the revolution that put Shah Riza Khan on the throne in 1925 was turned against the British company last year, and there was strong agitation against the concession on the ground that it gave an opening for British aggression in Persia and had been the product of the previous corrupt government. The shah denounced the concession last November and asserted it would have to be greatly modified. Great Britain at first undertook to fight out the issue before the league but finally resorted to negotiations.

The concession was sold in 1901 for $20,000 to William K. D'Arcy. At that time it was not known that Persia was rich in oil. The Anglo-Persian Oil Co. was afterward formed to take over the property and soon found it was a rich one. Soon after the beginning of the World War the British government, realizing the concession as of great importance politically, bought a controlling interest in the company.

Mid-Continent Refinery Runs Higher in May

(Continued from Page 14)

REFINERY OPERATIONS IN EAST TEXAS
(Plants which have been in operation during the past year)

Company and location—	Daily capacity	Aver. daily runs— May	April
Alamo Refining Co., Camps Switch	2,500	2,200	2,300
Arp Refining Co., Arp	2,000	2,000	950
Arrow Refining & Producing Co., Overton	2,500	1,300	1,700
Beacon Oil & Refining Co., Henderson	4,500	3,000	3,000
Canyon Refining Co., Kilgore	200	50	50
Carnation Refining Corp., Gladewater	200	150	200
Central Refining Co., Friars Switch	7,500	5,000	3,000
Chief Refining Co., Gladewater	1,000	600	200
Cook (R. X.), Gladewater	200	100	120
East Texas Refining Co., Longview	10,000	8,000	8,000
Gladetex Refining Co., Gladewater	500	150	(*)
Gilliland Refining Co., Gladewater	1,500	1,300	800
Harstfield Refining Co., Kilgore	200	100	200
Henderson Refining Co., Henderson	6,000	5,000	5,000
Johnsonville Refining Co., Omega	200	90	90
Kilgore Refining Co., Kilgore	3,500	2,100	2,000
Lake Refining Co., Gladewater	500	180	200
Locke Refining Co., Gladewater	200	200	200
McMurray Refining Co., Arp	1,500	1,400	(*)
Overton Refining Co., Overton	3,500	2,500	2,300
Panama Refining Co., Kilgore	250	(*)	(*)
Pennant Refining Co., Kilgore	250	160	170
Petroleum Refractionating Co., Longview	10,000	7,500	5,000
Recla Refining Co., Turnerstown	200	20	25
Reese Refining Co., Arp	200	(*)	25
Oil Refineries, Inc., Overton	3,000	2,300	1,800
Sabine Refinery Co., Gladewater	300	215	190
Shoreline Refining Co., Kilgore	300	300	260
Sinclair Refining Co., Camps Switch	5,000	1,800	1,800
Smith & Maxey Refining Co., Kilgore	200	35	(*)
Solar Refining Co., Overton	3,000	(*)	(*)
Southern Oil Refining Co., Reeds Switch	2,500	2,000	1,700
Taylor Refining Co., Tyler	15,000	12,000	11,000
Texas Oil Products Co., Gladewater	1,500	1,500	1,100
Thrasher Refining Co., Gladewater	300	(*)	120
Tyler Refining Co., Longview	1,000	350	(*)
Trinity Refining Co., Gladewater	350	300	300
Unit Refining Co., Kilgore	200	75	60
Total	89,835	62,190	53,860

*Shut down.

REFINERY OPERATIONS IN OKLAHOMA
(Plants which have been in operation during the past year)

Company and location—	Daily capacity	Aver. daily runs— May	April
Altitude Petroleum Corp. (J. H. Peacock Refining Co.), Oklahoma City	3,000	500	500
Anderson-Prichard Oil Corp., Cyril	6,000	4,000	4,000
Associated Petroleum Corp., Allen	8,000	(*)	(*)
Barnsdall Refineries, Inc., Barnsdall	6,000	3,500	3,500
Barnsdall Refineries, Inc., Okmulgee	10,000	4,000	5,000
Bell Oil & Gas Co., Grandfield	4,500	3,000	3,000
Black Gold Refining Co., Oklahoma City	1,500	800	540
Century Petroleum Co., Tulsa	500	(*)	(*)
Century Petroleum Co., Oklahoma City	2,500	1,100	385
Champlin Refining Co., Enid	16,000	6,500	7,000
Cole (L. S.) Refining Co., Oklahoma City	400	200	200
Columbia Oil Corp., Oklahoma City	3,500	(*)	2,000
Continental Oil Co., Sapulpa	10,000	(*)	(*)
Continental Oil Co., Ponca City	30,000	17,000	14,000
Crescent Refining Co., Holdenville	1,000	800	1,000
Cushing Refining & Gasoline Co., Blackwell	1,800	1,500	1,500
Cushing Refining & Gasoline Co., Cushing	3,500	2,500	2,500
Deep Rock Oil Corp., Cushing	10,000	9,000	9,000
Eason Oil Co., Enid	5,000	3,000	3,000
Empire Oil & Refining Co., Okmulgee	4,000	2,700	2,800
Empire Oil & Refining Co., Ponca City	12,000	7,100	7,300
Firestone Refining Co., Oklahoma City	200	500	500
Garber Refineries, Inc., and Omar Refining Co., Garber	3,500	(*)	(*)
Gem Refining Co., Oklahoma City	1,000	(*)	(*)
Globe Oil & Refining Co., Blackwell	7,500	6,500	6,000
Johnson Oil Refining Co., Cleveland	6,000	3,500	3,500
Major Oil Co., Oklahoma City	2,000	100	500
Mid-Continent Petroleum Corp., West Tulsa	40,000	19,000	18,000
Marathon Oil Co., Boynton	2,500	(*)	(*)
Marathon Oil Co., Bristow	5,000	(*)	(*)
Oklahoma City Refining Co., Oklahoma City	2,500	200	200
Phillips Petroleum Co., Okmulgee	6,000	4,500	4,500
Producers Oil Co., Bristow	2,500	1,000	1,000
Producers & Refiners Corp., West Tulsa	6,000	3,500	3,500
Pure Oil Co., Ardmore	5,000	1,200	1,200
Pure Oil Co., Muskogee	9,000	6,000	6,000
Rock Island Refining Co., Beckett	5,000	4,500	4,000
Sinclair Refining Co., Sand Springs	8,000	3,600	3,550
Sterling Refining Co., Oklahoma City	3,500	1,000	2,500
Sun Oil Co., Yale	5,000	3,500	3,000
Sunray Oil Co. (C. E. Wright, receiver), Allen	7,000	2,000	2,000
Sunshine Refining Co., Seminole	500	200	220
The Texas Co., West Tulsa	15,000	8,800	7,500
Texas Pacific Coal & Oil Co., Wynnewood	3,000	1,500	1,500
Tide Water Oil Co., Drumright	15,000	8,000	7,000
Western Oil Corp., Beckett	2,000	(*)	(*)
Wilcox Oil & Gas Co., Bristow	5,000	3,500	3,500
Wirt Franklin Petroleum Corp., Ardmore	4,000	2,200	2,050
Yale Oil Corp., Yale	2,000	400	350
York Refining Co., Oklahoma City	3,000	(*)	270
Total	312,900	152,400	148,945

*Shut down.

REFINERY OPERATIONS IN NORTH CENTRAL TEXAS
(Plants which have been in operation during the past year)

Company and location—	Daily capacity	Aver. daily runs— May	April
Abilene Refining Co., Abilene	500	100	100
Allstate Refining Co., Thrall	3,000	(*)	(*)
American Refining Properties, Wichita Falls	6,000	(*)	(*)
Archer Refining Co., Megargel	1,500	400	350
Atlantic, Pacific & Gulf Refining Co., Wichita Falls	5,000	(*)	(*)
Bobrose Oil & Refineries, Brownwood	2,000	(*)	(*)
Continental Oil Co., Wichita Falls	6,000	4,000	4,000
Dale Oil & Refining Co., Electra	4,000	(*)	(*)
Dixon Creek Oil & Refining Co., Kings Mill	3,500	1,200	1,500
Empire Oil & Refining Co., Gainesville	5,000	2,600	1,700
Exchange Petroleum Corp., Albany	500	170	250
Falls Refining Co., Wichita Falls	2,000	300	400
Gratex Refining Co., Graham	500	130	120
Gulf Refining Co., Fort Worth	10,000	5,000	6,000
Haskell Oil Refining Co., Breckenridge	200	100	100
Humble Oil & Refining Co., Breckenridge	2,000	(*)	(*)
Humble Oil & Refining Co., Chilton	4,000	(*)	(*)
Humble Oil & Refining Co., Neches	5,000	900	900
Iowa Park Producing & Refining Co., Iowa Park	2,500	(*)	(*)
Kent Refining Co., Minerva	2,000	250	300
Kent Refining Co., Angus	4,000	(*)	(*)
LaSalle Petroleum Co., Burkburnett	3,500	200	170
Macmillan Petroleum Co., Isom	8,000	(*)	(*)
Magnolia Petroleum Co., Fort Worth, No. 1	12,000	5,000	5,000
Magnolia Petroleum Co., Fort Worth, No. 2	6,000	(*)	(*)
Magnolia Petroleum Co., Corsicana	5,000	600	600
Marathon Oil Co., Fort Worth	5,000	4,000	4,000
Master Petroleum Co., Waco	750	400	300
Moon Refining Co., Graham	300	(*)	(*)
Muenster Refining Co., Muenster	300	30	30
Olney Oil & Refining Co., Olney	2,500	2,000	2,000
Oriental Oil Co., Dallas	5,000	1,200	1,800
Panhandle Refining Co., Wichita Falls	5,000	2,330	4,000
Petroleum Refractionating Co., Pampa	6,500	4,500	3,000
Pentex Refining Co., Echo	200	50	30
Phillips Petroleum Co., Isom	30,000	18,000	19,000
Phoenix Refining Co., Inc., Dallas	3,000	400	350
Pilot Point Refining Co., Pilot Point	500	150	100
Primrose Refining Co., Wichita Falls	2,500	(*)	(*)
Shamrock Oil Co., Sunray	4,000	600	300
Sinclair Refining Co., Fort Worth	5,000	2,200	2,500
Simms Oil Co., West Dallas	4,500	(*)	(*)
Southland Refining Co., Olney	1,000	130	120
Star Refining & Producing Co., Fort Worth	1,500	600	700
Superior Refining Co., Tiffin	500	(*)	(*)
Taylor Refining Co., Taylor	6,000	800	800
Taxman Refining Co., Wichita Falls	3,000	(*)	(*)
The Texas Company, Dallas	16,000	11,000	11,000
The Texas Company, Amarillo	4,000	2,000	1,500
Texas Pacific Coal & Oil Co., Fort Worth	5,000	2,000	2,500
Texas Pacific Coal & Oil Co., Caddo	1,000	500	500
Waggoner Refining Co., Electra	6,000	2,300	3,000
Wichita Refining Co., Wichita Falls	150	100	(*)
Wilcox Oil & Gas Co. (Pampa Refining Co.), Pampa	4,000	(*)	(*)
White Star Refining Co., Cisco	500	130	150
Total	228,650	76,370	78,170

*Shut down.

REFINERY OPERATIONS IN ARKANSAS
(Plants which have been in operation during the past year)

Company and location—	Daily capacity	Aver. daily runs— May	April
Berry Asphalt Co., Waterloo	2,000	800	800
Henry H. Cross Co., Smackover	6,000	3,000	3,000
Houston Oil Co., Camden	6,000	(*)	(*)
Kettle Creek Refining Co., Pearson	5,000	(*)	(*)
Lion Oil Refining Co., El Dorado	12,000	6,500	6,000
Macmillan Petroleum Products Co., Norphlet	2,000	1,700	1,600
Ouachita Valley Refining Co., El Dorado	2,000	1,200	1,200
Root Refining Co., El Dorado	10,000	2,500	2,300
Simms Oil Co., Smackover	2,000	2,500	2,500
Union Asphalt Co., El Dorado†	.....	....	....
Total	48,000	18,200	17,400

*Shut down. †Reduces residuum purchased from Lion Oil Refining Co., no crude run.

Ten-cent crude

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So would the motorist

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Chicago Illinois U S A

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The Oil and Gas Journal

PRODUCING REFINING PIPELINE ENGINEERING MARKETING

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Need Fewer Shackles, Not More

Is East Texas to climax the misfortunes it has brought upon the oil business by forcing the industry under government control?

It looks like it, but only because the industry in sheer despair of finding a solution otherwise is about ready to grasp at anything.

Yet it may well pause to ask whether the expected relief is worth the price that must be paid for it; whether, indeed, the remedy may not be worse than the disease.

For nearly 10 years The Oil and Gas Journal has been publishing warnings about the danger of inviting governmental interference, stressing, on the contrary, the necessity for the industry getting together to solve its own problems.

Ninety per cent of the producing industry has co-operated in that effort, but the selfish obstinacy of a fractional minority has balked at every turn. The baffled majority finally took the risk of invoking state authority and politics entered.

East Texas flowing a million barrels a day is the rank flower of that experiment.

Unheeding, the industry seems to be on the verge of trying it again on a larger scale at Washington, with risk of even more calamitous consequences.

Before it commits itself let it take stock of the situation.

If there were no East Texas there would be no appeal to Washington for dictatorship. In fact all the traditional individualism of oil men would be up in arms against outside interference.

If the industry puts its neck in the noose of governmental control to get rid of East Texas handicaps it will find its neck still in that noose long after East Texas has been forgotten.

Do you think you could shake off state control after Oklahoma City and East Texas are out of the picture? No one expects it and still less would there be hope for escaping from Federal control once it was clamped on.

Before yielding to the seductive notion that governmental control will remedy the East Texas situation consider how it will be to have the industry under Federal control for all time. Isn't the price going to be too high?

But, you may say, there is nothing else to do. That was just what was said when state authority was invoked, and look at the results!

Business and politics will not mix—politics comes to the top.

Not even when the harsher control is moderated into the softer, smoother "partnership."

What would the industry think, for example, of a partnership which one day proposed to divorce pipe lines from their operating plants and on another proposed to compel the oil industry to compete with alcohol blend motor fuel on a discriminatory basis to "help the farmers."

Instead of being partners, government and the oil industry are actually competitors for the earnings of the industry. Take the report of the Standard Oil Co. of Indiana which shows that government takes $3.50 out of its earnings for every dollar to stockholders.

Before the oil industry embraces government in partnership it should look up the record of government towards the industry.

For years the industry was deterred from any effort at co-operative solution of its production problem by the threat of antitrust prosecution. A plan for world stabilization was wrecked by an attorney general's opinion. The industry was harassed by investigation after investigation although each and all failed to justify indictment.

But state and Federal taxes on the oil industry grew and grew. The sole interest of government in the oil industry was to drain more and more taxes from it.

Talk about partnership between government and the oil industry. Government is today getting more out of the business at the filling station than producer and refiner together. And now it is proposed to have the farmer "get his whack" also.

The industry paid too dearly for state "assistance" in coping with overproduction and it did not get the goods in East Texas. The field made a million barrels a day when it was running wide open. It is making a million barrels a day now under "regulation." And the demand for oil is less today than it was then.

But, it may be argued, it will be different at Washington. Well, let us see.

At the recent oil conference at the capital delegations representing 95 per cent of the industry drafted a set of resolutions. A bolting minority also offered a report. The outstanding result was official endorsement of a plank put forward by the infinitesimal minority.

Minorities in the oil business, however, seem to have all the best of it, whether in East Texas, California or elsewhere. Suppose they were equally fortunate under government control?

There may be worse things than East Texas. A million barrels a day is shortening that menace. The losses the industry is suffering, heavy though they are, may be light compared to its situation under government lockstep. It may be another case of being better to bear those ills we have than fly to others that we know not of.

Overproduction, from which we seek to be saved, is after all an effect, not a cause. The cause lies much deeper, in the traditional and legal forms which put a premium upon immediate production.

We may never have another East Texas but any orgy of production from a flush field may upset the industry unless the law is amended to substitute orderly development for competitive drainage.

As Earl Oliver says in an article in this issue: "The oil industry is now in a transition period and the capture theory is being gradually modified; but the transition needs to be planned and directed instead of being allowed to drift until emergencies compel application of further expediencies. The present drift is heading into a degree of governmental supervision of detail in the development and operation of oil pools that is neither good for government nor industry."

The A.I.M.E. Stabilization Committee's study which Mr. Oliver introduces in this issue goes down to bedrock. It attacks the prime cause of the industry's overproduction problem and indicates a practical remedy, putting the application within the hands of the industry without outside control.

It should appeal to the rugged independence of the oil man instead of seeking shelter under the wings of government. He can run his own business if the handicaps are removed.

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NEWS FOR SALES DEPARTMENTS

Rerefining of Crankcase Oil Not a Simple Process

The refining of reclaimed lubricating oils is not as simple as one might think, according to a statement issued by the Bureau of Standards in reply to numerous requests for information. The bureau has summarized the processing steps in substance as follows:

"The process of removing the impurities so as to make oil satisfactory for replacement in the engine is called rerefining and the finished oil after this treatment is called rerefined oil. The general process of rerefining consists of the following six steps, some of which may be omitted if the nature and amounts of the impurities, or the use to which the rerefined oil is to be put, warrant it.

"Obviously all gritty material which could act as an abrasive must be removed. This may be accomplished by settling, centrifuging or filtering. Solid particles may also be precipitated by treating with alkalies, alkaline salts or washing powders which are mixtures of soap and alkaline salts.

"Treatment with alkalies will neutralize acid compounds in the oil and render them noncorrosive. Among the materials which may be used are soda ash (sodium carbonate), water glass (sodium silicate), caustic soda (sodium hydroxide), and trisodium phosphate.

"In neutralizing the acid compounds in the oil, soaps are formed. Since both the soaps and the excess alkali are soluble in water, washing with water to remove them may be desirable.

"The less volatile portions of the gaso-

(Continued on Page 31)

SHELL FUEL OIL DEPARTMENT

Dr. Ralph T. Goodwin, widely known petroleum technologist, has been appointed manager of fuel oil sales for the Shell Petroleum Corp., with headquarters at St. Louis, Mo., it was announced here.

Doctor Goodwin formerly was manager of the petroleum division of the Dorr Co., Inc., New York City, from 1929 to 1932. Prior to that connection he was associated with the Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey from 1921 to 1929 in the development and sale of fuel oils. He holds degrees of Ph. C., A. B. and A. M. from the University of Southern California, from which he graduated in 1914, and A. M. and Ph. D. from Columbia University.

The Shell Petroleum Corp. is one of the first major oil companies to establish a separate division for fuel oils, which will include domestic, industrial, bunker, Diesel, tractor and range fuels.

TAMPER-PROOF CANS

CHICAGO, May 8.—Sinclair Refining Co. has introduced the tamper-proof plans of merchandising lubricating oils in Chicago and Fort Wayne, Ind., this week. Opaline and Pennsylvania motor oils are sold in 1 to 5-quart size cans which are cut open before the motorist's eyes, giving assurance that there has been no substitution. Before the canned oil was offered at the 4,500 retail outlets selling Sinclair products in metropolitan Chicago area, there were 12 meetings with dealers, in which the attendance ranged from 300 to 500. The dealers favored the antibootlegging plan unanimously.

JOINS PETROLEUM EXCHANGE

CHICAGO, May 8.—Petroleum Exchange Corp. of Chicago has appointed M. K. Harper, formerly with East Texas Refining Co., to represent it in Ohio, with headquarters at Columbus.

Amending Revenue Act to Remove All Inequalities in Contracts to Dealers

By CHARLES E. KERN
Washington Bureau, The Oil and Gas Journal

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 6—To explain proposed amendments to the Revenue Act of 1932 to remove some inequalities in the existing law, particularly in relationship to sales through dealers or from one manufacturer of lubricating oil to another, Willis Crane, counsel for the National Petroleum Association, appeared before the Senate Committee on Finance recently.

These proposed amendments appear in Section 4 H R 5,040.

Mr. Crane stated that the amendments were discussed with officials in the Treasury Department and it was understood the department approved them.

The Committee on Ways and Means of the House of Representatives made a concise explanation of the application of Section 4 and the effect of the proposed amendments to the law, which explanation follows:

"Section 4 (a) amends Section 620 of the Revenue Act of 1932. Under existing law a manufacturer may sell tax free to a state or political subdivision, but sales to a dealer are subject to tax, even though the dealer purchases the articles for resale to a state or political subdivision. This discrimination results in a loss of business to the dealers, who are unable to compete with manufacturers for state business, and does not add any substantial gain in revenue to the Federal Government. The amendment gives a tax exemption in the case of sales to a dealer when it is known that the articles are to be resold to a state or political subdivision. To safeguard the revenue, the exemption is conditioned upon subsequent proof that the articles are actually so resold.

"Dealers in articles for further manufacture are placed at a similar disadvantage. Under existing law, manufacturers may sell articles for further manufacture when the sale is direct to another manufacturer and not when the articles pass through the hands of a dealer. The amendment rectifies this situation in the same manner as in the case of articles to be resold to a state or political subdivision.

"Section 4 (b) amends Section 601 (c) (1) of the Revenue Act of 1932. Under existing law, a lubricating oil manufacturer who sells oil to another manufacturer must pay the tax unless the oil is intended for further manufacture, in which case the vendee assumes responsibility for the tax. Under the amendment, one manufacturer may sell tax free to another for resale and the vendee will pay the tax on his resale. Thus lubricating oil manufacturers are placed upon the same basis as producers of gasoline, who have this privilege under existing law. Since mere blenders are not regarded as manufacturers or producers of lubricating oil, the tax-free sales are, under the amendment, confined to responsible concerns, without any apparent danger to the revenue.

"Section 4 (c) amends Section 621 (a) of the Revenue Act of 1932. The effect of the amendment is to provide relief (by way of credit or refund) for dealers who sell to state or political subdivisions thereof taxable articles which they have not purchased tax-free under Section 620 as amended by Section 4 (a) of the bill."

These proposed amendments will be considered by the Senate committee when Section 4 of the bill is reached.

SHELL GETS LARGE CONTRACT

ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 8.—Contracts calling for delivery of 1,392,000 gallons of gasoline to the U. S. Army and Navy have been awarded the Shell Petroleum Corp., it was announced by L. van Eeghen, vice president in charge of sales of the company.

The army contract is with the Quartermaster Depot at Chicago for approximately 392,000 gallons of gasoline for the second quarter of 1933. Delivery will be made by tank truck and tank car to 24 military posts, agricultural stations and Indian reservations in the Middle West.

The Navy contract calls for the supplying of approximately 1,000,000 gallons of gasoline to the Coast Guard, Lighthouse Cervice, Coast and Geodetic Survey and district engineers at 23 points in the Middle West and South.

Mr. van Eeghen also announced that the aviation department of the corporation has secured a contract with American Airways, Inc., for delivery of 2,600,000 gallons of aviation gasoline this year.

American Airways contracted for this amount of gasoline to cover the requirements of a major portion of its central division, as well as those of its newly acquired company, Transamerican Airlines Corp. This is the third consecutive yearly contract American Airways has awarded the Shell Petroleum Corp.

NEW ORLEANS FACILITIES

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 6.—The oil bunkering facilities of the Port of New Orleans, La., are shown in a revision of Port Series No. 5 just issued by the Corps of Engineers, U. S. Army, and the Bureau of Operations of the Shipping Board.

There are six companies at New Orleans with facilities for bunkering vessels. These are the Shell Petroleum Corp., the Mexico Petroleum Corp., the Standard Oil Co. of Louisiana, and Chalmette Petroleum Corp., the Gulf Refining Co. and The Texas Company.

The Shell Petroleum Corp. at Goodhope, La., 28 miles above Canal Street and the Mexican Petroleum Corp. at Destrahan, 25 miles above Canal Street, are both outside the limits of the port. —C. E. K.

LOW CHICAGO PRICE

CHICAGO, May 8.—The Benzoline Motor Fuel Co. business of 125 cars of U. S. Motor gasoline for delivery over May went to a Chicago district refiner at a price of a fraction under 2 cents, Group 3.

REMOVE CURB PUMPS?

CHICAGO, May 6.—Removal of all gasoline curb pumps was recommended to the city council yesterday by the newly created utilities committee. An ordinance is sought in line with a recent Supreme Court ruling that such pumps are an unlawful obstruction.

Japanese Monopoly Would Bar Foreign Marketers

NEW YORK, May 8.—American oil companies with extensive marketing outlets in Japan, and particularly California companies which have sold large quantities of petroleum, particularly crude and fuel oils to that country, are seriously concerned over reports from Tokio this week, indicating that the Japanese government is contemplating steps leading to the formation of a petroleum monopoly which would exclude foreign oil companies from operating in that country.

Monopoly sentiment, cables indicate, has reached the point where the Japanese ministry of commerce's mining bureau is now drawing up two alternative plans, one to provide for a government monopoly on drilling, refining and marketing of petroleum in Japan, and the other complete control over imports.

One of the plans which will be submitted to the Japanes Diet provides for the formation of a semigovernmental company to operate the monopoly, with a percentage of its earnings to go to the government to finance further exploitation of petroleum deposits within Japan and its possessions. Under this plan the government would take over the fixed assets of all foreign oil companies in Japan, estimated in Japan at approximately $9,600,000 at current exchange rates, and deed these properties to the new company as the Japanese government's share of the capital structure of the company. Principal Japanese oil companies, including Nippon Petroleum Co., Misui Oil Co., Mitsubishi Oil Co. and the Ogura company, would be consolidated in the new national oil company.

The alternative plan would be somewhat akin to the present status of foreign oil companies in France, with oil importers required to obtain special permits, with preference given to all-Japanese importing firms. This alternative plan likewise provides for a high tariff against imports of gasoline and other refined products, with crude oil either duty free or subject to but a nominal tariff rate.

NAVY ASKS BIDS ON OILS

NEW YORK, May 8.—The Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department, Washington, D. C., will open bids May 19 on schedule 9,981 for supplying quantities of grades "A" and "C" bunker oils, and Diesel oil, to various stations.

The Quartermaster Supply Officer, Fort Sam Houston, Texas, will open bids May 16 for motor gasoline for various deliveries in the Southwest during the coming fiscal year, on circular 193.

Tide Water Oil Sales Corp. of New York has been awarded a contract for 21,000 gallons of motor gasoline, for delivery at West Point, N. Y., at 6.09 cents per gallon.

PARTNERSHIP DISSOLVED

CHATHAM, Ontario, May 6.—J. A. Joncas and Leon L. Plotkins, carrying on business as oil refiners at Calgary, Alberta, under the firm name of the Lion Refining Co., have dissolved partnership. The business will be continued under the same name by Mr. Plotkins.

CLOSE CHICAGO OFFICES

CHICAGO, May 8.—Northland Oil Co. has closed its Chicago offices. The company's marketing offices are in St. Paul, Minn. C. L. Maguire, president, will have his headquarters at Mount Pleasant, Mich., where the company has a refinery.

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Barnsdall Greases are especially designed for their specific use and are of uniform high quality.

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Barnsdall Non-Poisonous Plant Spray—Concentrated Cattle Spray—Fly Killer, a Non-Poisonous product and Mothene, a Non-Poisonous Moth Killer.

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Barnsdall High Compression Oil Proof Spark Plugs—the porcelain Insulator of these is tested to withstand 25,000 volts.

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Barnsdall now offers a complete line of automobile storage batteries built to the BE SQUARE standard of quality!

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Minor Changes in Oklahoma Refined Oil Prices Despite Lower Crude and Retail Schedules

By C. O. WILLSON

The Oklahoma (Group 3) refinery market the first of the week was endeavoring to determine the significance of two developments which in times past usually have resulted in lower tank car prices. The first of the two developments came on Saturday when the recent slump in posted crude oil prices in Texas spread to Oklahoma and Kansas, followed on Monday by drastic reductions in gasoline tank wagon and service station prices throughout the Middle West. The crude price reduction was expected by the trade in Oklahoma and Kansas, but the heavy cuts in retail gasoline markets came as a surprise and left the trade on Monday and Tuesday somewhat stunned. Trading in gasoline was light but there were only minor price changes leading to the conclusion that the open tank car market for that product was on bottom being able to withstand any shock caused by unfavorable developments in the oil business.

Added to these changes in the cost of raw material and reductions in consumer prices, refiners were advising their customers of the change in the gasoline octane brackets. Under the new price arrangement the third grade now has a maximum octane rating of 59, the second grade 60 to 64, and the top grade 65 and above. These advances when coupled with the new method of testing mean an increase of approximately five numbers in the octane ratings. While it will require some time before these new brackets are generally accepted by the trade, many of the refiners were making them effective immediately. The predicted result was an increase in the quantity of low octane gasoline available and a corresponding decrease in the middle and top grades.

The Saturday announcement of a 25-cent flat price for Oklahoma and Kansas crude oils was in line with the schedules previously established in Texas. Refiners have contended for several weeks that, based on prices received for refinery products, the posted crude schedule at the wells should be around 25 cents per barrel and when the cut was announced they felt that the refinery market had already discounted the change and no additional reductions would materialize in the refinery quotations. On Monday this hope was dissipated when the Standard Oil Co. (Indiana) announced changes in gasoline tank wagon and service station prices amounting to 2 to 3 cents per gallon at most points. The only exceptions were points already below normal. The reductions were tied with an announcement that in the future the company would maintain a differential of 1 cent per gallon between the regular and third grades at its service station and between the regular and premium Ethyl Gasoline 2½ cents instead of the customary 3 cents. The latter premium has been the rule ever since Ethyl Gasoline was first introduced to the retail trade. The trade had anticipated not more than a 1-cent general reduction.

The inability of all other remedies to correct bad practices in the merchandising of gasoline was given as the reason for the reduction in prices. It has been known that retail market conditions not only in the Middle West but throughout the entire country have been unsatisfactory. Competition usually based on wide guaranteed margins to jobbers, inferior products or evasion of state and Federal taxes, has brought gasoline marketing to the most demoralized status in the history of the oil industry. Many large distributors have seen steady declines in the volume of their business in excess of the general decline and their explanation of this development has been the cut prices of small competitors.

Significance in Oklahoma

The gasoline tank wagon and service station price reductions are of special significance to refiners operating approximately 60 plants in Oklahom and Kansas and a number of plant operators in Arkansas and inland Texas. Many of the owners of these plants will be compelled to absorb the entire reductions in their tank car prices due to the fact that they have contracts with jobber customers guaranteeing them 5 or more cents per gallon under the service station prices.

Effect on Contracts

It is known that the action of the largest distributor in the middle western states was largely prompted by conditions

Refined Market Barometer

The spread in lower crude oil price schedules and important reductions in tank wagon and service station schedules had a disturbing influence on gasoline tank car prices at refineries throughout the United States over the past week. Prices, however, in most sections were holding remarkably well indicating that the crude price reduction had already been discounted in refinery prices. Kerosene and tractor distillate continued to be in strong demand over a large part of the United States and prices were firm. No important changes were reported in fuel oil and gas oil, for which there is a routine demand. All grades of cylinder stocks were generally strong and important advances materialized in the East both for domestic and export shipment. Neutral oil prices also advanced in East. More inquiries for wax with small price advances at several points.

Mid-Continent—Spot gasoline buying dull but prices holding fairly well despite lower crude price and service station prices. Natural gasolines slow and prices lower. Kerosene and tractor distillates steady. No change in fuel oil and gas oil. Lubricants and wax more active.

East Coast—General advances in all grades of cylinder stocks. No important changes in gasoline market with seasonal improvement in consumer demand. Bunker fuels slow. Wax more active.

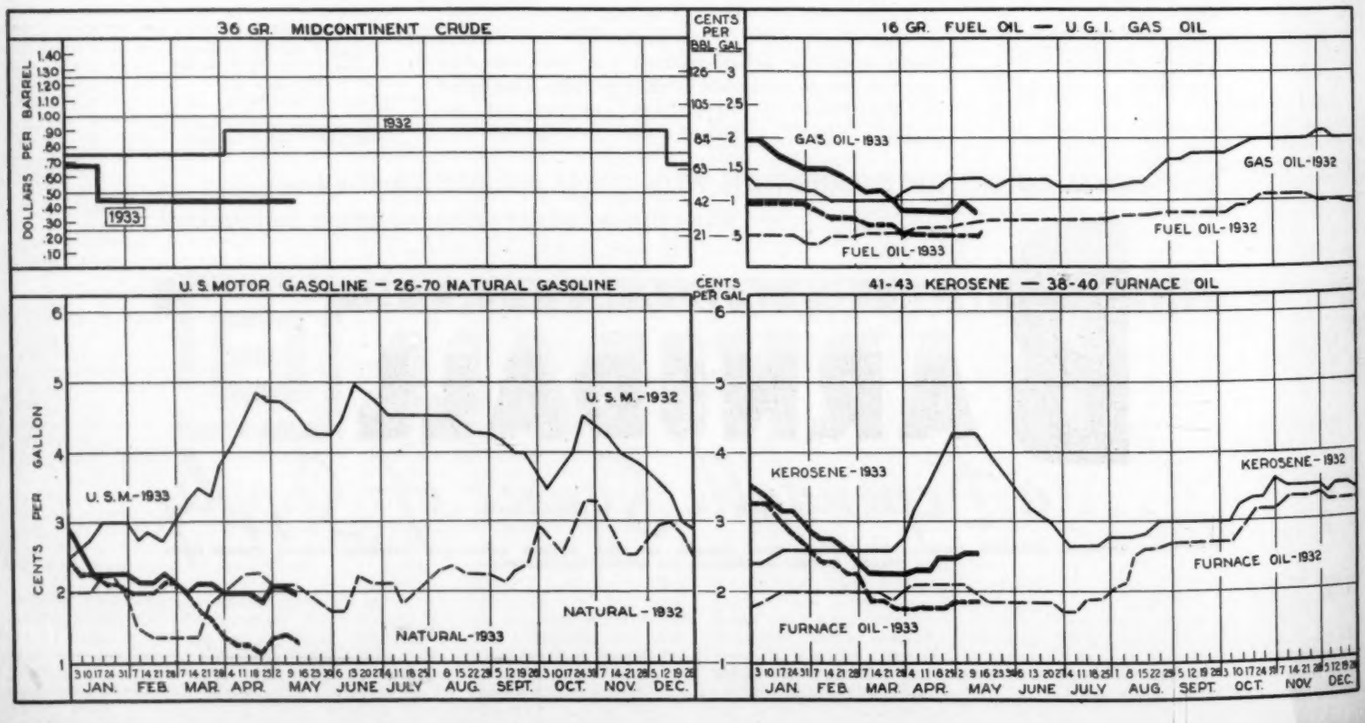
Pennsylvania—Neutral oil prices advance. Gasoline prices holding. Steam refined stocks and bright stock prices firm.

Chicago—Reductions in gasoline tank wagon and service station prices throughout Middle West disturbs tank car market. Kerosene and distillate firm. Fuels slow.

Gulf Coast—Gasoline prices lower. Keen competition in pale and red neutrals results in lower prices on some grades. Fuel oils unchanged.

California—Price changes in pale and red neutrals with advances in some grades and reductions in others. Other products unchanged.

Representative Mid-Continent Quotations on Crude Oil and Refined Products Basis Oklahoma (Group 3)



brought about by these contracts. The jobber, buying under these contracts, was always protected by his refiner's guarantee regardless of what happened to the retail prices and he often has been accused of being solely interested in building up volume of business by giving various forms of price concessions taking business from larger operators who have to take into consideration conditions in the production of crude oil as well as refining in determining operating costs.

Narrower Margins

The following table shows a breakdown of prices at representative middle western points served by Oklahoma refineries based on the price reductions which became effective Monday (prices in cents per gallon):

	Chicago	Des Moines	Indianapolis
Taxes	4.00	4.00	5.00
Marketing margin	5.00	5.90	5.00
Freight rate	2.442	2.244	2.904
Total charges	11.442	11.244	12.904
Retail price	12.6	13.1	14.2
Ref. price (Okla)*	1.158	1.856	1.256

*Obtained by subtracting the "total charges" from the "retail price."

Thus, the new schedules result in a net back to an Oklahoma refiner of around 1.5 cents per gallon under the most favorable contracts. There are many contracts between Mid-Continent refiners and Middle West jobbers in which the latter are guaranteed a minimum spread of more than 5 cents between the delivered tank car and the retail prices. Cases were reported on Tuesday in which the net back to the refineries on contracts will be less than a half cent per gallon. It must be remembered that the above table is based on the regular grade gasoline. Most refiners also sell a third grade to their jobbers and allow the latter at least one-half cent under the regular price. The return to the refineries with these contracts, it is apparent, will now be near the vanishing point.

New Price Basis

It was said in the trade the first of the week that the Indiana Standard in making the price changes used the Oklahoma (Group 3) tank car market as the basis. A study of the price schedules supports this report and lends credence to the statement that this will be a permanent policy of the company in making price changes in the future. In the past the company has used its own refineries located at Whiting, Ind., Wood River, Ill., and Sugar Creek, Mo., as the base points on which to determine the tank wagon and retail prices at its thousands of distributing centers in 11 states of the Middle West. Under this system there were wide variations in the return to Mid-Continent refineries based on contracts such as those outlined in the foregoing table. For example before the price reductions were made effective Monday the net back to an Oklahoma refinery with a 5-cent minimum contract was 2.638 cents per gallon in sales to Chicago jobbers, 4.456 cents to Des Moines jobbers and 3.496 cents for Indianapolis jobbers. Thus a refiner by picking his territory in making contracts could secure 1 to 2 cents per gallon advantage over other sections in the Middle West. Under the new price schedule the net return at Mid-Continent refineries will vary within relatively close limits regardless of point of destination.

The significance of this change in policy to Mid-Continent refinery operators is difficult to measure provided it is to be a permanent policy. Many refiners have contracts with jobbers and their own distributing units which are certain to result in large losses. Some of these contracts permit the seller to cancel on 30 days' notice but others will extend through the year or longer periods.

Refiners who have had profitable outlets in a certain territory due to the retail price schedules and freight rates maintained will find this advantage taken away and they will be forced to change their marketing program. Through cancellation of contracts more gasoline may find its way to the spot tank car market in Oklahoma and other territories as a result of these new schedules.

Reduce Margins

Ultimately this development means that guaranteed margins to jobbers will be reduced and this in turn will mean many eliminations among that class of distributors. In this connection it is pointed out that many of the large distributors have their own or company controlled outlets blanketing the entire Middle West and the reduction of margins for marketing will tend to reduce the business of small jobbers and increase the per unit sale of the major distributors. In brief, as one executive explained, the trend toward reduced costs in the oil business with which the producing and refining branches have been familiar for the past three years is to be passed on to the marketing branch in the form of narrow operating margins. The reduction in the premium for Ethyl Gasoline from 3 to 2½ cents is another phase of this development. It is reported that the one-half cent reduction will be taken from the marketing rather than the refinery costs. It was apparent the first of the week that this "new deal" in gasoline marketing for the Mid-Continent and Middle West was not being received favorably by many who are vitally concerned both in the selling and buying ends.

Finally it was stated that the Indiana Standard not only intends to base its gasoline tank wagon and retail prices on the Group 3 tank car price, but the former are to be much more flexible than they have been in the past and will move up and down with the variations in the open tank car market. This is another phase of the effort being made to do away with wide margins which have attracted newcomers among refiners and distributors due to the temporary profits available. This in effect will greatly increase the market significance of the Group 3 market and will tend to make it the controlling factor in markets for the interior part of the United States, extending from the crude oil at the well to the filling stations.

Situation May Change Quickly

Faced with these immediate problems, most refiners in the Mid-Continent were not giving the usual attention to developments in the crude oil end of the business which have been the controlling factor in refinery markets for many months. As explained elsewhere in this issue there are developments under way in the form of national legislation which may change the present picture of the oil business before the end of the month.

Several refiners who are keeping in close touch with these developments are refusing to lower their prices for gasoline and other refinery products despite the lower crude oil and gasoline retail prices and will store their excess output until it is known what is to happen to the plan to "nationalize" the oil business. Some are predicting a quick recovery from the present low levels in the crude oil and refinery markets based on adequate control of all phases of operation.

Gasoline and Naphtha

There was little trading in refinery gasolines the first of the week. The third grade gasoline was available from several sources at slightly lower levels and a low of 2 cents was established in sales to the trade. Under the new octane brackets previously explained, less gasoline meeting the middle and higher bracket requirements will be available and it is expected that the differentials for these grades over the lower grade will again increase. In recent months with many skimming plants in East Texas able to

(Continued on Page 31)

Ethyl Corporation Advances Date for Marketing of "Q" Brand Ethyl

In order that licensees may be in a position to offer a second grade ethylized gasoline to motorists for the Decoration Day holiday period which starts May 28 and ends May 30, the Ethyl Gasoline Corp. has announced that the date for the start of the sale of the new grade has been advanced from June 1 to May 27. It has been announced that several companies will be in a position to start the sale of the product on the latter date.

Up to this time the only company which has officially announced that it will start the sale of the "Q" brand ethyl gasoline is the Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey and the subsidiary marketing companies, the Colonial Beacon Oil Co., and the Standard Oil Co. of Louisiana. (See May 4 issue, page 29). These companies will sell the product under the branded name of Essoline. These companies have large distribution along the Atlantic Seaboard, the New England states and Louisiana, Arkansas and Tennessee.

It is understood that the Ethyl Corporation at this time, has applications from refiners and jobbers so that distribution will start with one or more companies covering the entire United States. In addition to the Standard of New Jersey units it is said that the Standard Oil Co. of Ohio will market the second grade ethyl gasoline in Ohio and the Standard Oil Co. of Kentucky in its marketing territory.

In the Mid-Continent area it is reported that the Mid-Continent Petroleum Corp., Barnsdall Refining Co., Skelly Oil Co. and the Continental Oil Co. are among the larger refiners and distributors that have made applications for licenses to sell the new brand. In all cases that have been reported the licensees will use the ethyl fluid in their regular grade or house brand gasolines.

American Petroleum Institute Weekly Refinery Statistics

Figures below reported for week by American Petroleum Institute. (1) Per cent refinery capacity represented. (2) Daily average crude runs to stills. (3) Total motor fuel stocks. (4) Gas oil and fuel oil stocks. All figures in 42-gallon barrels.

Week Ending May 6, 1933, Compared to Week Ago

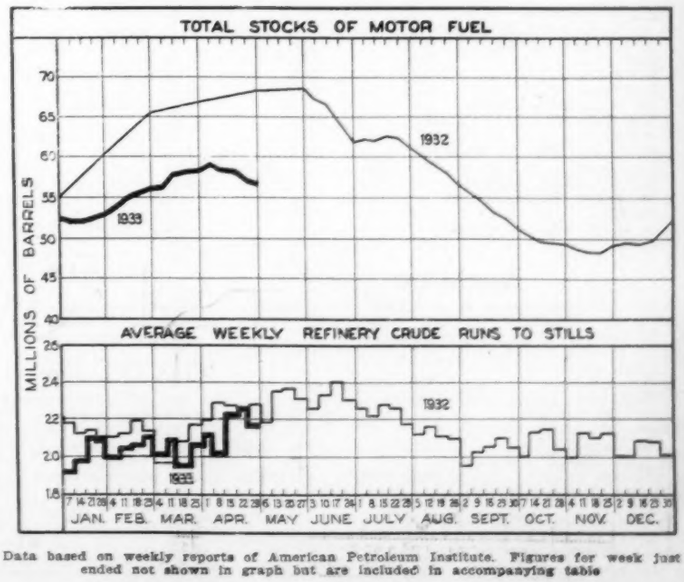
	Week ended May 6, 1933				Week ending April 29, 1933			
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
East Coast	99.1	477,000	16,332,000	6,822,000	99.1	480,000	16,414,000	6,069,000
Appalachian	95.0	83,000	2,109,000	852,000	95.0	82,000	2,038,000	839,000
Ind., Ill., Ky.	97.5	301,000	9,440,000	3,637,000	97.5	294,000	8,314,000	3,596,000
Okla., Kans., Mo.	84.9	228,000	4,947,000	3,095,000	84.9	217,000	5,136,000	3,097,000
Inland Texas	56.4	69,000	1,632,000	2,092,000	56.4	72,000	1,683,000	2,103,000
Tex. Gulf	97.7	463,000	5,900,000	5,982,000	97.7	442,000	5,714,000	6,072,000
La. Gulf	97.3	98,000	1,585,000	1,950,000	97.3	94,000	1,485,000	1,943,000
N. La. and Ark.	88.5	37,000	312,000	567,000	88.5	36,000	309,000	607,000
Rocky Mtn.	90.8	32,000	1,226,000	624,000	90.8	30,000	1,402,000	635,000
California	94.6	450,000	14,458,000	98,232,000	94.6	434,000	14,353,000	98,296,000
Total U. S.	91.6	2,238,000	56,941,000	123,153,000	91.6	2,181,000	56,914,000	123,257,000

Total motor fuel stocks, Bureau of Mines basis, 58,350,000 bbls.

Week Ending May 6, 1933, Compared to Year Ago

	Week ended May 6, 1933				Week Ending May 7, 1932			
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(1)	(2)	*(3)	(4)
East Coast	99.1	477,000	16,332,000	6,822,000	100.0	436,000	6,793,000	6,137,000
Appalachian	95.0	83,000	2,109,000	852,000	91.8	93,000	1,740,000	1,212,000
Ind., Ill., Ky.	97.5	301,000	9,440,000	3,637,000	98.9	290,700	6,401,000	4,064,000
Okla., Kans., Mo.	84.9	228,000	4,947,000	3,095,000	89.6	231,200	3,904,000	3,242,000
Inland Texas	56.4	69,000	1,632,000	2,092,000	....	105,300	1,600,000	2,769,000
Tex. Gulf	97.7	463,000	5,900,000	5,982,000	99.8	431,100	6,568,000	5,945,000
La. Gulf	97.3	98,000	1,585,000	1,950,000	100.0	104,700	1,992,000	3,992,000
N. La. and Ark.	88.5	37,000	312,000	567,000	....	47,400	157,000	734,000
Rocky Mtn.	90.8	32,000	1,226,000	624,000	89.4	39,700	2,060,000	641,000
California	94.6	450,000	14,458,000	98,232,000	96.7	404,400	14,401,000	95,713,000
Total U. S.	91.6	2,238,000	56,941,000	123,153,000	95.1	2,183,700	45,621,000	124,449,000

*Refinery stocks only.



Data based on weekly reports of American Petroleum Institute. Figures for week just ended not shown in graph but are included in accompanying table

REFINERY AND CRUDE PRICES

Quotations on refined products are for interstate or export movement except as otherwise noted

EXCLUSIVE OF TAXES

The following quotations are exclusive of the Federal excise taxes of 1 cent a gallon on gasoline and 4 cents on lubricating oils, which became effective June 21, 1932.

Refinery Gasolines

	May 9		May 2	
OKLAHOMA (Group 3)—				
*U. S. Motor grades:				
Regular	.02¼	.02½	.02¼	.02½
Premium	.02½	.02¾	.02½	.02¾
Third grade	.02	.02¼	.02⅛	.02¼
60-62 400 grades:				
Regular	.02¾	.02½	.02¾	.02½
Premium	.02⅝		.02⅝	
Third grade	.02⅛	.02¼	.02¼	
64-66 390	.02¼		.02¼	
64-66 375	.02½	.02⅝	.02⅝	.02¾
68-70 350	.02⅝		.02⅝	.02⅞
NORTH TEXAS—				
U. S. Motor grades:				
Regular	.02¼	.02½	.02¼	.02½
Premium	.02½	.02⅝	.02½	.02⅝
Third grade	.02	.02¼	.02	.02¼
60-62 400	.02⅛	.02¼	.02⅛	.02¼
64-66 390	.02¼		.02¼	
64-66 375	.02¾	.02½	.02¾	.02½
64-66 360	.02½	.02¾	.02½	.02¾
†NORTH LOUISIANA—				
U. S. Motor grades:				
Regular	.02⅝	.02¾	.02¾	
Premium	.02⅞	.03	.03	
Third grade	.02⅝	.02½	.02½	.02⅝
60-62 400	.02½	.02⅝	.02⅝	.02¾
†ARKANSAS—				
U. S. Motor grades:				
Regular	.02½	.02⅝	.02⅝	
Premium	.02⅞	.03	.03	
Third grade	.02⅝	.02½	.02½	.02⅝
CHICAGO (Based on Oklahoma Group 3)—				
U. S. Motor grades:				
Regular	.02⅛	.02⅜	.02¼	.02⅜
Premium	.02⅜	.02⅝	.02⅜	.02⅝
Third grade	.02	.02⅛	.02	.02⅛
60-62 400	.02	.02¼	.02	.02¼
64-66 375	.02⅜	.02½	.02⅜	.02⅝
68-70 360	.02⅝	.02⅞	.02⅝	.02⅞
Aviation fighting grade	.03	.03¼	.03	.03¼

***Octane Ratings**—The following octane ratings apply to the three grades of U. S. Motor gasoline: Regular, 60-64 octane number; premium, 65 and above octane number; third grade, 59 and below octane number.

†For Arkansas, Louisiana and Mississippi delivery.

PENNSYLVANIA (inland refineries)—				
U. S. Motor	.04½	.04⅝	.04⅝	.04¾
60-62 400	.04¾	.04⅞	.04⅞	
64-66 375	.05	.05¼	.05	
68-70 350	.05	.05¼	.05¼	.05⅜
CALIFORNIA (domestic movement)—				
54-58 U. S. Motor	.05	.06	.05	.06
58-60 400	.05¾	.06¾	.05¾	.06¾
EAST COAST—				
U. S. Motor, below 65 octane:				
New York (Bayonne)	.04¾		.04¾	
Boston	.04¾		.04¾	
Baltimore	.04¾		.04¾	
Charleston, S. C.	.04¾		.04¾	
U. S. Motor, 65 and above:				
New York (Bayonne)	.05		.05	
Boston	.05		.05	
Baltimore, Md.	.05		.05	
Charleston, S. C.	.05	.05¾	.05	.05¾
GULF COAST (domestic)—				
U. S. Motor, 65 octane and above	.03½	.04	.03⅞	.04
U. S. Motor, below 65 octane number	.03	.03½	.03½	.03¾

Naphthas

OKLAHOMA (Group 3)—	May 9		May 2	
50-52 450 (blending)	.02	.02⅛	.02	.02⅛
PENNSYLVANIA (inland refineries)—				
50-54 430-450 (blending)	.04	.04¼	.04¼	.04⅜
†ARKANSAS—				
48-50 (blending)	.02¼	.02½	.02¼	.02½
CHICAGO (Based on Oklahoma Group 3)—				
50-52 450 (blending)	.02⅛	.02⅜	.02⅛	.02⅜
Cleaners' naphtha, 56-58 gr. 200 i.b.p.-320 e.p.	.05¼	.05½	.05¼	.05½
Lacquer diluent, 180 i.b.p.-250 e.p.	.06½	.06¾	.06½	.06¾
Lacquer diluent, 140 i.b.p.-200 e.p.	.07½	.08	.07½	.08
Rubber solvent, 68-70 gr., 100 i.b.p.-300 e.p.	.05¼	.05½	.05¼	.05½
Stoddard solvent, 300 i.b.p.-410 e.p., over 100° flash	.04¾	.05	.04¾	.05
Pet. thinner, 290, 300 i.b.p.-415 e.p., over 83° flash	.04	.04¼	.04	.04¼
V.M.&P. naphtha, 56-58 gr., 190-200 i.b.p.-330 e.p.	.05	.05¼	.05	.05¼
Petroleum spirits	.03⅞	.04	.03⅞	.04

Natural Gasolines

OKLAHOMA (Group 3)—	May 9		May 2	
Grade 18-55	.01¾	.01½	.01½	.01¾
Grade 26-70	.01¼		.01⅜	
Grade 30-70	.01⅛	.01¼	.01⅛	.01¼
*Low pressure grades:				
15 lb. v.p. (max.)	.01⅝	.01¾	.01¾	.02
11 lb. v.p. (max.)	.02⅛		.02⅛	.02¼
NORTH TEXAS—				
Grade 18-55	.01⅜		.01½	
Grade 26-70	.01⅞	.01¼	.01⅞	.01¼
Grade 30-70	.01⅛		.01⅛	
*Low vapor pressure grades:				
15 lb. v.p. (max.)	.01⅝	.01¾	.01¾	.02
11 lb. v.p. (max.)	.02⅛	.02¼	.02⅛	.02¼
NORTH LOUISIANA—				
Grade 26-70	.01⅜		.01⅜	
CALIFORNIA—				
75-78 375	.03½	.04	.03½	.04

Kerosenes

(All kerosenes water white)

OKLAHOMA (Group 3)—	May 9		May 2	
41-43	.02⅝	.02¾	.02⅝	.02¾
42-44	.02¾	.02⅞	.02¾	.02⅞
NORTH TEXAS—				
40-41	.02¼	.02⅜	.02¼	.02⅜
41-43	.02⅝	.02½	.02⅝	.02½
†NORTH LOUISIANA—				
41-43	.02¾		.02¾	
42-44	.03		.03	
†ARKANSAS—				
41-43	.02¾		.02¾	
PENNSYLVANIA (inland refineries)—				
45	.04⅛		.04¼	.04½
46	.04¼		.04½	
47	.04½	.04¾	.04¾	
CHICAGO (Based on Oklahoma Group 3)—				
41-43	.02⅝	.02⅞	.02⅝	.02⅞
42-44	.02¾	.03	.02¾	.03
*CALIFORNIA—				
38-40 high burning test	.03½	.04¼	.03½	.04¼
NEW YORK (Bayonne, N. J.)—				
41-43	.05¼		.05¼	
GULF COAST (domestic)—				
41-43 water white	.03¾	.04	.03¾	.04

*For Pacific Coast consumption.

†For Arkansas, Louisiana and Mississippi delivery.

Furnace Oils and Tractor Fuels

OKLAHOMA (Group 3)—	May 9		May 2	
32-36 straw	.01⅝	.01¾	.01¾	.01⅞
36-38 straw	.01¾	.01⅞	.01⅞	
38-40 straw	.01⅞	.02	.01⅞	.02
39-41 prime	.02		.02	
NORTH TEXAS—				
38-40 straw	.01¾	.01⅞	.01¾	.02
†NORTH LOUISIANA—				
36-40	.02½	.02¾	.02½	.02¾
†ARKANSAS—				
32-36	.02½	.02⅝	.02½	.02⅝
CHICAGO (Based on Oklahoma Group 3)—				
32-36 straw	.01¾	.01⅞	.01¾	.01⅞
38-40 straw	.01⅞	.02	.01⅞	.02
38-40 prime white	.01⅞	.02⅛	.01⅞	.02⅛
PENNSYLVANIA (inland refineries)—				
40-41 prime white	.03¼	.03½	.03¼	.03½
NEW YORK (Bayonne, N. J.)—				
32-36	.04		.04	
36-40	.05		.05	
21 (industrial)	.03½		.03½	

Above prices are for distillate oils of zero cold test under 190° F. flash and good odor.

†For Arkansas, Louisiana and Mississippi delivery.

Gas Oil, Diesel Oil and Fuel Oil

Gas oil (G.O.) quoted per gallon basis; Diesel oil and fuel oil per barrel.

OKLAHOMA (Group 3)—	May 9		May 2	
32-36 (G.O.) cracking stock	.00⅞	.01	.01	
U.G.I. (G.O.)	.00⅞	.01	.01	.01⅛
32-36 zero to 15 (G.O.) high flash	.01¼	.01⅜	.01¼	.01⅜
28-30, zero to 10	.60	.65	.60	.65
26-30, zero to 10	.50	.60	.50	.60
24-26	.35	.40	.35	.40
20-22	.32½		.32½	
Below 16	.30	.32½	.30	.32½
NORTH TEXAS—				
32-36 (G.O.) industrial	.00⅞	.01	.00⅞	.01
22-26	.35	.40	.35	.40
Below 20	.30		.30	
†NORTH LOUISIANA—				
32-36 (G.O.) zero	.02½		.02½	
14-16	.30	.35	.30	.35
†ARKANSAS—				
30-32 (G.O.) zero	.02¼	.02½	.02¼	.02½
14-16	.30	.35	.30	.35
CHICAGO (Based on Oklahoma Group 3)—				
32-36 (G.O.) industrial	.01	.01⅛	.01	.01⅛
28-30 (zero)	.70	.75	.70	.75
26-28 (zero)	.60	.65	.60	.65
22-26 (zero)	.50	.55	.50	.55
18-22 (zero)	.40	.45	.40	.45
Below 18	.30	.40	.30	.40
PENNSYLVANIA (inland refineries)—				
36-40	.03¼	.03⅜	.03¼	.03⅜

Note: Fuel oils of more than 40 cold test generally 5 to 15 cents per barrel less in all areas than shown in above tables.

†For Arkansas, Louisiana and Mississippi delivery.

CALIFORNIA—				
30-34 (G.O.) per bbl.	.80	.90	.80	.90
27 plus Diesel	.80	.90	.80	.90
15-19 bunker (at tidewater)	.50	.60	.50	.60
15-19 (cargo lots)	.45	.55	.45	.55
15-19 (tank cars)	.35	.50	.35	.50
GULF COAST—				
28-30 (G.O.)	.02⅝	.02⅞	.02⅝	.02⅞
28-30 Diesel	1.50		1.50	
Bunker C (bulk cargoes)	.50	.55	.57½	.60
Bunker C (bunkers)	.60	.65	.60	.65
NEW YORK (Bayonne, N. J.)—				
28 plus (G.O.)	.04		.04	
*28-30 Diesel	1.65		1.65	
26-30 Diesel (tank cars)	.04		.04	
‡Bunker C	.70	.75	.70	.75

*Lighterage 6½ cents per barrel.

†Lighterage 5 cents per barrel.

‡Contract price at New York Harbor to ocean-going steamships only.

Petroleum Coke*

Prices per ton f.o.b. refineries in Chicago area.

Breeze (screenings)	4.50
Still runs	5.50
Lump and egg	6.50

*Refineries will absorb freight to 80 cents a ton.

Neutral Oils

(Viscosity at 100° F. and color)

OKLAHOMA (Group 3)—	May 9		May 2	
Zero to 10 Cold Test:				
150-3	.06¼	.06½	.06¼	.06½
180-3	.07½	.07¾	.07½	.07¾
180-4	.07¼	.07½	.07¼	.07½
200-3	.08	.08¼	.08	.08¼
200-4	.07¾	.08	.07¾	.08
240-3	.10	.10¼	.10	.10¼
240-4	.09¾	.10	.09¾	.10
280-3	.11	.11¼	.11	.11¼
280-4	.10½	.10¾	.10½	.10¾
300-3½	.11¼	.11½	.11¼	.11½
350-3½	.11¾	.12	.11¾	.12
400-4	.12¼	.12½	.12¼	.12½
500-4½	.12¾	.13	.12¾	.13
100-2 paraffin oil	.04¼	.04½	.04¼	.04½
15-30 Cold Test:				
200-3	.07¼	.07½	.07¼	.07½
200-4	.07	.07¼	.07	.07¼
240-3	.09¼	.09½	.09¼	.09½
240-4	.09	.09¼	.09	.09¼
280-3	.10¼	.10½	.10¼	.10½
280-4	.10	.10¼	.10	.10¼
PENNSYLVANIA—				
150 vis., No. 3, 400-405:				
Zero pour test	.15¾	.16	.15	.15¼
10 pour test	.15½	.15¾	.14½	.15
15 pour test	.13¾	.14	.13	.13¼
25 pour test	.13¼	.13½	.12½	.12¾
180 vis., No. 3, 25 pour test	.14¾		.14¼	.14¾
200 vis., No. 3:				
Zero pour test	.18	.18½	.18	
10 pour test	.17¼	.17½	.17	
15 pour test	.16	.16½	.16	
25 pour test	.15¾	.16	.15¼	.15½
GULF COAST—				
Pale Oils:				
100-2-2½	.04¾	.05¼	.04¾	.05¼
200-3	.05½	.06	.05½	.06½
300-3	.06¾	.07¼	.06¾	.07¼
500-3½	.08¾	.09¼	.08¾	.09¾
750-3½	.09¾	.10¼	.09¾	.10¾
1,200-3½	.12	.12¼	.12	.12½

2000-4	.13	.13¾	.13	.13¾
Red Oils:				
200-5-6	.05	.05½	.05	.05½
300-5-6	.06	.06½	.06	.06½
500-5-6	.07	.07½	.07	.07½
1,200-5-6	.10¼	.10¾	.10¼	.10¾
2,000-6 plus	.12	.12½	.12	.12½
CALIFORNIA—				
Pale Oils:				
100-2½-3	.09	.09½	.09	.10
200-2½-3	.09½	.10	.10	.11
300-3-3½	.10½	.11	.11	.11½
350-3-4	.11	.11½	.11½	.11¾
400-3-4	.11½	.11¾	.11¾	.12
450-3-4	.11¾	.12	.12	.12¼
550-3-4	.12	.12½	.12¼	.12¾
Red Oils:				
300-4-5	.09½	.10	.08¾	.09¾
300-5-6	.10½	.11	.10	.10½
350-5-6	.11	.11½	.10½	.11
400-5-6	.11½	.11¾	.11	.11½
450-5-6	.11¾	.12	.11½	.11¾
500-5-6	.12	.12¼	.11¾	.12
600-5-6½	.12¼	.12½	.12	.12¼
700-6½ plus	.12½	.12¾	.12¼	.12½
750-6½ plus	.12¾	.13	.12½	.12¾
900-6½ plus	.13	.14½	.13	.14½

Bright and Steam Refined Stocks

OKLAHOMA (Group 3)—	May 9		May 2	
630 light green	.05½	.06½	.05½	.07
600 light green S.R.	.05	.06	.05	.06
600 dark green S.R.	.03½	.04	.03½	.04½
Bright Stocks:				
190-200 D	.17¾	.18¾	.16½	.17½
150-160 D, 0-10	.16		.14¾	.15¼
150-160 D, 10-25	.15½		.14¼	.14½
150-160 D, 25-40	.15	.15¼	.13¾	.14
150-160 E	.14		.13½	
PENNSYLVANIA—				
600 S.R.	.09		.08½	.09½
650 S.R.	.11¼	.11½	.11	.12
600 Pennsylvania flash	.13		.12½	.13½
630 D filtered	.17½		.17½	.18½
600 E filtered	.13½	.14½	.13½	.14½
Pennsylvania Grade bright stock:				
Bright Stock, No. 8 color, 145-50 vis.				
210-540-550 flash:				
10 pour test	.22	.23	.22	
15 pour test	.20	.21	.20	
25 pour test	.19	.20	.19	

Wax and Petrolatum

(Prices per pound)

OKLAHOMA (Group 3)—	May 9		May 2	
124-126 white crude scale	.01¾		.01⅝	.01¾
PENNSYLVANIA—				
122-124	.0205		.02	.02⅛
124-126	.02⅛	.02¼	.02⅛	
NEW YORK (Bayonne, N. J.)—				
120-122 (a.m.p. basis)	.02⅞		.02⅞	
125-127	.03		.02⅞	
130-132	.03½		.03¼	
133-135	.04¼		.04⅛	
135-137	.04½		.04¼	
CHICAGO (f.o.b. switching district)*—				
122-124	.0330	.0340	.0330	.0340
125-127	.0355	.0365	.0355	.0365
127-129	.0370	.0380	.0370	.0380
130-132	.0430	.0440	.0430	.0440
132-134	.0455	.0465	.0455	.0465

*Cents per pound on carlot orders in cotton lined burlap bags of 225 lbs. approx.
Add 3° F. for a.m.p.

NEW YORK—				
Petrolatum in barrels in carload lots:				
Dark green	.01⅞		.01⅞	
Amber	.02		.02	
Extra amber	.02⅜		.02⅜	
Lily white	.05½		.05½	
Snow white	.06¼		.06½	
Cream	.04½		.04½	

Export Prices

GASOLINE				
GULF COAST—	May 9		May 2	
U. S. Motor	.03¼		.03¼	.03⅜
60-62 400	.03½		.03⅝	
61-63 390	.03½		.03⅝	
64-66 375	.03½	.03⅝	.03⅝	.03¾
LOS ANGELES, CALIF.—				
U. S. Motor, 53-55 437 e.p.	.03¾	.04¼	.03¾	.04¼
U. S. Motor, 65 octane	.04½	.04¾	.04½	.04¾
U. S. Motor, 67 octane	.05		.05	
U. S. Motor, 69 octane	.05¼		.05¼	
58-60 400 endpoint gasoline	.04¼	.05	.04¼	.05
KEROSENE				
41-43 prime white	.03⅞	.04	.03⅞	.04
41 water white	.04		.04	.04⅛
LOS ANGELES, CALIF.—				
41-43 water white	.03¾	.04¼	.03¾	.04¼
LUBRICANTS				
NEW YORK (f.a.s. in bbls.)—				
600 Warren E	.20		.18½	
600 S.R. unfiltered	.15½		.14½	
650 S.R. unfiltered	.18		.17	
600 flash S.R.	.20		.17¾	
630 flash S.R.	.25½		.23	
Bright stock, No. 8 color	.25½	.26½	.24½	
Bright stock, No. 6½ color, dil.	.24½	.25½	.23½	
NEUTRALS				
NEW YORK—Pale Engine Oil, Bulk (vis. at 100)—				
230-3¾	.09¾		.09¾	
180-3¼	.09½		.09½	
100-2¼	.05		.05	
Red Engine Oil, Bulk (vis. at 100):				
300-6½	.09¼		.09½	
250-6	.08½		.08½	
200-6	.07¾		.07¾	

Crude Oil Prices

Eastern States

SOUTH PENN OIL CO.
(Effective May 9, 1933)

Pennsylvania Grade Oil in National Transit Lines (Bradford Field) $1.27
Pennsylvania Grade Oil in Southwest Pennsylvania Lines ..... .97
Penna Grade Oil in Eureka Pipe Line Lines ..... .92
Penna Grade Oil in Buckeye Pipe Line Lines ..... .77
Corning Grade Oil in Buckeye Pipe Line Co.'s line (May 8, 1933)..... .50
Ragland Grade Oil in Cumberland Pipe Lines (Kentucky) (Jan. 10, 1931) ... .60

PENNZOIL CO.
(Effective January 21, 1933)

Pennsylvania Grade Oil in National Transit Lines:
Group A $1.22
Includes Cochran, Franklin, Hamilton and Doolittle districts.
Group B 1.21
Includes Titusville district.
Group C 1.20
Includes Turkey and Tidioute districts.
Group D 1.19
Includes Bear Creek and Porkey districts.
Group E 1.17
Includes Eldenau, Bull Creek, Rough Run, Carbon, Dipner, Bredin, McJunkin, Jamesson, Kennerdell, Emlenton, Tiona, Lacy and Kinzua districts.
Price depends on length of pipe line haul to plant at Oil City.

TIDE WATER PIPE CO.
(Effective May 9, 1933)

Bradford, Pa. $1.27
Allegany, N. Y. 1.27

PURE OIL CO.
(Effective May 9, 1933)

Cabin Creek, W. Va. $0.92
Bradford Hollow, W. Va. ..... .92
Kelly's Creek, W. Va. ..... .92

Rocky Mountain States

OHIO OIL CO.-STANOLIND OIL & GAS CO
Ilea light (all grades) May 8, 1933..$ .25
Fort Collins, Wellington and Greasewood Coin., are on contract basis.
Florence (Jan. 18, 1933) .....
Dutton Creek, Wyo. (May 8, 1933)..... .25
Rock Creek, Wyo. (Jan. 24, 1933) .....
Frannie, light (May 8, 1933)..... .25
Frannie, heavy (May 8, 1933)..... .20
Salt Creek (May 8, 1933)..... .25
See Stanolind Mid-Continent price schedu
LaBarge (May 8, 1933) .....
Big Muddy (Jan. 18, 1933)* ..... .25
Grass Creek (Jan. 18, 1933) ..... .42
Grass Creek, heavy (Dec. 15, 1932) .. .41
Elk Basin, light (Jan. 18, 1933) ..... .42
Lance Creek (Dec. 16, 1932) ..... .92
Poison Spider (Mar. 5, 1931) ..... .72
Hudson (June 2, 1931) ..... .41
Lander (Mar. 5, 1931) ..... .41
Rex Lake (Feb. 22, 1930) .....
Osage (Jan. 18, 1933) 1.10
Lost Soldier (Apr. 12, 1932) 5
Hamilton Dome (Dec. 16, 1932) 8
Torchlight (May 8, 1933) .....
Greybull (May 8, 1933) ..... .35
Cat Creek (Jan. 18, 1933) ..... .35
Pondera (Nov. 7, 1932) 9
Sunburst, Mont. (Nov. 7, 1932) 6
Hogback, N. Mex. (May 8, 1933) 7
Lea County, N. Mex. (See Note)..... .50
Maljamar (Jan. 20, 1933) ..... .20
Artesia-Jackson (Jan. 20, 1933) 2
Note—Salt Creek, Cat Creek, Dry Creek Dallas-Derby, Hudson, Greybull, Hogback and Ilea by Stanolind Oil & Gas Co. and remainder by Ohio Oil Co. Both companies posted Grass Creek light and Elk Basin. Lost Soldier posted by Producers & Refiners Corp. Artesia, Jackson and Maljamar posted by Continental Oil Co. Lea County, effective May 2, posted by Humble Oil & Refining Co., followed by other buyers; Fort Collins, Wellington, Orchard, Florence, Rattlesnake and Table Mesa by Continental Oil Co. Osage posted by Arro.
*Posted by Continental Oil Co.

Middle Western States

OHIO OIL CO.
(Effective May 9, 1933)

Lima $0.55
Wooster (May 8, 1933) ..... .50
Illinois ..... .47
Indiana ..... .25
Princeton ..... .47
Plymouth ..... Shut in
Western Kentucky ..... .42
Midland, Mich. (May 8, 1933)*..... .75
Somerset, Ky. (Jan. 19, 1933) ..... .44
Muskegon, Mich. (Mar. 27) .....See note

*Posted by Pure Oil Co. Producers Pipe Line Co. pays 5 cents per barrel over Pure Oil Co.'s posted price. Muskegon: All companies pay $1 per barrel effective March 27. Somerset, Ky., crude purchased by Ashland Refining Co., Ashland, Ky., and delivered through own pipe line.

Mexico

Panuco* .....$ .42

*F.o.b. ship, based on March transactions and exclusive of production and export taxes and bar dues.

Canada

Ontario (Jan. 18, 1933):
Petrolia* $1.75
Oil Springs* 1.82
Turner Valley†:
Crude oil, 31°-35.9° (Jan. 24, 1933).... 1.41
Crude oil, 36°-49.9° (Jan. 24, 1933.... 1.90
Crude oil, 50° up (Jan. 24, 1933)..... 2.41
Discolored naphtha (Jan. 24, 1933)... 2.53
Crude naphtha (Jan. 24, 1933)..... 2.82

*Imperial Oil, Ltd. †Imperial Oil, Ltd., and Regal Oil & Refining Co.

Crude Oil Prices in Kansas, Oklahoma, Texas, Louisiana and Arkansas

	Stanolind Crude Oil Pur. Co. May 6	Stanolind Crude Oil Pur. Co. May 3	Carter Oil Co. May 8	Humble Oil & Refining Co. May 2	Gypsy Oil Co. May 8	Gulf Pipe Line Co. May 5	Gulf Refining Co. of Louisiana May 6	The Texas Company May 9	The Texas Company May 3	Magnolia Petroleum Co. May 8	Sinclair Prairie Oil Mar. Co. May 3	Sinclair Prairie Oil Mar. Co. May 8	Shell Petroleum Corp. May 3	Standard Oil Co. of Louisiana May 6	Empire Pipe Line Co. May 8
Kansas	$.25	....	$.25	....	$.25	....	....	$.25	....	....	....	$.25	*$.25	....	$.25
Oklahoma	.25	....	.25	....	.25	....	....	.25	....	....	....	.25	*.25	....	.25
North-Central Tex.	....	$.25	....	$.25	....	$.25	....	....	$.25	(†)	....	....	....	....	....
East Central Tex.	....	.25	....	.25	....	.25	....	....	.25	.25	.25	....	....	....	.25
East Texas	....	....	....	....	....	.25	....	....	.25	.25	.25	....	....	....	....
West Texas	....	....	....	....	....	.20	....	....	.20	....	....	....	....	....	....
Gulf Coast-Tex.-La.	....	....	....	.20	....	.30	....	....	.30	.25	.25	....	*.25	....	.25
Salt Flat, Tex.	....	....	....	.30	....	.23	....	....	.30	.30	....	....	.20	....	....
Pettus, Tex.	....	....	....	.23	....	.35	....	....	....	....	....	....	*.30	....	....
Mirando, Tex.	....	....	....	.35	....	.25	....	....	....	....	....	....	.23	....	....
Saxet, Tex.	....	....	....	.25	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Duval, Tex.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.25	....	....	....	....	....
Darst Creek, Tex.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.30	....	....	....	....	....	....
Luling, Tex.	....	....	....	.23	....	.23	....	....	.25	....	....	....	....	....	....
Corsicana (heavy)	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.23	.23	....	....	....	....	....
Lytton Springs, Tex.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.20	....	....	....	....	....
Bruner, Tex.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.30	....	....	....	....	....
Conroe, Tex.	....	....	....	....	....	.23	....	....	....	.25	....	....	....	....	....
Refugio, Tex.	....	....	....	.30	....	....	....	....	.30	....	....	....	....	....	....
Gray County, Tex.	....	....	....	.30	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Carson-Hutchinson	....	....	....	.20	....	....	....	....	.20	.20	....	....	....	....	....
North Louisiana	....	....	....	.18	....	....	....	....	.18	.18	....	....	....	....	....
El Dorado (light)	....	....	....	....	....	....	$.25	....	.25	.25	....	....	....	$.25	....
Smackover, Ark.	....	....	....	....	....	....	.25	....	.25	.25	....	....	....	.25	....
Jennings, La.	....	....	....	....	....	.20	.20	....	.20	....	....	....	....	.20	....

*May 6, 1933. †The Magnolia Petroleum Co., effective May 9, posted the following prices in Oklahoma: Below 28 degrees, 20 cents; 28 to 34.9 degrees, 23 cents; 35 degrees and above, 25 cents.

In the fields in which they are buying in Kansas or Oklahoma or both, the following other companies posted 25 cents per barrel on the date named: Bell Oil & Gas Co., May 2; Barnsdall Refineries, Inc., May 6; Pure Oil Co., May 8; Mid-Continent Petroleum Corp., May 6; Skelly Oil Co., May 6; Vickers Petroleum Corp., May 7; Anderson & Prichard, May 6; Johnson Oil & Refining Co., May 6; Champlin Refining Co., May 6; Yale Refining Co., May 6; El Dorado Refining Co., May 6; Globe Refining Co., May 6; Rock Island Refining Co., May 8; White Eagle Oil Corp., May 9; Continental Oil Co., May 8.

The Phil-Tex Oil Co. posted 20 cents in Gray County and 18 cents in Carson and Hutchinson Counties, Texas, on May 6, and on May 7 posted 25 cents in Oklahoma.

The Louisiana-Arkansas Pipe Line Co. posted 15 cents in Urania and 25 cents in other North Louisiana fields in which it buys oil. Its Smackover price of 25 cents was unchanged.

The Tide Water Oil Co. on May 5 posted 25 cents in East Texas and 40 cents in Conroe, Texas.

The Atlantic Oil Producing Co. posted 25 cents in East Texas, 20 cents in West Texas, and 25 cents in Pettus, Texas, on May 5.

H. L. Hunt, Inc., effective May 9, posted 30 cents in Urania, La.

(California Crude Oil Prices on Page 31)

TANK WAGON MARKETS

Quotations for gasoline and kerosene in United States, as furnished by the larger marketing concerns, include taxes

May 9, 1933

Taxes

The gasoline quotations given in the following tables include the 1-cent Federal tax as well as state, county and city taxes. The gasoline quoted is the regular or standard grade. In most marketing areas a third or competitive grade is generally available at 1.5 or more cents per gallon under the service station price for the regular grade. Ethyl Gasolines are sold 3 cents above the service station price for the regular grade, except in Standard of Indiana territory.

Southern District

STANDARD OIL CO (KENTUCKY)

	Gasoline: Tank wagon	Gasoline: Service station	Gasoline: Incl'ds tax of	Kero. tank wagon
Atlanta, Ga. ..	19.0	19.0	7.0	11.0
Augusta	20.0	20.0	7.0	14.0
Macon	19.0	19.0	7.0	14.0
Savannah	20.0	20.0	7.0	14.0
Birm'ham, Ala..	21.0	21.0	8.0	13.0
Mobile	19.0	19.0	8.0	8.0
Montgomery ...	22.0	22.0	8.0	14.0
Jackson, Miss. .	16.0	16.0	7.0	12.0
Vicksburg	15.0	15.0	7.0	12.0
Jack'ville, Fla..	19.0	19.0	8.0	9.5
Miami	21.0	21.0	8.0	13.5
Pensacola	20.0	20.0	8.0	14.0
Tampa	19.0	19.0	8.0	12.0
Lexington, Ky..	18.5	18.5	6.0	10.0
Covington	18.0	18.0	6.0	11.5
Louisville	15.0	18.0	6.0	10.0
Paducah	19.0	19.0	6.0	9.0

A third grade "Kyso Green" is sold at a price generally 2 cents below the price on the regular grade.

In addition to the state tax of 4 cents on gasoline, Montgomery has city and county tax of 3 cents on gasoline and one-half cent on kerosene. Kerosene prices in Georgia include 1-cent tax. In Florida, an inspection fee of 0.125 cent; in Alabama, an inspection fee of one-half cent on kerosene and one-fortieth cent on gasoline. To Pensacola, Montgomery and Birmingham state taxes add 1-cent tax. To Mobile state tax add 1-cent city tax. Dealers receive discount of 3 cents off tank wagon price throughout territory.

Southwestern District

MAGNOLIA PETROLEUM CO.

	Gasoline: Tank wagon	Gasoline: Service station	Gasoline: Incl'ds tax of	Kero. tank wagon
Dallas, Tex. ...	12.5	15.0	5.0	7.0
Fort Worth ...	12.5	15.0	5.0	7.0
Houston	12.5	15.0	5.0	8.0
San Antonio ...	12.5	15.0	5.0	8.0
El Paso	12.5	15.0	5.0	8.0
Texarkana	*14.0	14.0	5.0	†11.0
Muskogee, Ok. .	9.5	12.0	5.0	6.0
Okla. City	11.5	14.0	5.0	8.0
Tulsa	12.5	15.0	5.0	8.0
Ft. Smith, Ark.*	13.5	13.5	5.0	†8.0
Little Rock ...	*14.5	14.5	7.0	†10.0

*Less 2½ cents to dealers. †Less 2 cents to dealers.

Standard Oil Co. (Indiana)

	Gasoline: Tank wagon	Gasoline: Service station	Gasoline: Incl'ds tax of	Kero. tank wagon
Chicago	12.6	12.6	4.0	8.0
Decatur, Ill. ...	13.0	13.0	4.0	8.5
E. St. Louis ...	12.3	12.3	4.0	7.8
Joliet	13.0	13.0	4.0	8.5
Peoria	13.0	13.0	4.0	8.5
Quincy	12.8	12.8	4.0	8.3
Davenport, Ia. .	13.1	13.1	4.0	8.6
Des Moines ...	13.1	13.1	4.0	8.6
Mason City	13.1	13.1	4.0	8.6
Sioux City	12.7	12.7	4.0	8.2
Duluth, Minn. .	13.7	13.7	4.0	8.8
Mankato	13.3	13.3	4.0	8.8
Minneapolis	13.4	13.4	4.0	8.9
LaCrosse, Wis.	14.3	14.3	5.0	9.3
Green Bay	14.2	14.2	5.0	8.7
Milwaukee	13.7	13.7	5.0	8.2
Madison	13.9	13.9	5.0	8.4
Detroit, Mich. .	13.5	13.5	4.0	9.0
Grand Rapids .	13.2	13.2	4.0	8.7
Saginaw	13.5	13.5	4.0	9.0
Evansville, Ind.	14.0	14.0	5.0	8.5
Indianapolis ...	14.2	14.2	5.0	8.7
South Bend ...	14.5	14.5	5.0	9.0
Fargo, N. D..	15.1	15.1	4.0	11.0
Huron, S. D..	13.3	13.3	5.0	9.3
Sioux Falls ...	14.8	14.8	5.0	9.5
K. C., Mo.*	12.2	12.2	4.0	7.7
Springfield*	12.1	12.1	4.0	7.6
St. Louis	11.2	11.2	3.5	7.2
St. Joseph*	11.8	11.8	4.0	7.3
Wichita, Kans..	11.1	11.1	4.0	6.6
Bartlesville, Ok.	12.5	15.0	5.0	7.8

*State tax 2 cents, 1-cent city tax and 1-cent Federal tax.

Effective November 4, 1932—New dump discount applicable on all grades of gasoline sold from tank wagon. Any tank wagon customer buying 35 gallons or more at one time will be given 1-cent discount per gallon off tank wagon price at time of delivery. Customers not under contract receive no other discount.

Effective January 1, 1933—Discounts on Q.D.A. on 500 gallons or more per month throughout territory; Red Crown Ethyl Gasoline, 3 cents off tank wagon price; Red Crown gasoline, 2½ cents off tank wagon price; Stanolind Blue gasoline, 1 cent off tank wagon price. On deliveries of 75,000 gallons or more each classification allowed 1 cent additional discount.

Discounts on resellers authorized agent's agreement: Same amounts as above except made off service station price instead of tank wagon price.

Stanolind Furnace Oil in Chicago

Effective April 28, 1933, prices f.o.b. Chicago, tank wagon prices: No. 1 (36-40 lt. stw. zero), 100 gallons or more, 6¼ cents; No. 2 (30-34 stw. zero), 150 gallons or more, 5¾ cents; No. 3 (22-26 zero), 300 gallons or more 5¼ cents; No. 4 (12-16 zero), 400 gallons or more, 4½ cents. Viscosity of No. 4, 90-115 at 100° F.; No. 5, 4 cents; for less than specified quantities, add 1 cent.

Fuel Oils

Associated Distributors Prices

Spot market prices on 350 gallons or over deliveries, and top prices on contracts, respectively: 38-40, 7 and 8 cents; 32-36 light, 6⅝ and 7⅝ cents; 32-36 dark, 6½ and 7½ cents; 28-30, 5⅝ and 6⅝ cents; 24-6, 4⅝ and 5⅝ cents; 18-22, 4¼ and 5¼ cents. On deliveries of less than 350 gallons the spot price is one-half cent higher.

Naphtha

	Tank Wagon	Tank Car
Oleum spirits	10.7	6.22
V.M.&P. naphtha	12.7	7.23
Cleaners' naphtha	13.0	9.23
Stanisol	13.0	9.23

Tank wagon prices f.o.b. Chicago, January 6, 1932. Each of above prices subject to discount of 1 cent per gallon for 150-gallon lots if covered by contracts.

Rocky Mountain District

CONTINENTAL OIL CO.

	Gasoline: Tank wagon	Gasoline: Service station	Gasoline: Incl'ds tax of	Kero. tank wagon
Denver, Colo. ..	14.0	17.0	5.0	12.5
Pueblo	14.0	17.0	5.0	12.5
Grand Jnctn. ..	18.0	21.0	5.0	14.5
Casper, Wyo. ..	16.0	19.0	5.0	10.0
Cheyenne	14.0	17.0	5.0	11.5
Butte, Mont. ..	20.0	23.0	6.0	17.0
Billings	21.0	24.0	6.0	15.5
Great Falls ...	21.0	23.0	6.0	17.0
Helena	21.0	24.0	6.0	17.0
Salt Lake, Utah	16.0	19.0	5.0	16.0
Albu'que, N. M.	14.0	17.0	*7.0	12.0
Boise, Idaho ..	18.5	21.5	6.0	18.0
Twin Falls	20.5	23.5	6.0	18.0

*One-cent city tax.

Central South District

STANDARD OIL CO. (LOUISIANA)

	Gasoline: Tank wagon	Gasoline: Service station	Gasoline: Incl'ds tax of	Kero. tank wagon
N. Orleans, La..	15.5	15.5	*7.0	†11.0
Baton Rouge ...	15.0	15.0	6.0	†10.0
Alexandria	14.0	14.0	7.0	†8.5
Lafayette	16.0	15.0	7.0	†10.0
Lake Charles ..	15.0	15.0	7.0	†10.0
Shreveport	14.0	14.0	6.0	†11.0
Knoxville, Tenn.	19.5	19.5	8.0	12.5
Memphis	18.0	18.0	8.0	10.0
Chattanooga ...	18.5	18.5	8.0	12.0
Nashville	19.0	19.0	8.0	10.0
Bristol	18.0	18.0	8.0	13.0
Lt. Rock, Ark..	15.5	15.5	8.0	10.0

*Includes city tax of 1 cent. †Louisiana kerosene prices include 1-cent state tax. New Orleans kerosene price also includes 1-cent city tax.

Two-cent discount off kerosene tank wagon price and 2½ cents off gasoline tank wagon price to dealer and commercial accounts.

Nebraska

STANDARD OIL CO. (NEBRASKA)

	Gasoline: Tank wagon	Gasoline: Service station	Gasoline: Incl'ds tax of	Kero. tank wagon
Omaha	16.3	17.3	5.0	8.0
McCook	17.0	17.0	5.0	8.5
Norfolk	16.8	17.8	5.0	8.0
N. Platte	17.0	17.0	5.0	9.0
Scottsbluff	17.0	17.0	5.0	9.5

Note — Dealers' discount allowed as follows: Red Crown Ethyl, 3 cents off station price; Red Crown, 2½ cents off normal service station price; Nebraska Blue (third grade), 1 cent off normal service station price.

Ohio

STANDARD OIL CO. (OHIO)*

	Gasoline: Tank wagon	Gasoline: Service station	Gasoline: Incl'ds tax of	Kero. tank wagon
Ohio points ...	15.5	†16.0	5.0	*12.0

*Two cents off on gasoline tank wagon to dealers and commercial accounts; 2½ cents off tank wagon and kerosene to dealers.
†One-cent discount for cash sales.

New York and Part of New England District

STANDARD OIL CO. (NEW YORK)*

	Gasoline: Tank wagon	Gasoline: Service station	Gasoline: Incl'ds tax of	Kero. tank wagon
Albany, N. Y. .	14.0	15.0	4.0	9.0
New York	13.5	13.5	4.0	8.0
Buffalo	13.5	14.5	4.0	9.0
Rochester	14.5	15.5	4.0	9.0
Syracuse	15.0	16.0	4.0	9.5
Boston, Mass. .	15.0	15.0	4.0	8.0
Augusta, Me. ..	18.0	19.0	5.0	9.0
Manch'tr, N. H.	17.5	18.5	5.0	8.0
Burlington, Vt.	18.0	19.0	5.0	8.5

*Discount schedule to commercial accounts are as follows: At service stations, 1 cent per gallon; tank wagon deliveries up to 20,000 gallons monthly, 2 cents per gallon; 20,000 to 100,000 gallons, 2½ cents; 100,000 to 300,000 gallons, 3 cents; 300,000 gallons and up, 3½ cents.

Atlantic Coast District

STANDARD OIL CO. (NEW JERSEY)

	Gasoline: Tank wagon	Gasoline: Service station	Gasoline: Incl'ds tax of	Kero. tank wagon
Atl'tic, City, N.J.	14.0	15.0	4.0	11.2
Newark	12.9	12.9	4.0	8.5
Annapolis, Md..	14.6	15.6	5.0	9.0
Baltimore	14.0	15.0	5.0	8.0
Cumberland ...	15.5	16.5	5.0	11.7
Wash'g'n, D. C.	12.2	13.2	3.0	10.0
Danville, Va. ..	16.7	17.7	6.0	9.9
Norfolk	15.1	16.1	6.0	10.3
Petersburg	16.2	17.2	6.0	11.4
Richmond	15.5	16.5	6.0	10.7
Roanoke ...	16.7	17.7	6.0	11.0
Charls'n, W. Va.	15.4	16.4	5.0	11.6
Parkersburg ...	14.0	15.0	5.0	10.2
Wheeling	15.0	16.0	5.0	11.2
Charlotte, N. C.	17.3	18.3	7.0	12.5
Hickory	18.5	19.5	7.0	12.7
Mt. Airy	18.4	19.4	7.0	12.8
Raleigh	18.1	19.1	7.0	12.3
Salisbury	18.0	19.0	7.0	12.6
Charleston, S.C.	16.1	17.1	7.0	10.3
Columbia	18.0	19.0	7.0	12.2
Spartanburg ..	15.0	16.0	7.0	12.5

Two cents per gallon discount off tank wagon price of gasoline to dealers except Washington, D. C., and Baltimore, Md., where discount is 3 cents. Kerosene 1 cent off tank wagon for 25 gallons or more under contract except New Jersey.

Canada

IMPERIAL OIL, LTD.

Imperial 3-Star Gasoline

	Gasoline: Tank wagon	Gasoline: Service station	Gasoline: Incl'ds tax of	Kero. tank wagon
Hamilton, Ont..	22.5	25.5	6.0	15.5
Toronto, Ont. .	22.5	25.5	6.0	15.5
Brandon, Man...	29.0	32.5	7.0	17.5
Winnipeg, Man.	26.0	29.5	7.0	17.5
Regina, Sask.	29.0	33.0	8.0	21.5
Saskatoon, Sask.	31.0	35.0	8.0	23.5
Edmonton, Alta.	29.5	33.5	8.0	22.5
Calgary, Alta..	26.0	30.0	8.0	10.0
Vancouver, B.C.	26.5	29.5	7.0	22.5
Montreal, Que. .	22.0	25.0	6.0	15.0
St. Johns, N.B. .	24.5	28.5	7.0	20.5
Halifax, N.S. ..	23.5	27.5	6.0	20.5

Pacific Coast Territory

STANDARD OIL CO. OF CALIFORNIA*

	Gasoline: Tank truck†	Gasoline: Posted retail	Gasoline: Incl'ds tax of	Kero. tank wagon
Fresno	19.0	17.5	4.0	14.0
San Francisco ..	19.0	17.5	4.0	12.5
Los Angeles ..	17.5	16.0	4.0	12.5
Reno, Nev.	22.5	21.0	5.0	15.5
Portland, Ore. .	19.5	18.0	5.0	13.5
Seattle, Wash. .	20.5	19.0	6.0	13.5
Tacoma	20.5	19.0	6.0	13.5
Spokane	23.5	22.0	6.0	18.0
Phoenix, Ariz. .	22.0	20.5	6.0	‡16.0

*Retail prices posted by Standard Stations, Inc., a subsidiary.
†Above prices are at company's plant or depots as company does not operate stations. A 4-cent per gallon discount is given dealers and customers taking tank wagon lots except in Phoenix where the discount is 1 cent. ‡Includes 5-cent state tax.

Pennsylvania-Delaware and Part of New England

ATLANTIC REFINING CO.

	Gasoline: Tank wagon	Gasoline: Service station	Gasoline: Incl'ds tax of	Kero. tank wagon
Pittsburgh, Pa..	13.5	14.5	4.0	9.5
Philadelphia ..	13.5	14.0	4.0	9.0
Scranton	13.5	14.5	4.0	9.0
Allentown	13.5	14.5	4.0	9.0
Altoona	13.5	14.5	4.0	9.5
Erie	13.5	14.5	4.0	9.5
Dover, Del. ...	13.5	14.5	4.0	9.0
Wilmington ...	13.5	14.5	4.0	9.0
Epringf'd, Mass.	16.5	17.5	4.0	9.0
Worcester	15.5	16.5	4.0	9.0
Boston	15.0	16.0	4.0	9.0
Providence, R.I.	14.5	15.5	3.0	9.0
Hartford, Conn.	15.0	16.0	3.0	9.0
New Haven ...	15.0	16.0	3.0	9.0

Discount schedule effective November 1, 1932. In Delaware and Pennsylvania, 2 cents off station price on purchases of 2,000 gallons or more per month, in remainder of territory 1 cent. Wholesale discount 1½ cents per gallon on monthly deliveries of 20,000 to 100,000 gallons, 3 cents on 100,000 to 300,000 gallons, and 3½ cents on more than 300,000 gallons.

Plans Are Complete for Houston Oil Show

With final plans complete there is every indication that the Oil Equipment and Engineering Exposition to be held at Convention Hall in Houston, Texas, from May 22 to 28, 1933, inclusive, will offer oil men an excellent opportunity to become familiar with the latest developments in oil tools and machinery.

The exhibits will include generally known types of tools and machinery, as well as all types of specialties which have been designed to meet special needs or offer improved methods of operation. There will be representation by manufacturers from all parts of the United States. Equipment for every branch of the oil industry will be shown. Production, drilling, refining, natural gasoline manufacture, pipe lines and marketing will be given individual treatment. Drilling equipment will include complete rigs and other surface tools, bits of all classes, core barrels, tool joints, casing, fishing tools and everything else used for subsurface operations.

Many new devices have been perfected during the past year for securing the most economical means of lifting oil. New equipment has done much to increase the efficiency and economy in refinery and plant operations. Equipment for refineries and natural gasoline manufacture will range from the finest instruments up to heavy compressors and cooling towers. No important item will be overlooked.

Pipe cleaning machines and protective coatings will demonstrate the methods used for prolonging the life of oil and gas transportation systems, while the display of auxiliary equipment will be of particular interest to all those connected with pipe line construction, maintenance and reconditioning.

Better ways of retailing refined petroleum products are receiving attention and study and more highly efficient dispensing equipment is being designed and offered for consideration. Besides new and better gasoline pumps many devices for the lubrication and greasing of cars will be exhibited.

Among the technical exhibits will be those of the various Universities in the Texas and the northern Mid-Continent area which specialize on petroleum engineering. In addition to technical meetings of societies and associations connected with the oil industry, the Independent Petroleum Association of America will hold several meetings at Convention Hall and in the convention rooms of the Rice Hotel, which is the official hotel for the Exposition.

Complimentary tickets are being supplied to those actively connected with any branch of the oil industry and to the engineering departments of the various universities. These tickets may be secured through the various exhibitors or by a direct request to the Oil Equipment and Engineering Exposition at 2519 Gulf Building, Houston, Texas.

Bureau of Mines Statistics for the Month of February, 1933

SUPPLY AND DEMAND OF ALL OILS

(Including wax, coke and asphalt in thousands of barrels of 42 U. S. gallons)

NEW SUPPLY:	Feb., 1933	Jan., 1933*	Feb., 1932*	Jan.-Feb., 1933	Jan.-Feb., 1932
Domestic:					
Crude petroleum	61,029	63,998	62,484	125,027	129,368
Daily average	2,180	2,064	2,155	2,119	2,156
Natural gasoline	2,543	2,876	3,148	5,419	6,499
Benzol†	88	95	112	183	227
Total production	63,660	66,969	65,744	130,629	136,085
Daily average	2,274	2,160	2,267	2,214	2,268
Imports:					
Crude petroleum	2,369	2,831	4,708	5,200	6,755
Refined products	1,615	1,175	3,536	2,790	7,086
Total new supply, all oils	67,644	70,975	73,988	138,619	149,926
Daily average	2,416	2,290	2,551	2,349	2,499
Decrease in stocks, all oils	‡1,635	4,224	‡825	2,589	‡286
DEMAND:					
Total demand	66,009	75,199	73,163	141,208	149,640
Daily average	2,357	2,426	2,523	2,393	2,494
Exports:					
Crude petroleum	1,886	1,937	1,897	3,823	3,489
Refined products	4,480	6,316	5,892	10,796	12,922
Domestic demand	59,643	66,946	65,374	126,589	133,229
Daily average	2,130	2,159	2,254	2,146	2,220
Excess of daily average domestic production over domestic demand	144	1	13	68	48
STOCKS (end of month):					
Crude petroleum:					
East of California	295,630	296,754	326,590	295,630	326,590
California§	39,968	39,297	42,311	39,968	42,311
Total refinable crude	335,598	336,351	368,901	335,598	368,901
Natural gasoline¶	2,397	3,198	3,513	2,397	3,513
Refined products§	247,525	246,336	260,495	247,525	260,495
GRAND TOTAL STOCKS ALL OILS	586,520	584,885	632,909	586,520	632,909
Day's supply	249	241	251	245	254
Bunker oil (included above in domestic demand)	2,779	2,702	3,136	5,481	6,167

*Revised. †Based upon production of coke reported to Coal Division by those by-product coke plants that recover benzol products. ‡Increase. §California heavy crude and residual fuel included under refined products. ¶Includes motor blends held at natural gasoline plants.

COMPARATIVE ANALYSES

(Thousands of barrels or 42 U. S. gallons)

CRUDE PETROLEUM:	Feb., 1933 Total	Feb., 1933 Daily av.	Jan., 1933 Total	Jan., 1933 Daily av.	Jan.-Feb., 1933	Jan.-Feb., 1932
Runs to stills:						
Domestic	58,238	2,080	63,299	2,042	121,537	126,006
Foreign	2,804	100	2,794	90	5,598	6,523
Total	61,042	2,180	66,093	2,132	127,135	132,529
Imports	2,369	85	2,831	91	5,200	6,755
Exports	1,886	67	1,937	62	3,823	3,489
MOTOR FUEL:						
Production	28,307	1,011	*30,976	999	59,283	65,769
Imports	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,419
Exports†	1,971	70	2,514	81	4,485	6,271
Stocks:						
Gasoline	55,384	.....	*52,559	.....	55,384	62,269
Natural gasoline	3,397	.....	3,198	.....	3,397	3,513
Domestic demand	23,312	833	*26,510	855	49,822	51,361
KEROSENE:						
Production	3,691	132	4,363	141	8,054	6,998
Imports	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
Exports	637	23	887	29	1,524	1,953
Stocks	4,574	.....	4,794	.....	4,574	4,971
Domestic demand	3,274	117	3,656	118	6,930	5,410
GAS AND FUEL OIL:						
Production	23,607	843	225,754	831	49,361	49,889
Transfers‖	952	35	1,102	36	2,054	1,140
Imports	1,600	57	1,141	37	2,741	4,503
Exports	1,154	41	2,095	68	3,249	3,094
Stocks	125,208	.....	127,359	.....	125,208	129,449
Domestic demand	27,156	970	*28,514	920	55,670	58,954
LUBRICANTS:						
Production	1,621	58	1,827	59	3,448	4,076
Imports	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
Exports	504	18	547	18	1,051	1,215
Stocks	8,812	.....	8,796	.....	8,812	9,747
Domestic demand	1,101	39	859	28	1,960	2,603
WAX (thous. of pounds):						
Production	28,000	1,000	36,680	1,183	64,680	92,120
Imports	2,971	106	3,548	114	6,519	12,889
Exports	18,924	676	21,459	692	40,383	40,476
Stocks	147,849	.....	160,240	.....	147,849	176,674
Domestic demand	24,438	873	22,157	715	46,595	59,070
COKE (short tons):						
Production	106,900	3,818	94,900	3,061	201,800	286,300
Stocks	1,171,800	.....	1,235,800	.....	1,171,890	1,440,300
ASPHALT (short tons):						
Production	94,700	3,382	101,800	3,284	196,500	261,100
Imports (natural)	400	14	3,500	113	3,900	1,900
Stocks	294,400	.....	272,200	.....	294,490	313,400
ROAD OIL:						
Production	175	6	107	3	282	242
Stocks	669	.....	573	.....	669	509
STILL GAS:						
Production	2,914	104	3,224	104	6,138	6,236
MISCELLANEOUS:						
Production	102	4	97	3	199	467
Stocks	415	.....	440	.....	415	657

*Revised. †Includes benzol, 1,206 bbls. in February, 1933. ‡Revised, California district. §Includes crude used as fuel and net transfers to fuel oil stocks.

INDICATED DOMESTIC DEMAND FOR CRUDE PETROLEUM

(Thousands of barrels of 42 U. S. gallons)

Domestic petroleum by fields of origin:	Feb., 1933 Total	Feb., 1933 Daily av.	Jan., 1933 Total	Jan., 1933 Daily av.	Jan.-Feb., 1933	Jan.-Feb., 1932
Appalachian:						
Pennsylvania Grade	1,557	56	1,763	57	3,320	3,254
Other (inc. Kentucky)	426	15	560	18	986	1,380
Lima-N. E. Ind.-Mich.	616	22	643	21	1,259	1,007
Ill.-S. W. Ind.	267	10	301	10	568	606
Mid-Continent:						
N. La. and Ark.	2,213	79	2,120	68	4,333	4,999
W. Texas-S. E. N. Mex.	5,034	180	6,175	199	11,209	13,872
Other (Okla., Kans., N. Tex., etc.)	32,238	1,151	33,988	1,096	66,226	66,280
Gulf Coast	5,251	188	5,535	179	10,786	7,809
Rocky Mountain	1,008	36	1,189	38	2,197	2,476
California	11,605	414	13,433	433	25,038	29,269
Total demand	60,215	2,151	65,707	2,119	125,922	130,952
Exports	1,886	68	1,937	62	3,823	3,489
Domestic demand	58,329	2,083	63,770	2,057	122,099	127,463
Foreign petroleum	2,105	75	3,419	110	5,524	6,506
Total domestic demand	60,434	2,158	67,189	2,167	127,623	133,969

PRODUCTION OF CRUDE PETROLEUM

(Thousands of barrels of 42 U. S. gallons)

	Feb., 1933 Total	Feb., 1933 Daily av.	Jan., 1933 Total	Jan., 1933 Daily av.	Jan.-Feb., 1933	Jan.-Feb., 1932
Arkansas	821	29	943	30	1,764	1,943
California:						
Kettleman Hills	1,611	57	1,795	58	3,406	3,604
Long Beach	1,963	70	2,125	69	4,088	4,775
Santa Fe Springs	1,472	53	1,694	55	3,166	3,944
Rest of State	8,061	288	8,846	284	16,907	17,826
Total California	13,107	468	14,460	466	27,567	30,149
Colorado	74	3	88	3	162	231
Illinois	263	9	297	9	560	846
Indiana:						
Southwestern	44	2	48	2	92	136
Northeastern	1	.....	1	.....	3	5
Total Indiana	45	2	49	2	94	143
Kansas	2,806	100	2,933	95	5,739	5,690
Kentucky	336	12	438	14	774	968
Louisiana:						
Gulf Coast	920	33	1,036	33	1,956	1,661
Rest of State	739	26	876	29	1,615	1,568
Total Louisiana	1,659	59	1,912	62	3,571	3,229
Michigan	381	14	447	14	828	878
Montana	136	5	169	5	305	384
New Mexico	1,024	37	1,003	32	2,027	2,249
New York	240	9	253	8	493	615
Ohio:						
Central and Eastern	249	9	273	9	522	570
Northwestern	69	2	86	3	155	168
Total Ohio	318	11	359	12	677	736
Oklahoma:						
Oklahoma City	4,204	150	3,221	104	7,425	6,623
Seminole	3,040	109	3,404	110	6,444	7,620
Rest of State	5,566	199	5,857	189	11,423	12,035
Total Oklahoma	12,810	458	12,482	403	25,292	26,277
Pennsylvania	902	32	974	32	1,876	2,035
Tennesse	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1
Texas:						
Gulf Coast	3,628	130	3,814	123	7,442	6,314
West Texas	4,577	163	4,960	160	9,537	10,719
East Texas	10,645	380	10,447	337	21,092	18,898
Rest of State	6,127	219	6,665	215	12,792	14,166
Total Texas	24,977	892	25,886	835	50,863	50,097
West Virginia	262	9	284	9	556	638
Wyoming:						
Salt Creek	566	20	666	22	1,232	1,375
Rest of State	302	11	344	11	646	894
Total Wyoming	868	31	1,010	33	1,878	2,269
Total U. S.	61,029	2,180	63,998	2,064	125,027	129,368

RECORD OF WELLS FOR IMPORTANT FLUSH FIELDS, FEBRUARY, 1933*

	Completions Oil	Completions Gas	Completions Dry	Total initial prod. (bbls.)	Aver. initial prod. (bbls.)	Drilling Feb. 28
Texas	322	16	179	523,000	1,600	811
East Texas†	155	1	6	372,000	2,400	109
Gulf Coast	81	2	24	129,200	1,600	166
West Texas	18	...	6	6,000	300	111
California	19	...	6	17,100	900	117
Kettleman Hills	2	...	...	8,200	4,100	13
Long Beach	4	...	...	900	200	28
Playa Del Rey	1	...	...	100	100	3
Oklahoma	47	4	30	12,200	300	298
Oklahoma County	1	...	...	6,100	6,100	32
Pottawatomie and Seminole Counties	2	...	3	2,000	1,000	42
New Mexico	6	...	2	39,700	6,600	69
Lea County (Hobbs)	6	...	1	39,700	6,600	12
Other states	91	56	95	18,800	200	824
Total United States	485	76	312	610,800	1,300	2,110

*From The Oil and Gas Journal and California office of American Petroleum Institute. †Initial production for the East Texas Field calculated from field reports.

STOCKS OF CRUDE PETROLEUM

(Thousands of barrels of 42 U. S. gallons)

EAST OF CALIFORNIA:	Feb. 28, 1933	Jan. 31, 1933	Feb. 29, 1932
At refineries by location:			
East Coast: Domestic	7,978	7,603	8,296
Foreign	5,116	4,851	2,660
Appalachian	2,317	2,247	2,010
Indiana, Illinois, Kentucky, Michigan	3,758	3,780	3,796
Oklahoma, Kansas and Missouri	4,031	4,470	5,776
Texas: Inland	1,546	1,565	1,415
Gulf Coast: Domestic	5,912	5,871	7,012
Foreign	115	71	227
Louisiana Gulf Coast: Domestic	3,038	2,804	464
Foreign	1,049	1,094	2,488
Arkansas and Inland Louisiana	421	566	846
Rocky Mountain	11,884	12,178	1,946
Total	47,165	47,100	37,946
At refineries by origin:			
Pennsylvania Grade	2,170	2,134	1,911
Other Appalachian (incl. Kentucky)	633	610	736
Lima-N. E. Indiana-Michigan	223	214	239
Illinois-S. W. Indiana	110	118	142
N. Louisiana and Arkansas	2,025	2,222	1,479
West Texas and S. E. New Mexico	4,327	4,283	3,561
Oklahoma, Kansas, N. Texas, etc.	14,843	15,039	18,425
Gulf Coast	4,701	4,332	4,939
Rocky Mountain	11,853	12,133	1,771
Foreign	6,280	6,016	4,743
Total	47,165	47,100	37,946
Pipe line and tank farm:			
Pennsylvania Grade	4,649	4,719	5,011
Other Appalachian (incl. Kentucky)	955	938	1,029
Lima-N. E. Indiana-Michigan	779	958	1,623
Illinois-S. W. Indiana	11,288	11,240	10,147
N. Louisiana and Arkansas	10,943	11,398	15,744
West Texas and S. E. New Mexico	31,933	31,411	34,087
Oklahoma, Kansas, N. Texas, etc.	155,676	155,425	177,577
Gulf Coast	10,428	11,513	13,555
Rocky Mountain	16,064	15,702	23,719
Total	242,715	243,304	282,492
Total refinery, pipe line and tank farm	289,880	290,404	320,438
Producers'	5,750	5,650	6,152
Total crude east of California	295,630	296,054	326,590
CALIFORNIA: Light	39,968	39,297	42,311
Total refinable crude in the United States	335,598	335,351	368,901

PRODUCTION OF CRUDE PETROLEUM BY FIELDS
(Thousands of barrels of 42 U. S. gallons)

FIELD:	Feb., 1933 Total	Feb., 1933 Daily av.	Jan., 1933 Total	Jan., 1933 Daily av.	Jan.-Feb., 1933	Jan.-Feb., 1932
Appalachian:						
Pennsylvania Grade	1,523	54	1,651	53	3,174	3,560
Other (inc. Kentucky)	466	17	582	19	1,048	1,267
Lima-N. E. Ind.-Mich.	451	16	534	17	985	1,049
Ill.-S. W. Ind.	307	11	345	11	652	984
Mid-Continent:						
N. La. and Ark.	1,560	55	1,819	59	3,379	3,511
W. Texas-S. E. N. Mex.	5,578	199	5,939	191	11,517	12,902
Other (Okla., Kans., N. Tex., etc.)	32,388	1,157	32,527	1,050	64,915	65,031
Gulf Coast	4,548	163	4,850	156	9,398	7,975
Rocky Mountain	1,101	40	1,291	42	2,392	2,949
California	13,107	468	14,460	466	27,567	30,149
Total	61,029	2,180	63,998	2,064	125,027	129,368

SHIPMENTS FROM CALIFORNIA TO EASTERN PORTS IN THE UNITED STATES*
(Thousands of barrels of 42 U. S. gallons)

	Feb., 1933	Jan., 1933	Feb., 1932	Jan.-Feb., 1933	Jan.-Feb., 1932
Gasoline	675	570	180	1,248	675
Natural gasoline	0	81	0	81	73
Kerosene	224	405	0	629	0
Gas oil and Diesel oil	258	720	0	978	0
Fuel oil	159	73	0	232	0
Lubricants	8	0	8	8	10
Asphalt	0	0	1	0	2
Miscellaneous	15	16	0	31	1
Total	1,342	1,865	189	3,207	761

*Compiled by E. T. Knudsen of the San Francisco office of the Bureau of Mines.

NUMBER OF WELLS COMPLETED IN THE UNITED STATES*

	Feb., 1933	Jan., 1933	Feb., 1932	Jan.-Feb., 1933	Jan.-Feb., 1932
Oil	485	639	575	1,124	1,217
Gas	76	78	99	154	224
Dry	312	266	239	578	436
Total	873	983	913	1,856	1,877

*From The Oil and Gas Journal and California office of American Petroleum Institute.

RUNS TO STILLS AND OUTPUT OF REFINERIES, FEBRUARY, 1933
(Thousands of barrels of 42 U. S. gallons)

INPUT—	Crude oil: Domestic	Crude oil: Foreign	Crude oil: Total	Unfinished oils rerun	Natural gasoline	Total input
East Coast	9,579	2,742	12,321	239	27	12,587
Appalachian	2,307	.....	2,307	300	19	2,626
Ind., Ill., Ky., etc.	8,226	.....	8,226	241	139	8,606
Okla., Kans., Mo.	6,472	.....	6,472	359	349	7,180
Texas inland	3,932	.....	3,932	68	225	4,225
Texas Gulf	11,795	22	11,817	520	140	12,477
Louisiana Gulf	2,533	40	2,573	79	9	2,661
Ark. and La. inland	1,621	.....	1,621	216	33	1,870
Rocky Mountain	981	.....	981	67	67	1,115
California	10,792	.....	10,792	167	*752	11,711
Total	58,238	2,804	61,042	2,256	1,760	65,058

Output—	Gasoline	Kerosene	Gas oil and distillate fuels	Residual fuel oils	Lubricants	Wax (thousands lbs.)
East Coast	4,895	858	1,010	3,570	506	15,129
Appalachian	1,176	197	221	347	292	5,600
Ind., Ill., Ky., etc.	4,260	232	770	1,470	128	1,400
Okla., Kans., Mo.	3,631	434	631	1,387	149	1,960
Texas inland	2,084	194	287	1,151	21	289
Texas Gulf	5,098	851	1,605	2,883	370	2,520
Louisiana Gulf	989	358	135	756	19	560
Ark. and La. inland	643	69	198	524	7	.....
Rocky Mountain	590	31	85	221	22	560
California	4,310	467	1,459	4,847	107	.....
Total	†27,676	3,691	6,451	17,156	1,621	28,000

Output—	Coke (tons)	Asphalt (tons)	Road oil	Still gas	Miscellaneous	Unfinished products	Shortage
East Coast	16,300	35,100	15	646	19	690	48
Appalachian	1,000	4,700	—4	148	16	99	83
Ind., Ill., Ky., etc.	37,200	19,600	18	611	10	741	62
Okla., Kans., Mo.	17,100	3,100	63	263	8	282	221
Texas inland	3,500	.....	6	68	9	148	238
Texas Gulf	21,400	8,200	1	727	2	617	160
Louisiana Gulf	3,700	2,000	1	121	24	178	—2
Ark. and La. inland	200	5,600	...	41	...	309	47
Rocky Mountain	6,300	.....	27	54	1	30	20
California	200	16,400	48	235	13	59	75
Total	106,900	94,700	175	2,914	102	3,153	953

*Includes 115,000 bbls. run through pipe lines. †Includes 385,000 bbls. special naphthas.

GASOLINE PRODUCTION BY THE VARIOUS METHODS, FEBRUARY, 1933
(Thousands of barrels of 42 U. S. gallons)

	Straightrun: Total	Straightrun: Per cent (*)	Straightrun: Per cent (†)	Cracked: Total	Cracked: Per cent (*)	Cracked: Per cent (†)	Nat. gas.: Total	Nat. gas.: Per cent (†)	Gasoline: Total	Gasoline: Per cent (*)
East Coast	2,394	19.4	48.9	2,474	20.1	50.5	27	0.6	4,895	39.6
Appalachian	542	23.5	46.1	615	26.7	52.3	19	1.6	1,176	50.2
Ind., Ill., etc.	1,809	22.0	42.5	2,312	28.1	54.3	139	3.2	4,260	50.1
Okla., Kans., Mo.	1,778	27 5	49.0	1,504	23.2	41.4	349	9.6	3,631	50.7
Texas Inland	1,301	33.1	62.4	553	14.2	26.8	225	10.8	2,084	47.3
Texas Gulf	2,408	20.4	47.2	2,550	21.6	50.0	140	2.8	5,098	42.0
Louisiana Gulf	390	15.2	39.4	590	22.9	59.7	9	0.9	989	28.1
Ark. and La. Inland	337	20.8	52.4	273	16.8	42.5	33	5.1	643	27.6
Rocky Mountain	260	26.5	44.1	263	26.8	44.6	67	11.3	590	53.3
California	2,486	23.1	57.7	1,072	9.9	24.9	752	17.4	5,310	33.0
Total	13,705	22.5	49.5	12,211	20.0	44.1	1,760	6.4	27,676	42.5

*Per cent of crude run. †Per cent of total gasoline output.

RECEIPTS OF CRUDE ON THE ATLANTIC SEABOARD
Below are given for the first time monthly figures of crude receipts on the Atlantic Seaboard. The data cover only January, 1933, as much of the information for February was not at hand when this report was compiled. (Figures in barrels of 42 U. S. gallons.)

Domestic:	Jan., 1933	Foreign:	Jan., 1933
Pennsylvania Grade	453,000	Venezuela	1,190,000
West Texas-S. E. New Mex.	2,822,000	Colombia	765,000
East Texas	3,749,000	Mexico	264,000
Other Mid-Continent	1,165,000		
Gulf Coast	2,520,000	Total	2,219,000
Total	10,709,000	Total receipts	12,928,000

SHIPMENTS OF MOTOR FUEL BY PIPE LINES
(Thousands of barrels of 42 U. S. gallons)

	Feb., 1933	Jan., 1933	Feb., 1932	Jan.-Feb., 1933	Jan.-Feb., 1932
Motor fuel turned into lines	2,394	2,416	1,978	4,810	4,101
Motor fuel delivered from lines	2,302	2,437	1,987	4,739	3,872
Shortage	1	5	7	6	14
Stocks in lines and working tanks end of month	1,263	1,172	1,177	1,263	1,177

STOCKS HELD BY REFINING COMPANIES, FEBRUARY 28, 1933
(Thousands of barrels of 42 U. S. gallons)

	Gasoline: At refineries	Gasoline: Bulk and pipe lines*	Gasoline: Total	Kerosene	Gas oil and distillate fuels	Residual fuel oils
East Coast	5,807	9,930	15,737	991	2,424	4,309
Appalachian	1,568	816	2,384	219	562	217
Ind., Ill., Ky., etc.	5,089	2,760	7,849	428	1,462	1,837
Okla., Kans., Mo.	4,248	1,453	5,701	339	974	2,188
Texas Inland	1,796	141	1,937	83	337	2,522
Texas Gulf	5,438	112	5,550	890	1,976	4,641
Louisiana Gulf	1,452	398	1,850	234	702	1,878
Ark. and La. Inland	261	106	367	25	138	566
Rocky Mountain	1,570	.....	1,570	186	139	315
California	8,423	4,016	12,439	1,179	2,825	†95,590
Total	35,652	19,732	55,384	4,574	11,549	113,653

	Lubricants	Wax (thousands of pounds): Crude scale	Wax (thousands of pounds): Refined	Wax (thousands of pounds): Total	Coke (tons)
East Coast	2,759	19,700	19,115	38,815	13,800
Appalachian	1,203	18,109	2,547	20,656	6,300
Ind., Ill., Ky., etc.	1,007	20,895	1,598	22,493	61,400
Okla., Kans., Mo.	663	1,598	1,295	2,893	131,100
Texas Inland	91	.....	50	50	111,100
Texas Gulf	1,948	1,977	11,122	13,099	570,300
Louisiana Gulf	99	15,502	4,865	20,367	66,200
Ark. and La. Inland	10	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rocky Mountain	198	27,895	1,581	29,476	106,900
California	834	.....	.....	.....	104,500
Total	8,812	105,676	42,173	147,849	1,171,800

	Asphalt (tons)	Road oil	Miscellaneous products	Unfinished oils	Natural gasoline
East Coast	94,300	99	68	7,346	101
Appalachian	10,300	20	23	1,738	2
Ind., Ill., Ky., etc.	79,100	21	87	6,753	32
Okla., Kans., Mo.	4,800	160	20	3,483	33
Texas Inland	.....	17	7	1,053	9
Texas Gulf	7,400	10	14	11,386	213
Louisiana Gulf	21,700	7	3	1,867	.....
Ark. and La. Inland	27,500	...	4	529	5
Rocky Mountain	1,700	136	6	2,214	4
California	47,600	199	183	27,971	2,339
Total	294,400	669	415	44,340	2,740

***Comparable Figures Including Revisions (thousands of barrels)**

	Dec., 1931	Jan., 1932	Feb., 1932	Mar., 1932	Apr., 1932	Dec., 1932	Jan., 1933
East Coast	9,030	10,082	9,826	10,903	11,755	5,696	8,749
Appalachian	887	837	760	777	813	881	854
Ind., Ill., Ky., etc.	3,105	2,918	2,621	2,190	2,380	3,395	2,663
Okla., Kans., Mo.	1,215	1,411	1,533	1,582	1,678	1,304	1,389
Texas Inland	159	180	173	180	192	144	141
Texas Gulf	120	284	231	257	298	337	271
Louisiana Gulf	202	204	322	379	358	351	441
Ark. and La. Inland	424	187	165	222	179	90	67
California	4,887	4,523	4,706	4,581	4,768	4,075	4,375
Total	20,049	20,626	20,337	21,071	22,412	19,273	19,141

†Includes heavy crude. ‡Includes 4,733,000 bbls. tops.

CRACKING OPERATIONS
Fresh cracking stock charged to stills 29,473,000 bbls.; gasoline produced by cracking 12,211,000 bbls.; fuel oil produced by cracking 10,436,000 bbls.

Present Tax Burdens and Methods of Relief

(Continued from Page 16)

is quite willing to pay a 2-cent gasoline tax.

All this is well known, yet the assault on this industry goes steadily on. "Soak the Oil Business" has become a slogan at all our 49 capitals. The railroads would drive automotive vehicles off the roads, and take our pipe lines from us. And now the distillers, fearing that the return of beer may depress the market for alcohol, want alcohol mixed with gasoline, and present this absurdity in the sacred name of farm relief. "The hand is Esau's hand, but the voice is the voice of Jacob." Yet, judging by the success of others preying on our industry, it is small wonder the alcohol racket has big hopes.

This sniping at one particular industry has begun to take on the aspects of a conspiracy. A year ago Congress was seeking to balance the budget, and a sales tax was proposed. It would have done the trick; but demagoguery and selfishness conspired to reject it, and substituted a scheme of special excises, mostly against the automotive group. Treasury officials estimated that these excises would produce $450,000,000, of which $266,000,000, or 59 per cent, would come from the automotive and petroleum group.

Soak the Oil Business

During the ways and means committee hearings the automotive excises were repeatedly proposed as alternatives to other industries. The hotel business proposed a general sales tax, excepting foods, and then to "tax heavy motor trucks and buses." One committeeman when a witness suggested where $12,000,000 might be raised, impatiently pointed out that much more could be raised by taxing gasoline. Another witness demanded a 5 per cent tax on motor cars. From all directions came demands to tax the automotive group. The U. S. Chamber of Commerce committee on Federal taxation submitted recommendations, including this:

"In the absence of drastic restrictions upon expenditures, reasonable increases in income taxes alone will not be sufficient to meet the emergency requirements. In that event, moderate excises on a number of articles of wide use but not of first necessity are recommended in preference to a general sales tax, or turnover tax."

The chamber, through its president, Mr. Strawn, announced this decision and thus was endorsed the plucking of the few that the many might escape. The recommendation of "moderate excises on a number of articles of wide use but not of first necessity" of course pointed directly to the automotive industries, and Congress put the taxes right there.

Remember, this petroleum-automotive group was already paying a billion dollars a year in taxes, and of course it would pay its proportion of income property, corporation, stamp, postal, check, and all the rest. I have not found in my studies of taxation a parallel to this imposition on a single industry. Yet Secretary Mills had warned that "nothing is accomplished by saying, 'Yes, I believe in increased taxes, but put it on some other industry.'"

Betrayal of Public Interest

Now I charge that the leadership which produced so unjust a tax bill as the one which finally passed, amounted to a betrayal of the public interest. The men who made that bill knew that to fail in balancing the budget meant disaster. The evidence was that a sales tax would produce a balanced budget, but that the series of excises against a few commodities would not. Nevertheless the sales tax was rejected, the excises were written in, and I charge that this legislation, because it failed to balance the budget, was in no small part responsible for the collapse of the national credit, the breakdown of our monetary system, the increase of unemployment, the abandonment of the gold

standard, and the current banking crisis.

Heaping confiscatory taxes on a few, in order that others may escape, is a program that can have no other results but to destroy, one after another, all our great industries. There is not a state or an industry that does not benefit from the prosperity of the automotive and petroleum interests. It consumes 9 per cent of all zinc, 35 per cent of lead, 14 per cent of copper, 15 per cent of aluminum, 54 per cent of malleable iron, 16 per cent of steel, 60 per cent of plate glass, 17 per cent of lumber, 51 per cent of upholstery leather, 28 per cent of mohair, 9 per cent of cotton, 12 per cent of tin and 32 per cent of nickel, while other industries and staples upon which it draws heavily might be enumerated by hundreds. Thus we see that practically all industries are benefited by the operation of the automotive group; in justice, they should all have contributed their proper share of the taxes instead of putting them all on a few articles. It could probably be proved that if taxes were distributed in proportion to benefits, gasoline would not have to bear more than 25 per cent of its present tax burden, the rest being distributed among these other industries which equally profit by the activities of the automotive interests. A sales tax would have effected exactly this kind of an equitable distribution. But, as we have seen, the sales tax was rejected, and the law which passed proved not only monumentally unjust, but utterly incapable of bringing the budget into balance.

I think I have said enough to justify my plea for the support of this chamber to end this sort of taxation before it destroys our industry. I urge other industries to realize that after all the feathers have been plucked from the petroleum goose, they will come in for their plucking. We want fair taxation and its equitable distribution, and in that we ask support. Unless we get it, I see nothing for the automotive industries to do but to form their own offensive and defensive organization and appeal to public opinion. Such a policy, regrettably, would involve the demand that certain industries be taxed more heavily than they are now, and I have little stomach for such demands. I have too often been their victim. Nevertheless, if this group of interests, so vital to the national welfare shall survive, they must protect themselves against such impositions as I have described.

Rerefining of Crankcase Oil Not a Simple Process

(Continued from Page 22)

line which have diluted the oil during use may be removed by distillation. Since cracking of the oil will occur if the temperature gets too high, the distillation may be carried out either in vacuum or by bubbling steam through the oil. The vacuum distillation method is particularly useful for the fractionation of mixtures of used oils, although it has not been commonly used for this purpose.

"The methods most commonly used for decolorizing oils after distillation are (a) percolation through bleaching clay, such as fuller's earth, or (b) the contact process in which the bleaching clay is mixed with the oil and then removed by a filter press.

"If the finished rerefined oil has not the desired viscosity, it may be blended with a lighter or a heavier oil. The extent of blending required can be minimized by a control of the distillation process.

"The processes outlined for rerefining oils cover only in a general way methods which have been commonly used. Many variations in the methods are possible and in some cases two or more steps may be carried out simultaneously. Further, as pointed out at the beginning, the treatment necessary to produce a satisfactory rerefined oil depends upon the quality of the crankcase drainings and the proposed use of the oil. Thus the problem faced by the person who wishes to produce for sale rerefined oil from mixtures of crankcase drainings obtained from public filling stations is much more difficult that that faced by the operator of a large fleet of cars or trucks using one make and grade of oil and who wishes to use the rerefined oil in the same cars and trucks under operating conditions with which he is familiar.

"The quality of the rerefined oil depends upon the quality of the new oil from which it was obtained and upon the care taken in the rerefining process. No set of laboratory tests is known for predicting the behavior in service of either a new or a rerefined oil. The only satisfactory measure of the quality of a rerefined oil is its performance in the engine. The Bureau of Standards has not made any service tests on rerefined oils and is not in a position to make any statements regarding the relative performance of new and rerefined oils."

Minor Changes in Oklahoma Refined Prices

(Continued from Page 25)

offer gasoline coming within the second bracket there was little or no price differential between the second and lower bracket. It is now felt that within a short time, refiners will have little difficulty in obtaining from one-fourth cent premium for the second bracket material and an additional one-fourth cent for the upper bracket.

Prices for the middle and upper brackets of U. S. Motor gasoline are the same as last week with no important changes in the higher gravity grades. Naphtha prices also were unchanged.

Natural Gasolines

Natural gasolines were dull the first of the week. There was some scattered buying last week but not in sufficient quantities to stiffen the market. The 26-70 grade was available in Oklahoma at a low of 1¼ cents and 1⅛ cents in Texas. Several sales of 18-55 at 1⅜ to 1½ cents were reported.

Kerosene and Distillate

The demand for kerosene and distillate continues steady, and prices are holding. Occasional sales of both products at prices under the going market are reported but in most cases this material is off specifications. Refiners are expecting a fair demand for kerosene and tractor distillate through May.

Fuels and Gas Oils

The movement of fuel oils and gas oils is largely confined to routine channels. Two refiners reported increased purchases on contracts by railroads and this is expected to continue in the Southwest where the movement of agricultural products starts next week. It is also hoped there will be an increase in the industrial demand. The lower crude oil prices are expected to weaken the market for gas oils used as cracking stocks. This grade and U.G.I. material was available in Oklahoma the first of the week at a low of ⅞ cents per gallon. Prices for fuel oil of low or medium cold test ranged from 30 to 60 cents per barrel depending on gravity.

Lubricants and Wax

Prices for all grades of lubricants are unchanged. Additional advances in bright stocks are predicted. There are more inquiries for wax with the 124-126 generally quoted at a low of 1¾ cents.

EAST TEXAS INJUNCTION SUIT

FORT WORTH, Tex., May 8. — The Hunt Production Co. withdrew its petition for a Federal Court injunction against the East Texas order and a three-judge Federal Court may sit at Texarkana to hear an amended petition. The court will pass on validity of the present or any new order of the Railroad Commission probably about May 20.

California Crude Oil Prices

STANDARD OIL CO. OF CALIFORNIA
(Effective March 5, 1933)

For current purchases of crude oil at the well (unless otherwise specified). (All gravities above those quoted take highest price offered in that field.)

Gravity—	Long Beach	Seal Beach, Alamitos Heights	Huntington Beach	Inglewood	Playa del Rey	Olinda, Brea Canyon	Athens-Rosecrans	Torrance	Richfield	Whittier	Montebello	LaHabra, Coyote	Santa Fe Springs	Midway-Sunset, Elk Hills, Buena Vista Hills	Lost Hills	Coalinga
14-14.9	$ .55	$ .55	$ .55	$ .55	$ .55	$ .55	....	$ .55	$ .55	$ .55	$ .55	$ .55	....	$ .49	$ .49	$ .49
15-15.9	.55	.55	.55	.55	.55	.55	....	.55	.55	.55	.55	.55	....	.49	.49	.49
16-16.9	.55	.55	.55	.55	.55	.55	....	.55	.55	.55	.55	.55	....	.49	.49	.49
17-17.9	.55	.55	.55	.58	.58	.58	....	.57	.56	.57	.55	.55	....	.49	.50	.49
18-18.9	.57	.55	.61	.61	.60	.61	....	.59	.58	.59	.55	.57	....	.49	.52	.49
19-19.9	.59	.57	.63	.64	.62	.64	....	.61	.61	.61	.55	.59	....	.49	.54	.49
20-20.9	.61	.59	.64	.67	.64	.66	....	.62	.63	.63	.55	.61	....	.52	.56	.49
21-21.9	.63	.62	.66	.69	.66	.68	....	.64	.66	.65	.56	.63	$ .57	.55	.58	.51
22-22.9	.65	.64	.68	.71	.69	.70	....	.66	.68	.67	.57	.65	.59	.57	.60	.53
23-23.9	.67	.67	.70	.73	.71	.72	....	.68	.70	.69	.60	.67	.62	.60	.62	.55
24-24.9	.69	.69	.72	.75	.73	.73	$ .65	.70	.73	.71	.62	.69	.64	.63	.63	.57
25-25.9	.71	.72	.74	....	.75	.75	.68	.72	.75	....	.65	.71	.66	.66	.65	.59
26-26.9	.73	.74	.75	....	.77	.77	.70	.73	.77	....	.68	.72	.69	.68	.67	....
27-27.9	.75	.76	.77	....	....	.79	.73	....	.80	....	....	.74	.71	.71	.69	....
28-28.9	.77	.79	.79	....	....	.81	.75	....	.82	....	....	.76	.73	.74	.71	....
29-29.9	.79	.81	.81	....	....	....	.78	....	.84	....	....	.78	.76	.76	.73	....
30-30.9	.81	.84	.83	....	....	....	.81	....	....	....	....	.80	.78	.79	.75	....
31-31.9	....	....	....	....	....	....	.83	....	....	....	....	.82	.80	.82	....	....
32-32.9	....	....	....	....	....	....	.86	....	....	....	....	.84	.83	.85	....	....
33-33.9	....	....	....	....	....	....	.86	....	....	....	....	.86	.85	.87	....	....
34-34.9	....	....	....	....	....	....	.86	....	....	....	....	.88	.87	....	....	....
35-35.9	....	....	....	....	....	....	.86	....	....	....	....	....	.90	....	....	....
36-36.9	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.92	....	....	....
37-37.9	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.94	....	....	....
38-38.9	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.96	....	....	....
39 and over	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....

Signal Hill—Met on same day by The Texas Company, Union Oil Co. and General Petroleum Co., and Associated Oil Co.

Huntington Beach—The Texas Company, Union Oil Co., General Petroleum Co. and Associated Oil Co. schedules stop at 26-26.9 degrees, 75 cents.

Seal Beach, Alamitos Heights—The Texas Company met all prices; Union Oil Co., General Petroleum Co. and Associated Oil Co. schedules stop at 26-26.9 degrees, 75 cents.

Athens, Rosecrans, Dominguez—Union Oil Co. schedule stops at 35-35.9 degrees, posting 32-32.9 degrees, 85 cents; 33-33.9 degrees, 87 cents; 34-34.9 degrees, 89 cents; 35-35.9 degrees, 90 cents. Associated Oil Co. met Standard Oil Co. schedule; General Petroleum Co. met Standard Oil Co. prices, stopping at 32-32.9 degrees at 86 cents.

Torrance—Met by The Texas Company. Met by Associated Oil Co, General Petroleum Co. and Union Oil Co., up to 25-25.9 degrees, at 75 cents.

Inglewood—Met by Associated Oil Co. and General Petroleum Co.

Playa Del Rey—(Prices subject to 5 cents per barrel gathering charge. Met by Union Oil Co. schedule starting at 19 gravity.

Olinda-Brea Canyon—Met by Union Oil Co. Met by General Petroleum Co., up to 25-25.9 degrees at 75 cents.

Santa Fe Springs—Met by The Texas Company, General Petroleum Co., Union Oil Co. and Associated Oil Co.; schedules start at 24-24.9 degrees, 64 cents, and end at 35-35.9 degrees, 90 cents.

East Coyote—Effective March 5, Union Oil Co.: 14 to 16.9 degrees, 55 cents; 17-17.9 degrees, 57 cents, with 2 cents added for each degree upward to 24.24.9 degrees, at 71 cents.

Richfield—Met by The Texas Company; met by Union Oil Co. up to 25-25.9 degrees, at 75 cents.

Montebello—Met by Union Oil Co. up to 25-25.9 degrees, at 65 cents.

Kern River, Mount Poso, McKittrick, Sunset, Midway, Elk Hills, Buena Vista Hills—Effective March 5, Union Oil Co.: 11-13.9 degrees, 44 cents; 14 to 19.9 degrees, 49 cents; 20-20.9 degrees, 52 cents; 21-21.9 degrees, 55 cents; 22-22.9 degrees, 57 cents; 23-23.9 degrees, 60 cents; 24-24.9 degrees, 63 cents; 25-25.9 degrees, 66 cents; 26-26.9 degrees, 68 cents; 27-27.9 degrees, 71 cents; 28-28.9 degrees, 74 cents; 29-29.9 degrees, 76 cents; 30-30.9 degrees, 79 cents. Associated Oil Co. scheduled in Midway, Elk Hills and Buena Vista Hills starts at 11 to 13.9 degrees, 44 cents; same as Union Oil Co. schedule from 14 to 29.9 degrees; 30-30.9 degrees, 79 cents. General Petroleum Co.: Effective March 5 in Midway-Sunset same as Associated Oil Co.; Fruitvale, Kern Front, Kern River, Mount Poso and Round Mountain, 49 cents for all grades.

Montebello—Met by Union Oil Co. up to 25-25.9 degrees, at 65 cents; The Texas Company's schedule in Montebello and North Whittier, 14 to 21.9 degrees, 55 cents; 22-22.9 degrees, 57 cents; 23-23.9 degrees, 60 cents; 24-24.9 degrees, 62 cents; 25-25.9 degrees, 65 cents; 26-26.9 degrees, 68 cents.

Santa Paula—Union Oil Co., March 5, 14 to 19.9 degrees, 55 cents; 20-20.9 degrees, 56 cents, with 1 cent added for each degree upward to 25-25.9 degrees, at 61 cents, and then 2 cents added for each degree upward to 30-30.9 degrees, at 71 cents. The Texas Company posts similar schedule in Santa Paula and Shiells Canyon.

Lost Hills-Belridge—Met by Associated Oil Co. and Union Oil Co., with Union Oil Co. paying 44 cents for 11 to 13.9 degrees gravity. Associated Oil Co. posted 44 cents for 11 to 13.9 degrees effective March 5.

Ventura Avenue—Associated Oil Co., March 5, 22-22.9 degrees, 58 cents, with 2 cents added for each degree up to and including 30-30.9 degrees at 74 cents. Effective March 15, General Petroleum Corp.

Orcutt—Union Oil Co., effective March 5: From 16 to 19.9 degrees, 49 cents; 20-20.9 degrees, 52 cents; 21-21.9 degrees, 55 cents; 22-22.9 degrees, 57 cents; 23-23.9 degrees, 60 cents; 24-24.9 degrees, 63 cents; 25-25.9 degrees, 66 cents; 26-26.9 degrees, 68 cents.

Kettleman Hills—Effective March 5, Standard Oil Co., Union Oil Co. and Associated Oil Co.: 33 to 33.9 degrees, 66 cents, with 2 cents added for each degree upward to 39-39.9 degrees at 78 cents. Effective March 15, General Petroleum Corp.

Elwood—Prices f.o.b. ship—Standard Oil Co. of California, effective March 5: 33-33.9 degrees, 83 cents; 34-34.9, 85 cents; 35-35.9 degrees, 87 cents; 36-36.9 degrees, 89 cents; 37-37.9 degrees, 91 cents. Met by Union Oil Co.

Newhall, McKittrick and Kern River—Standard Oil Co. of California, 55 cents for all grades, effective March 5.

Wheeler Ridge—Standard Oil Co. of California, effective March 5: 14 to 20.9 degrees, 49 cents; 21-21.9 degrees, 50 cents; 22-22.9 degrees, 52 cents; 23-23.9 degrees, 54 cents; 24-24.9 degrees, 56 cents; 25-25.9 degrees, 58 cents.

Rincon—General Petroleum Corp., effective March 15: 22-22.9 degrees, 54 cents; 2 cents added for each degree upward to 30-30.9, at 70 cents.

Late Fields

OKLAHOMA

A total of 26 companies owning 218 wells in the Oklahoma City Field agreed to shut down their producing wells and not offer any more crude oil for sale until prices are increased to a point where it would be profitable to operate.

These same companies signed a resolution asking Governor Murray and the Corporation Commission to take steps to aid the industry in its present situation.

Companies signing the resolution include Anderson-Prichard Oil Corp., Blackwell Oil & Gas Co., Harry Blackstock, British-American Oil Corp., Capitol Producing & Refining Co., Chatham Oil Co., Courtier Oil Co., Ralph Day, Delton Oil Co., Dengail Oil Co., Denver Producing & Refining Co., Donleon Oil Co., Harrell-Davis, Lassen Corp., Morgan Petroleum Co., Oils, Inc., Rajah, Inc., J. C. Shaffer, Stauffer Petroleum Co., T. B. Slick estate, Wrightsmith Oil Co., Heenan & Coe, Coptuck, Inc., Nebo Oil Corp., Helmerich & Payne, and Stahl Petroleum Co.

Amerada Petroleum Corp.'s No. 1, in Section 26-6-4, in the west extension area to the West Kanawha Field in Pottawatomie County, flowed 1,216 bbls. of oil from the Simpson dolomite at 3,385-3,403 feet.

Amerada Petroleum Corp.'s No. 1 Harrison, in Section 33-7-4, in the area south of the St. Louis Pool, in Pottawatomie County, made 2,655 bbls. of oil in 16 hours from the Viola lime after it had been treated with acid at 4,052-4,137 feet.

Mid-Continent Petroleum Corp.'s No. 2 Bruner, SE NW SE Section 9-7-8, in the West Holdenville Field, in Hughes County, made 120 bbls. of oil in 12 hours from the Booch sand at 2,887-2,941 feet.

Oklahoma Co.'s No. 1, SE cor. SW SE Section 36-7-4, in southern Pottawatomie County, was making around 9 bbls. of oil an hour and some water from the Simpson sand at 4,220-49 feet.

Carter Oil Co.'s No. 1 Canard, CSL SW SE Section 35-11-6, in the Keokuk Falls area of Seminole County, cored the Hunton lime from 4,095-4,140 feet, finding it saturated with oil. It was drilling deeper at 4,147 feet.

KANSAS

The production in the Hollow Pool, in Harvey County, was extended a quarter of a mile by the Sinclair Prairie Oil Co.'s No. 1 Ediger, SW cor. NE SW, Section 19-22-3w. Oil rose 1,800 feet in the hole from the Hunton lime at 3,388-3,418 feet.

The allowable production from the Hollow Pool, in Harvey County, was reduced on May 6 from 333 bbls. to 300 bbls. per well.

In the north extension of the Hollow Pool, Shell Petroleum Corp.'s No. 1 Nikkel, in Section 8-22-3w, made 10,000,000 feet of gas a day and 35 bbls. of oil an hour from the chat at 3,205 feet.

Deal Oil & Gas Co.'s No. 1, SW cor. Section 26-33-1, a wildcat test in Sumner County, found a showing of oil in the top of the chat at 3,630 feet. It was drilling deeper at 3,645 feet in chat and was showing water.

The Kansas Corporation Commission issued an order May 8 giving permission to oil producers to shut down their wells in the prorated areas temporarily with the provision that adjustment will be made later permitting them to make up the allowable production resulting from the shut down.

CALIFORNIA

LOS ANGELES, Calif., May 9.—Macroo Oil Co.'s No. 1 Smith, Huntington Beach townsite, came in flowing 2,540 bbls. clean oil and 1,000,000 feet of gas daily from 4,450 feet. Several additional wells are drilling in same area. The Mohawk's wildcat in Weed Patch area blew in while the crew was coming out of the hole and ran wild for eight hours, flowing approximately 4,000,000 feet of gas daily. The gas was wet but no oil accompanied it. Dana Hogan is making a production test in the same area and appears to have sufficient oil sand to get an oil well.

East Texas Prices Partly Restored but in Other Fields Cuts Were Serious

Following the slaughter of crude oil prices in Texas last week there was some measure of relief afforded in East Texas when all the companies excepting The Texas Company met the Magnolia Petroleum Co.'s price of 25 cents per bbl. in that greatly overproduced field. The Texas Company posted a price of 10 cents per bbl. in East Texas on April 24. Most of the other purchasers either met this price or withdrew their postings, but Magnolia came in on April 26 and posted 25 cents per bbl., and this price was adopted later by all the other companies that had first adopted The Texas Co.'s price.

The Humble's postings in other Texas fields were adopted by all purchasers with the exception of the Tide Water Oil Co. in Conroe, which posted 40 cents per bbl. or 10 cents higher than the Humble or Texas companies in that pool.

The price cutting orgy spread to Kansas and Oklahoma in a big way on Saturday, May 6, when the Stanolind Crude Oil Purchasing Co. posted 25 cents per bbl. in both states regardless of the gravity of the crude. It was about a 20 cent slash, as 36 gravity oil had been selling at 44 cents and 37 gravity at 46 cents. Every company buying oil in either or both states met the Stanolind company's price by Tuesday morning with the exception of the Magnolia Petroleum Co.

The Rocky Mountain fields felt the effect of the price reductions on Monday when the Stanolind Oil Co. posted the following new and reduced prices: Salt Creek, Wyo., 25 cents; La Barge, Wyo., 25 cents; Iles, Colo., light and heavy oil, 25 cents; Dutton Creek, Wyo., 25 cents; Frannie, Wyo., light oil, 25 cents; heavy oil, 20 cents; Torchlight, Wyo., 35 cents; Greybull, Wyo., 35 cents; Hogback, N. M., 50 cents.

Down in southeastern New Mexico the Lea County fields had already been cut to 20 cents per bbl. by the Humble and other purchasers.

The Ohio Oil Co. reduced its price in the Wooster, Ohio, field to 50 cents per bbl., a 20 cent cut, on May 8.

On May 8 the South Penn Oil Co. reduced Corning, Ohio, crude to 50 cents per bbl., a 20-cent cut.

The Pure Oil Co. effective May 8 posted Midland, Mich., crude at 75 cents, a 20-cent reduction.

All grades of crude oil produced in New York, Pennsylvania, West Virginia and southeastern Ohio were reduced 20 cents per bbl. on May 9 by the South Penn Oil Co., Pennzoil Co., Tide Water Pipe Line Co., and Pure Oil Co.

On May 9 the Ohio Oil Co. reduced crude oil prices in Illinois, Princeton, Indiana, Western Kentucky and Lima fields 15 cents per barrel.

CONSOLIDATE METER INTERESTS

Worthington Pump & Machinery Corp. and Gamon Meter Co. have consolidated their operations in the manufacture and sale of meters, through the newly organized Worthington-Gamon Meter Co. Sales headquarters for the company have been established at Harrison, N. J. All manufacturing operations, however, will be concentrated in the Gamon plant nearby in Newark, N. J. Officials are as follows: E. T. Fishwick, president; G. H. Gleeson, vice president in charge of sales; J. A. Bonnet, secretary, and R. R. Anderson, works manager.

MAGNETIC STORM

The Tucson, Ariz., observatory of the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey report that a moderate magnetic storm started at 10:30 a.m. (C.S.T.) on April 30 and ended at 4 a.m. (C.S.T.) May 2. Their telegrams follow:

"Storm began April thirteenth. Six teen thirty. Moderate."

"Storm ended May second. Ten."

John H. Brennan Dies After Short Illness; Notable Legal Figure

John H. Brennan, general counsel for the Barnsdall Oil Co. and the Barnsdall Oil Co. of California, died in Tulsa on Thursday, May 4, following a stroke of apoplexy Saturday, April 29. He was 72 years old.

Mr. Brennan was an outstanding legal figure in the Mid-Continent oil industry. He had been associated with oil companies since 1907 and had made a high place for himself in his profession.

Deceased was born in Oshkosh, Wis., September 3, 1861. He graduated from the University of Wisconsin and opened an office for the practice of law in Stevens Point, Wis. He took an active part in politics and was elected a delegate to the Democratic national convention in 1896, where, as a conservative, opposed the nomination of William Jennings Bryan.

H. V. Foster, Oklahoma oil producer, induced Mr. Brennan to settle in that State and he became counsel for the Foster oil interests and later joined the late Theodore N. Barnsdall, noted oil and gas operator. When the Barnsdall Oil Co. was formed Mr. Brennan became its general counsel, and through succeeding ownerships and mergers he remained with it in that capacity.

Deceased was a widower, with no children, or other close relatives.

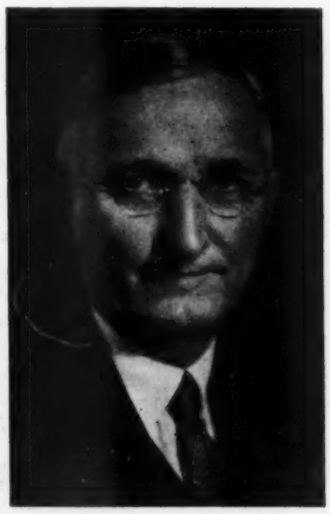
The funeral was held Saturday morning. Services were held in Holy Family Cathedral in Tulsa and the body taken to Oshkosh, Wis., for burial.

MOVE OFFICES TO TULSA

The general offices of the Oklahoma Pipe Line Co. and Ajax Pipe Line Co. will be moved to Tulsa from Muskogee, Okla. Details are now being worked out by E. H. Leroux, president of the two companies. About 50 families will be affected by the change.

The Oklahoma Pipe Line Co. owns and operates a gathering and trunk pipe line system in Oklahoma and Kansas. The Ajax Pipe Line Co. owns and operates a twin 10-inch pipe line from the Glenn Pool, in Creek County, Okla., to Wood River, Ill.

C. B. Ames Succeeds R. C. Holmes as Chairman of The Texas Company



C. B. AMES

R. C. HOLMES

Photo by Blank-Stoller, Inc.

W. S. S. RODGERS

NEW YORK, May 8.—R. C. Holmes has resigned as chairman of both The Texas Corporation and The Texas Company, and C. B. Ames, president of the American Petroleum Institute, has been elected as his successor. Mr. Ames has resigned as head of the Institute to devote his entire time to the business of the companies.

The companies also announced the election of H. T. Klein and H. W. Dodge as vice presidents. Mr. Klein is general counsel. Mr. Dodge, who has been general sales manager, succeeds W. S. S. Rodgers, recently elected president of both companies.

Mr. Ames has been president of the American Petroleum Institute since November. Previously he was a vice president and counsel and a director of The Texas companies. Upon his election to the presidency of the Institute, he resigned from those offices.

Mr. Holmes' retirement from the organization with which he has been affiliated for so many years came within a week of his selection as chairman of the board, following many years as president of the company, a post now held by W. S. S. Rodgers.

NATURAL GASOLINE MANUFACTURE

New Act Permits a Larger Panhandle Gas Production

Gov. Miriam Ferguson of Texas has signed the bill permitting Panhandle gas producers to process their gas through natural gasoline plants and to use the residue other than as specified in Article 6,008, which made it mandatory that the gas be used as fuel or for light.

This new act places the natural gasoline plant operators in the field in the position of having more gas available and would stimulate natural gasoline plant building in normal times but at present neither an extended system of pipe lines is being planned nor new plants definitely announced. A change in the market value of natural gasoline, however, would change this situation greatly and with a recovery of prices to a profitable basis, production there might be expected to increase materially. The new law follows:

An act amending Article 6,008 of the Revised Civil Statutes of 1925, as amended by Section 2, Chapter 26, of the Acts of the Forty-second Legislature, First Called Session, prohibiting the waste of gas by escape and requiring the confinement thereof under the terms and conditions of said article; providing that gas from wells produced from a common reservoir consisting of more than 300,000 acres where the owner has no reasonable market available may be utilized for purposes other than light and fuel to the extent of 25 per cent of the open flow and that such utilization shall not constitute waste; fixing a penalty for a violation thereof and providing means for recovering such penalty; repealing all laws in conflict and providing that if any portion of the act is unconstitutional, the remaining portions thereof shall nevertheless be valid; and declaring an emergency.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Texas:

Section 1. Article 6,008 of the Revised Civil Statutes of 1925, as amended by Section 2, Chapter 26, of the Acts of the Forty-second Legislature, First Called Session, is hereby amended so that it shall hereafter read as follows:

Article 6,008. Any person, firm or corporation in possession as owner, lessee, agent, trustee, receiver, or manager, or any person, co-partnership, or corporation in possession of any well producing natural gas only, in order to prevent said gas from wasting by escaping, shall within 10 days after encountering such gas, confine said gas in said well until said gas shall be utilized for light or fuel; provided, that in any common reservoirs or pools consisting of more than 300,000 acres where gas is encountered for which there is no reasonable market for light or fuel available to the owner, the same may be utilized for other purposes, including the manufacture of natural gasoline, to the extent of 25 per cent of the open flow of the well producing such gas, and under such circumstances, such utilization for purposes other than light and fuel shall not constitute waste. Any person violating the provisions of this article shall be liable to a penalty of one thousand ($1,000) dollars, for each day such offense is committed, to be recovered with the costs of suit in a civil action instituted by the attorney general in the name of the State of Texas in Travis County, and each day any such violation continues shall be a separate and distinct offense and for which the party in violation shall be held liable for the penalty herein prescribed.

Less Natural Gasoline Is Manufactured Daily in March But Stocks Increase

Although the production of natural gasoline declined 60,000 gallons daily during March compared with April stocks increased more than 4,000,000 gallons for the month according to the Bureau of Mines. This decrease in production was accounted for almost entirely by California. There the production for March was the same as February but because of the shorter month, there was a proportionate reduction in the daily output.

In comparing the three months' production this year with that of the same period last year, a reduction is shown of 62,900,000 gallons or this year's has been only 85 per cent of that of a year ago. California has witnessed a decline greater than the average as did Oklahoma, while Texas has not been reduced more than 10 per cent. These three states represent the principal sources of natural gasoline and the trend of production in each is being closely watched but it is also significant that the production in the lesser important states of Kansas, Louisiana, Arkansas and those in the Appalachian and Rocky Mountain groups all reflect material reductions. In these latter states the loss is not a temporary affair such as might be considered where the proration of crude production is operative and unless new fields are found in these states their performance is a favorable factor in trying to predict the future market.

East Texas continues to increase its production and in March accounted for 1,700,000 gallons of the total for the State. This is relatively small as it is less than 6 per cent of the State's output.

Less natural gasoline was blended at refineries in March, less was run through pipe lines in California and less was added to stocks than in February but these factors were equalized by the larger shipments to jobbers and material moved for export.

In the accompanying table showing the volume of natural gasoline utilized in motor fuel compared with the volume of straightrun and cracked gasolines used, natural has retained its relative importance. For more than two years the percentage of natural has been declining compared to the other two but now there appears to be a reversal of that trend taking place.

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION OF NATURAL GASOLINE
(Thousands of barrels of 42 U. S. gallons)

	Mar., 1933		Feb., 1933		Jan.-Mar.,	Jan.-Mar.,
	Total	Dly. av.	Total	Dly. av.	1933	1932
Production	2,771	89	2,543	91	8,190	9,688
Blended at refineries	1,750	57	1,645	59	5,540	5,877
Blended at plants east of Calif.	10	....	8	....	23	9
Run through pipe lines in Calif.	96	3	115	4	328	327
Jobbers, exports, etc.	537	17	336	12	1,246	1,210
Increase in all stocks	150	5	199	7	344	1,212
Losses	228	7	240	9	799	1,053
Total	2,771	89	2,543	91	8,190	9,688

PRODUCTION OF MOTOR FUEL
(Thousands of barrels of 42 U. S. gallons)

	Mar., 1933		Feb., 1933		Jan.-Mar.,	Jan.-Mar.,
	Total	Dly. av.	Total	Dly. av.	1933	1932
Refinery gasoline:						
Straightrun	16,087	519	13,705	490	44,910	48,791
Cracked	13,644	440	12,211	436	38,983	41,466
Natural gasoline:						
Production	2,771	89	2,543	91	8,190	9,688
Deduct losses	228	7	240	9	709	1,053
Benzol	88	3	88	3	271	344
Total motor fuel	32,362	1,044	28,307	1,011	91,645	99,236

PRODUCTION BY FIELDS
(Thousands of gallons)

	Natural gasoline						Blended motor fuel Mar., 1933		
	Production				Stocks end of month				
	Mar., 1933	Feb., 1933	Jan.-Mar., 1933	Jan.-Mar., 1932	Mar., 1933	Feb., 1933	Natural gasoline used	Naphtha or other oils used	Stocks end of month
Appalachian	**6,300**	**6,000**	**18,700**	**22,400**	**6,059**	**4,065**	**26**	**36**	**95**
Ill., Ky., Ind.	**700**	**800**	**2,300**	**2,000**	**599**	**230**	..	..	..
Oklahoma	**29,800**	**25,400**	**84,000**	**102,800**	**9,926**	**7,694**	**16**	**14**	**29**
Oklahoma City	7,200	6,500	20,100	21,100	1,545	968	...	...	...
Osage County	3,500	3,000	9,900	12,600	1,319	1,037	6	4	9
Seminole	8,100	6,800	23,000	31,200	2,862	2,163	1	...	...
Rest of State	11,000	9,100	31,000	37,900	4,200	3,526	9	9	20
Kansas	**1,900**	**2,100**	**6,200**	**7,300**	**511**	**356**	**25**	**7**	**29**
Texas	**29,900**	**25,200**	**83,600**	**91,500**	**9,781**	**9,954**	**96**	**128**	**44**
East Texas	1,700	1,100	3,900	(*)	134	81	95	127	43
North Texas	1,900	1,690	5,400	6,600	660	719	...	...	...
Panhandle	14,400	12,000	40,000	45,700	4,391	5,545	1	1	1
West Central	7,000	6,000	20,000	23,400	3,587	2,608	...	...	...
Rest of State	4,900	4,500	14,300	15,800	1,009	1,001	...	...	...
Louisiana	**3,200**	**3,500**	**10,200**	**13,500**	**793**	**831**	**212**	**8**	**88**
Arkansas	**1,300**	**1,100**	**3,800**	**5,100**	**114**	**103**	**42**	**9**	**6**
Rocky Mountain	**4,900**	**4,300**	**14,100**	**14,800**	**1,096**	**1,075**	...	...	...
California	**38,400**	**38,400**	**121,100**	**147,500**	**2,715**	**3,035**	...	...	...
Huntington Beach	1,300	1,300	4,000	4,300	.....	.....	...	...	...
Kettleman Hills	10,900	10,800	35,300	37,700	.....	.....	...	...	...
Long Beach	6,400	6,600	20,400	28,400	.....	.....	...	...	...
Santa Fe Springs	6,600	6,400	20,200	26,500	.....	.....	...	...	...
Ventura Avenue	3,600	3,300	10,500	12,200	.....	.....	...	...	...
Rest of State	9,600	10,000	30,700	38,400	.....	.....	...	...	...
Total	**116,400**	**106,800**	**344,000**	**406,900**	**31,594**	**27,343**	**417**	**201**	**291**
Daily average	**3,750**	**3,810**	**3,820**	**4,470**	.....	.....	**13**	**6**	...
Total (thousands of barrels)	**2,771**	**2,543**	**8,190**	**9,688**	**752**	**651**	**10**	**5**	**7**
Daily average	**89**	**91**	**91**	**106**	.....	.....	...	...	...

*Included under "rest of state."

Second Grade Ethyl Motor Fuel Should Help Natural

On May 27 the Ethyl Gasoline Corp. will start licensing the sale of a second grade of leaded gasoline. This is significant to natural gasoline manufacturers for if refiners in general adopt the use of the Ethyl fluid to increase the antiknock value of their gasoline in lieu of cutting endpoint or reforming, there will be a greater need for natural gasoline. The degree to which this will come about depends entirely upon the extent the refiners adopt the proposal but in the Mid-Continent where most of the natural gasoline is made, refiners are considering the proposal quite willingly.

Their position is simply one of meeting competition in the race toward higher octane motor fuels. They have already pushed their existing cracking facilities to the limit with respect to temperature to produce an antiknock motor fuel. They have cut down the endpoint of their entire production, straightrun and cracked until there is adequate volatility over the range of the fraction without the addition of much natural gasoline. Then, many of them have installed reforming equipment which produces a large volume of natural gasoline within the refinery. If this equipment is operated as an ordinary cracking unit to which is charged a heavier stock and if the straightrun gasoline is permitted to have an edpoint of 410 to 425, as is permissible for a good motor fuel and if its antiknock value and volatility is built up by some outside means, there will be need for additional quantities of natural gasoline.

Refiners who have investigated the effect of the use of lead on their own operations say they will witness an increase in their gasoline production of from 2 to 5 per cent. This added production will be a relatively heavy fraction. Its volatility will have to be built up with an equal proportion of natural gasoline if the volatility of the entire production is to be maintained. On this basis, the present natural gasoline requirements will be about 40 per cent more.

TURNER VALLEY PROJECT

CHATHAM, Ontario, May 6.—Further conferences among Turner Valley independent operators with respect to the construction of a gasoline absorption and carbon black plant have resulted in the appointment of a committee to work out further details of the draft contract. The committee comprises J. Coxon, D. Robertson, L. H. Fenerty, W. S. Herron and A. H. Mayland.

The project is being promoted by Los Angeles interests which have specialized in the development of such plants. It is claimed that 3,000 bbls. of natural gasoline per day can be extracted from the Turner Valley waste gas by absorption methods. Imperial Oil, Ltd., is at present completing an absorption plant which should be in operation some time this month and which will process approximately 40 per cent of the waste gas produced in the field.

The proposed independent plant in addition to extracting natural gasoline from the residual gas will utilize the dry waste gas after it is processed for the production of carbon black.

Lub Oil Price Advance Features Eastern Refined Market; New Grades of Gasoline Planned

By A. E. MOCKLER
New York Bureau, The Oil and Gas Journal

NEW YORK, May 8.—Further advances in cylinder oil prices were put into effect by East Coast refiners during the past week, carrying the market to substantially higher levels for all grades. Strength in lub oils has been the outstanding feature of the Eastern market for several weeks. Local sellers during the past week are understood to have refused a substantial tonnage of lub oil business at prices under their posted levels, and buyers in such cases in most instances have come in the market for their requirements at full price levels, following reports that further increases in quotations are in the offing.

With the exception of lub oils, and of paraffin waxes, which also advanced, the remainder of the refined products trade was marking time throughout the week, pending further developments in the crude oil price situation. The advance in East Texas crude to 25 cents per barrel during the week came as a surprise to many buyers, who had expected maintenance of the 10-cent quotation to force refined products price levels downward at the Gulf and all competing points, and who consequently had been withholding business from the market in anticipation of such a trend. There was a decided change in market sentiment with the raising of East Texas price schedules, although admittedly the sharp gain in production in that area, and prospects of a continuance of this overproduction for some time, had weakened the statistical position of the industry considerably.

Offer New Grade of Gasoline

Widespread interest is shown in refining circles over the disclosure that Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey, Colonial-Beacon, Standard of Pennsylvania and Standard of Louisiana would bring onto the market a new grade of gasoline, in effect a second grade ethyl gasoline, to replace its present regular grades on June 1, with the marketing of third grade motor fuels to be dropped in most parts of the territory. Coincidently with this disclosure, Atlantic Refining announced that it was bringing out a new and improved grade of its regular brand of motor fuel, and similar announcements are looked for from other refiners. It is uncertain as yet just how general will be the adoption of a second grade of ethylized motor fuel, but it is indicated definitely that new and improved grades would be introduced by refiners who are not adopting the "Q" brand of ethyl, and it is expected that one or more of the major refining and marketing companies in the East will introduce upper cylinder lubricants into their regular grades of gasoline, as an added feature and sales incentive.

The evident strengthening of the undertone of the market has given renewed impetus to the movement for higher fuel oil prices on the part of eastern refiners. After several weeks of delay, the major companies here early last week announced contract prices for furnace oils for the coming season, the new prices showing relatively little change from last year's schedules. This action was taken at a time when crude was posted at 10 cents a barrel, and the upturn which has since materialized was evidently unlooked for. There is a strong possibility that further improvement in the crude oil price schedule will witness a marking up of furnace oil contracts for next season, with only the early buyers getting in at the present price level. Current bunker oil quotations are unsatisfactory, from the standpoint of the refiners, and further sharp cuts in imports of this oil have tended to stiffen the market position materially here. Refiners who have been bullish on the price outlook for this oil are still confident that before the summer season is over the posted price for bunker "C" oil here and at other principal Atlantic Coast ports will be at least 85 cents per barrel, as contrasted with the present quotation of 75 cents, and the actual net price of 70 cents a barrel on much of the marine business handled at this port.

Refinery Gasoline

Gallonage has continued heavy, with business stimulated by extremely mild temperatures and clear weather over most of the territory, but the market has failed to show any definite improvement, from the standpoint of price. Leading refiners are still posting U. S. Motor at 4¾ cents per gallon, and gasoline of 65 octane number and above at 5 cents, both in tank car lots, f.o.b. terminals. Independent sellers are shading these prices by one-quarter cent per gallon in some instances.

Despite this shading, however, refiners remain optimistic on the outlook for early recovery in price, and the possibility of a general markup of one-half to 1 cent per gallon is by no means out of the question.

The disclosure that several refiners are bringing out new types of gasoline is attracting wide attention in oil market circles here. These new brands, each of which will have its individual feature, such as the containing of ethyl fluid, upper cylinder lubricant, etc., will give these refiners something entirely different from the ordinary motor gasoline offered in the tank car market, and will simplify the competitive situation considerably, it is expected. Instead of being called upon to meet price competition from the standpoint of competing grades of the same type motor fuel, these refiners will now have a highly individualized product.

Jobbers have been buying gasoline freely in the tank car market during the week, and in general are keeping their storage full in anticipation of an upward move in prices.

Recent developments indicate that the movement of low-priced gasoline from the Gulf into Atlantic Coast territory, particularly from Baltimore northward, will be heavier this season than heretofore, in so far as independent marketing interests are concerned, and there is considerable interest in trade circles as to just how extensively this type of competition will stress the price angle. Much of this new supply, it is believed, will be distributed in New Jersey and Pennsylvania, particularly the former.

Tank Wagon Gasoline

Tank wagon and service station price structures were well maintained throughout the area during the past week, and marketers reported a seasonal expansion in gallonage. Competition for retail outlets continues keen, however, and netbacks to refiners and marketers are small in most instances.

Atlantic Refining Company has brought out a new and improved regular grade of gasoline this week, and Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey, Colonial-Beacon, Standard of Pennsylvania and Standard of Louisiana will introduce a new regular grade, "Essoline," on June 1, replacing the present regular first grade marketed by these companies. Coincidently with the introduction of Essoline, all of the 28,000 stations of the last four named companies will become "Esso stations," marking the physical consolidation of the retail marketing op-

(Continued on Page 40)

Exports and Imports of Refined Products; Receipts of California Oil in the East

NEW YORK, May 8.—Irregularity characterized the export petroleum market throughout the entire past week, and business was practically at a standstill, in so far as full cargo transactions were involved. A number of crude oil export inquiries came into the market early in the week, several from France, for late May and June lifting, the cut to 10 cents per barrel in the East Texas Field having revived foreign buying interest, and approximately 150,000 bbls. were reported sold for June loading for France "under 55 cents a barrel," f.o.b. Gulf, during the early part of the week. The action of the Humble in entirely withdrawing posted prices on East Texas oil, however, gave many foreign buyers the impression that crude could be bought under 10 cents in East Texas, and toward the close of the week it was understood that French buyers were inquiring for approximately 125,000 bbls. at 52 or 53 cents a barrel, f.o.b. Gulf terminals. Prior to the advance to 25 cents a barrel in the posted price in the field, it was understood that export operators were buying crude for tank car shipment to the Gulf around 18 cents a barrel, with the idea of assembling cargoes that could be sold around 55 cents Gulf, but the advance to 25 cents entirely disrupted any plans of this nature. At the end of the week crude at the Gulf was nominally priced at 60 cents a barrel for export, with no sales reported, and export buyers still waiting out the market in anticipation of lower prices, although among domestic export operators the view was apparently held that the market was due to move in the other direction.

Reported offering of U. S. Motor gasoline for export at 3⅛ cents per gallon, June lifting from the Gulf, were not confirmed, and it appeared that suppliers were unwilling to go under 3¼ cents on this grade. Similarly, on the part of 64-66, 375 endpoint, for June lifting, reports of offerings at 3⅜ cents failed of substantiation, and principal sellers were quoting a range of 3½ to 3⅝ cents for June, and were refusing to quote July shipment as yet.

Export kerosene, while still weak, failed to show any further price recession during the week, and trade was slack.

It is reported that further refinery expansion plans are under way for plants competing with U. S. Gulf shippers on export business, and intensified competition in this direction may be looked for.

Imports

A sharp drop in imports was reported for the week ended April 29, receipts of foreign oil being almost halved in comparison with the preceding week. Total imports of crude and refined oils amounted to 670,000 bbls., a daily average of 95,714 bbls., against 1,136,000 bbls., or 162,286 bbls. daily for the previous week, and a daily average of 132,857 bbls. for the four weeks ended April 29. All of the week's imports were at Atlantic Coast ports, 369,000 bbls. coming in at New York and 301,000 bbls. at Philadelphia. Fuel oil imports were sharply lower at 115,000 bbls., with crude petroleum accounting for the remainder of the week's imports.

Petroleum Exports

The following table shows exports of principal refined petroleum products reported from the port of New York during the three weeks ended April 29 (all figures in gallons unless otherwise noted):

	Week ended		
	Apr. 29	Apr. 22	Apr. 15
Gasoline	225,000	23,000	115,000
Naphtha	6,000	.....	130,000
Kerosene	38,000	10,000	121,000
Fuel and gas oil	1,000	2,000	.....
Lubricating oil	1,180,000	1,990,000	2,946,000
Petroleum, ref.	190,000	32,000	205,000
	Pounds		
Petrolatum	35,000	24,000	.....
Paraffin wax	2,792,000	1,375,000	2,705,000
Refined	172,000	2,350,000	95,000
Scale	210,000	75,000	195,000
Lub. grease	435,000	605,000	505,000

Considerable buying interest was reported on export lub oils during the week, and sellers were adhering to recently advanced quotations on all grades. The success attending the mark-up in lub oil prices has influenced sellers of paraffin wax to move their export selling prices higher, and fractional price advances have been made on all grades. Export quotations on other refined petroleum products have as yet shown no stimulation, but sellers are watching the foreign exchange situation close, and it is expected that a gradual upward movement will be witnessed as American dollars become cheaper in world foreign exchange markets.

California Oil Receipts

Receipts of California crude and refined oils at Atlantic Coast ports for the week ended April 29 (there were no receipts of California oils at the Gulf during the week) totaled 438,000 bbls., a daily average of 62,571 bbls., compared with 190,000 bbls., a daily average of 27,143 bbls., for the previous week and a daily average of 36,607 bbls. for the four weeks ended April 29. Details follow:

At Atlantic Coast ports:	Bbls. of 42 gals.
Baltimore	73,000
New York	173,000
Philadelphia	117,000
Others	75,000
Total	438,000
Daily average	62,571

The week's receipts consisted of 350,000 bbls. of gasoline, and 88,000 bbls. of fuel oil.

Standard of Indiana Makes Drastic Reductions in Gasoline Prices Inaugurating New Policy

By R. C. CONINE
Chicago Bureau, The Oil and Gas Journal

CHICAGO, May 8.—Service station and tank wagon prices on all grades of gasoline were reduced at 7 o'clock this morning in ten states by Standard Oil Co. (Indiana). The cuts ranged from 2.2 cents to 3 cents below the normal postings. Price differentials between the third and regular grade, and the Ethyl premium grade were narrowed at the same time. States in which the new normal structure goes into effect today are, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, Kansas, South Dakota and North Dakota.

Normally the regular grade gasoline will sell only 1 cent above the third grade, and premium grade (Ethyl) will sell at 2.5 cents above the regular grade. The spreads have been 1.5 cents between the third grade and regular, and 3 cents between the regular and Ethyl gasolines.

Overproduction of crude oil and consequent oversupply of cheap gasoline, according to President Edward G. Seubert, have brought about chaotic conditions in the gasoline markets. At hundreds of points gasoline is selling far below the industry's costs. Cut price situations are as numerous, if not more numerous, as normal price situations.

Seubert's Statement

This condition, Mr. Seubert pointed out, in the following statement:

"Overproduction of crude oil and consequent oversupply of cheap gasoline have brought about a chaotic condition in the gasoline market. At hundreds of points gasoline is selling far below the industry's costs. Cut-price situations are as numerous as normal price situations, if not more numerous. This condition has been made possible by offering of petroleum products in tank car lots at ridiculously low prices. We have tried to meet such competition—aptly termed 'cut-throat'—by local price adjustments, but its effects have become so general and widespread that we are obliged to recognize it as effective throughout our territory, and act accordingly.

"We are undertaking to iron out the inequalities in adjoining markets, which have developed out of local price conflicts and to level all our prices on as normal and equitable a basis as possible. At some points, where local price cuts have already resulted in prices as low as our new normal, or lower, no change will be made, or there may even be a small increase. The general trend, however, and the effect at the majority of points will be lower prices."

Change In Policy

Although no announcement was made by the Indiana Standard it is understood that the price reductions also reflect a definite change in the policy by the company in regard to establishing price relationship between gasoline tank car and retail prices. The company it is believed will move their gasoline tank wagon and service station prices in line with the fluctuations in the Oklahoma (Group 3) gasoline tank car market.

In these columns in the April 27 issue, it was pointed out keen students of market conditions believe that the industry is closer today than at any time in the past six years to the adoption of the policy of basing service station and tank wagon gasoline markets on the Group 3 gasoline tank car price of gasoline, rather than on the crude oil structure. The current retail price structure was held to be "a solid entity floating about in space in some alleged relationship to the price of crude oil." Under this system a price structure was raised which promised much to jobbers and dealers, but which contained the elements of destruction to these buyers as well as to the suppliers of the gasoline. The disparity between the tank car markets and the retail postings stimulated greed, and the contest was on, the refiner sought gallonage regardless of profit, and the jobber sought wider margins regardless of the fact that he was eliminating his source of supply.

Elimination of Price Cutter

The marginal contract, which guarantees to dealers a fixed profit no matter what the retail price may be, relieved dealers of responsibility for the condition of the retail markets and caused him to reduce prices on the least excuse. Under a system in which marginal guarantees of as much as 6 cents a gallon under the service station prices are available, and which offers additional inducements such as a quarter to a half cent for rental, a half cent for hauling, a quarter of a cent for advertising, and so on, it has been difficult to determine when a price cutter is enabled to post ridiculously low prices legitimately, or when he is evading the gasoline taxes.

After this week, a dealer selling gasoline meeting specifications may just as well advertise that he is a tax evader if he plans to undersell competition. Cutthroat competition is out, wide marginal spreads are out, chiseling on the tank car markets is slated to become unpopular, and retail prices will be subject to one controlling influence alone, the price paid for gasoline in the tank car markets. The quantity discount agreement figures will probably resume proportions more in keeping with sound business.

Oil Distributors' New Setup

To the list of large burning oil distributors who will undertake to market their products co-operatively under the trade name of "Silver Flash," is added this week the name of Triangle Oil Co. A fifth large distributor is expected to join this group this week. Companies selling their distillates, fuel oils, gasolines and motor oils under the Silver Flash name are Braun Brothers Oil Co., Arrow Petroleum Co., Apex Oil Co. and Triangle Oil Co. Sales of burning oils by these companies, individually, range from 10,000,000 to 15,000,000 gallons a season. Bulk plants will be used in common and sales of the group are expected to total between 65,000,000 and 75,000,000 gallons of distillates and fuel oils. Other important burning oils distributors are taking steps to guard against the destructive vagaries of the tank car and tank wagon markets by making connections with strongly established refiners. Spencer Petroleum Co. has been appointed agent of Shell Petroleum Corp. The Spencer company's trunks will be painted in Shell colors. Similar negotiations have been underway between Standard Oil Co. (Indiana) and Murphy-Miles Oil Co., and are now reported completed. The Murphy-Miles company has five bulk plants for distillates and fuel oils.

Gasoline Tank Car Markets

The gasoline tank car markets have apparently discounted unfavorable developments in reaching their current levels. The action of Stanolind Oil Purchasing Co. in reducing crude oil prices in Oklahoma and Kansas to a flat 25 cents a barrel rate certainly had been anticipated, and is taken as a constructive step to level inequalities among the various oil field structures and make for more stable conditions in the future. It is evident that the major companies are not leaning to government authorities entirely to straighten out present muddled conditions. A Chicago newspaper recently purported to quote President E. G. Seubert of Standard Oil Co. (Indiana) to the effect that the industry needs a dictator. Mr. Seubert responded to publication of this article with the following statement: "In order to clear up some misunderstanding, I want to say that neither I, nor my company, has ever advocated a Federal dictator for the oil industry, Federal control, or anything of the sort. At a conference with newspaper men on Thursday I did say that some kind of emergency Federal assistance to business generally might be desirable, but was very careful to say specifically that I did not advocate Federal control of the oil business, which would be something entirely different. At a forthcoming meeting of the directors of the American Petroleum Institute this subject will doubtless be discussed and an attempt will be made to decide what if any help the industry should ask from the Federal Government."

A More Cheerful Outlook

Several of the publications carrying gasoline tank car quotations are readjusting the octane brackets in the U. S. Motor gasoline list. Beginning today, these publications will list the third grade gasoline as 59.5 and below octane material; regular grade gasoline will be 60 to 64 octane number, and the premium grade will be 65 and above octane number. Ratings are by the C.F.R. motor method. In view of the fact that jobbers who have been buying gasoline on octane basis have not felt that they could afford to pay $10 for an octane rating test on the material they buy (brokers and distributors are making

(Continued on Page 40)

Do You Remember?

From The Oil and Gas Journal Files

25 Years Ago

May 11, 1908

It is the general opinion of oil men in Oklahoma that the adjournment of the legislature will mark the turning point for the better in the oil situation.

It looks as if the Royal Dutch Petroleum Co. is figuring on entering the Oklahoma field in a big way. It has had a man studying the fields of the state looking over large producing properties. It already has purchased the Oklahoma State Oil Co's. Glenn Pool holdings. The plans might even contemplate a refinery.

F. A. Leovy is president of the Tulsa Country Club and Lewis Emery III is secretary and treasurer.

H. H. Tucker, president of the Uncle Sam Oil Co., is found not guilty of using the mails to defraud, in the United States Court at Topeka, Kas.

20 Years Ago

May 15, 1913

The Prairie Oil & Gas Co.'s balance sheet for the year ending Dec. 31, 1912, shows assets of $65,431,700. Its capital stock is $18,000,000.

C. A. Mechling, with the Oil Well Supply Co., has invented an interchangeable wire line clamp with a power of 5 to 1 and which can be used on any sized line up to and including 1 inch.

Frank Fertig, of Titusville, Pa., has arrived in Bartlesville, and will settle in the Mid-Continent.

While Harry Stevens of Muskogee, Okla., never drilled a well or bought an oil and gas lease, he is the owner of five Oklahoma farms on which oil has been discovered. His five farms are located in five different pools.

J. W. Cady and son, J. A. Cady, have sailed for Europe, taking with them 19 oil workers, including drillers and production men, who will work in the Rumanian oil fields. The men were recruited in California.

10 Years Ago

May 10, 1923

For the first time in its history Oklahoma's crude oil production exceeds 500,000 bbls. per day. Tonkawa and Burbank are producing over 100,000 bbls. each.

Prices of crude oil are reduced 10 cents per bbl. in every field excepting the Gulf Coast and California.

Sixteen men were burned to death when the J. K. Hughes Oil Co's. No. 1 McKee in the Powell Field, Texas, caught fire while a control valve was being changed.

Col. Franklin R. Kennedy, vice president of Marland Oil Co., awarded $5,000 each to Lieut. John MacReady and Lieut. Oakley G. Kelly for the first non-stop coast to coast flight in an aeroplane. They made the trip from New York to San Diego, Calif., in 26 hours 50 minutes and 48 2-5 seconds. Col. Kennedy won the $10,000 in a wager.

NEWS FOR PETROLEUM REFINERS

Largest Class Completes Work at Tide Water Plant

BAYONNE, N. J., May 8.—The graduating exercises for those who completed the various courses conducted by the training department of the Tide Water Oil Co. at its Bayonne refinery for school year 1932-1933 were held here on May 5. Certificates were awarded to 79 men of the manufacturing and sales departments of the company by Noel Robinson, vice president in charge of manufacturing.

Mr. Robinson addressed the graduates and other plant employes who attended the affair, on the subject of the economics of the petroleum industry, emphasizing particularly the present crude oil situation and trends in the industry which have in various ways affected operations at the Bayonne refinery of the company. He pointed out that the industry had quite generally followed the policy of locating refining operations near the large crude producing districts where as a rule low taxes and labor costs prevailed. The Bayonne refinery, as a consequence of the excellent training school provided by the company and the desire of the employes to avail themselves of the opportunity offered, has to a degree offset the advantages held by competitors operating in low labor cost localities. He emphasized the necessity for continued efforts on the part of all employes in this respect. In commenting on the subject of taxes, Mr. Robinson said that plant employes could render an inestimable service both to themselves and their company by the intelligent use of their prerogative as citizens of the community.

R. D. Rogers, general superintendent; H. S. Chase, assistant general superintendent; S. W. Candee, director of personnel and industrial relations for the Tide Water Oil Co., and J. A. Kelly, supervisor of training at the plant, also addressed the graduates. V. C. Brennan, supervisor of industrial relations at the plant, acted as chairman.

Since its inception in 1925 the Tide Water training school has played an important part in plant activities at Tide Water. Over 350 men have finished the regular work, which includes a two-year course in process operations, a one-year course in steam and power plant engineering, and special courses for those engaged in sales and general office work.

BUY ABILENE PLANT

FORT WORTH, Tex., May 8.—Abilene Refining Company's refinery of 500 barrel capacity, at Abilene, has changed hands. Radford and Guitar, local business men, have taken it over and will operate it. They own a string of filling stations in and around Abilene and will market the refined products at these stations. The plant is now shut down temporarily.

C. L. Dittman, producer in the Pecos Valley Pool, northern Pecos County, is erecting a small skimming plant in that pool to process oil from his own and other leases. Refined products will be hauled out by trucks and marketed in nearby towns. Capacity of the plant has not yet been decided.

RESUMES FULL OPERATIONS

The Old Dutch refinery, Muskegon, Mich., which has been operated on a four-day schedule for several weeks, has resumed full-time operations running about 1,300 bbls. of crude a day, announces John Borden, president of the company. From 800 to 1,000 bbls. daily are being received from the Mount Pleasant-Midland Field and the remainder from the Muskegon Field.

Value of Canada's Refinery Production Continued to Decline During 1932

CHATHAM, Ontario, May 6.—Official figures covering the operation of the Canadian refining industry in 1932 have been embodied in an extensive bulletin just issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. These figures, which are subject to revision, indicate that the output of petroleum products from Canadian plants in 1932 was valued at $71,697,757, factory prices, in 1932 as compared with $76,158,644 in 1931 and $91,787,205 in 1930. These totals include returns from both petroleum refineries and plants which compounded lubricating oils and greases.

The refineries proper in 1932 numbered 24, with $68,882,376 capital, and an average of 4,058 employes receiving $6,897,811 salaries and wages. The cost of materials at the work was $52,029,471 and the selling value was $71,360,324. This compared with 20 plants in 1931, involving $67,288,556 capital, 4,058 employes and wages of $6,110,068. The cost of materials in that year was $50,353,423 and the value of the output $75,588,425.

There are seven plants compounding lubricating oils and greases, the capital employed being $593,484 with 58 employes receiving $82,870 in salaries and wages. Cost of materials was $207,916 and value of output $337,433. In 1931 there were 12 plants, with $847,725 capital employed, 64 employes and salaries and wages of $104,677. Materials used cost $264,319 and output was valued at $570,219.

The 24 refineries proper covered by the report used 851,506,213 gallons of crude oil in 1932 including 645,412,290 gallons from the United States, 156,092,073 gallons from South America, 37,340,321 gallons from Canadian wells and 12,661,529 gallons from other countries. Gasoline production totaled 399,936,678 gallons, including 207,823,273 gallons straightrun and 192,113,405 gallons by the cracking process. Fuel and gas oils made for sale amounted to 312,814,635 gallons and in addition to this the operating refineries produced and used 55,459,252 gallons for fuel purposes. Other products made for sale included 52,466,990 gallons of kerosene, 18,075,192 gallons of solvent naphtha, engine distillates, etc.; 15,105,061 gallons of lubricating oils; 9,629,492 pounds of grease; 9,195,542 pounds of wax and candles, and 23,082,228 gallons of asphalt.

The total capacity of the refineries proper, in 1932, was reported at 135,850 bbls., compared with 133,350 bbls. in 1931.

Considerable quantities of casinghead gasoline were imported into Canada during the year for blending with the refinery run gasoline. The quantity brought in for this purpose is shown separately in the import figures so the amounts used at the refineries are not included in the figures of refinery output.

Fuel and electricity used in refining operations in 1932 included 685 short tons of Canadian bituminous coal costing $2,863; 33,712 tons of imported bituminous at $147,336; 22,431 tons of coke, including petroleum coke, at $123,880; 54,594,832 gallons of fuel oil at $1,762,597; 3,836,413,000 feet of manufactured gas, including still gas, at $824,385; 718,149,000 feet of natural gas at $66,808; other fuel valued at $79,271, and 40,028,365 k.w.h. of electricity at $332,508. This made a total fuel cost of $3,338,648 in 1932, compared with $3,371,118 in the previous year.

Materials used in refining in 1932 included Canadian crude valued at $3,233,136; imported crude valued at $45,494,788; 26,653,796 pounds of sulphuric acid worth $266,403; 62,244 pounds of sulphur worth $2,425; 3,079,914 pounds of caustic soda at $99,852; 323,840 pounds of soda ash at $6,870; 588,490 pounds of litharge at $27,415; 19,642,179 pounds of fullers' earth at $258,934; compounding materials valued at $424,729; other materials at $408,615, and shipping containers at $1,806,304. The total value of materials was $52,029,471 in 1932, compared with $50,353,423 the previous year.

Fuel and gas oils made and used in pressure cracking process in 1932 totaled $358,554,877 gallons as against 441,966,680 gallons in 1931.

SUE WEST TEXAS COMPANY

NEW YORK, May 8.—The Texas Company has filed suit against the West Texas Refining Company, alleging patent infringement. The suit, which has just been filed in the United States District Court at El Paso, Texas, is directed against certain cracking operations conducted by the West Texas Refining Company, at its plant at Pecos, Texas. The bill of complaint alleges infringement of certain patents owned by The Texas Company, specifically the following: Behimer, No. 1,840,012, for Apparatus for Making Gasoline, and Behimer, No. 1,883,850, for Process for Making Gasoline.

ARKANSAS ASSOCIATION

SHREVEPORT, La., May 8.—Annual meeting of the Arkansas-Louisiana Refiners Association here resulted in the selection of the following officers: C. M. Lamason, Louisiana Oil Refining Corp. (Cities Service Co.) president; B. H. Gray, of Spartan Refining Co., Shreveport; J. E. Shatford, of the Ouachita Valley Refining Co., ElDorado, Ark., vice presidents; E. F. Brakefield, of Louisiana Oil Refining Corp., treasurer, and L. C. Grosjean, secretary.

GASOLINE LINE UNDER WAY

TOLEDO, Ohio, May 8.—Work has been started by two construction crews on the 6-inch pipe line between Toledo and Detroit, one crew working toward Detroit and the other toward Toledo. Construction is being undertaken by the Detroit Southern Pipe Line Co., formed jointly by the Pure Oil Co., Chicago, and the Sun Oil Co., Philadelphia. The line parallels Telegraph Road. It will be used to transport petroleum products of the refineries of these companies in Toledo to a terminal located in Hamtramck. It is expected that a third working crew will be started soon at Detroit, to allow completion of the project in three months. Several hundred men will be given employment, it is announced.

SMALL CONROE PLANTS

FORT WORTH, Tex., May 6.—Construction of small skimming plants has started in the Conroe Field of Texas Gulf Coast, a development similar to that in East Texas. Munhall Refining is building a 300-bbl. plant, and LeFerney & Son is starting a 1,000-bbl. plant.

Gasoline Most Important Refinery Product Exported

Exports of refinery products for the past year have shown a decline consistent with the lesser world consumption and the following report of the Department of Foreign and Domestic Commerce for March is not an exception to the trend. Crude oil again heads the list of kinds of oil exported.

REFINERY PRODUCTS AND CRUDE EXPORTED DURING MARCH

(Barrels)	
Petroleum, crude	2,136,646
Natural gasoline	350,911
Gasoline, naphtha, and other finished light products, in bulk	1,725,191
Gasoline, naphtha, and other finished light products, in containers	168,861
Illuminating oil, in bulk	534,699
Illuminating oil, in containers	93,813
Gas oil and distillate fuel oil	544,250
Residual fuel oil	667,702
Lubricating oil, red and pale	455,753
Lubricating oil, black	75,866
Lubricating oil, cylinder	211,569
(Gallons)	
Mineral spirits	96,970
Insulating transformer oils	117,741
Light lub oils in small packages.	10,112
(Pounds)	
Lubricating greases	5,764,230
Paraffin wax, unrefined	9,251,572
Paraffin wax, refined	13,243,174
(Tons)	
Petroleum asphalt	11,347
Petroleum coke	5,257

FRANCE PLANS MONOPOLY

NEW YORK, May 8.—The French Chamber of Deputies has approved a provision in the finance bill providing for the appointment of a commission to study plans for the creation of a state monopoly for the control of crude petroleum and refined products.

American oil companies with refining and marketing properties in France are greatly concerned over the monopoly plan, although it is not expected that the plan, if finally made effective, will go so far as the condemnation of existing properties, due to heavy expenditure necessary for such a step.

NEW JERSEY SALES MEETING

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 9.—A large group of oil marketers, representing wholesale, retail and tank car divisions throughout Maryland, West Virginia and the District of Columbia, will gather with representatives of the Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey today for their annual sales convention in the Mayflower Hotel.

The convention is one of eight being held concurrently with the recently announced unification of outlets from Maine to Louisiana. A newly adopted policy makes all affiliated companies uniformly identified as "Esso stations." Advertising plans will occupy a large portion of the convention program.

GETS SAFETY AWARD

NEW YORK, May 8.—For the second successive year, the Everett refinery of Colonial-Beacon Oil Co. has been awarded the trophy for meritorious service in the cause of safety during 1932, by the Massachusetts Safety Council.

The Everett refinery was in competition with 47 other plants in Group E of the Interplant Safety Contest, and attained the honor by running from January 1 to October 27, a total of 968,483 man hours, without a single lost time injury.

NEW REFINING PROJECT

CHATHAM, Ontario, May 6.—Scarboro Refineries, Ltd., is erecting a small refining plant with a prospective output of 5,000 gallons a day at Danforth and Warden Avenues, in the Scarboro section of Toronto. I. M. Hole will be in charge of the plant.

Texas Commission Order Stands Until Hearing; Extended From Wednesday to Monday

By L. E. BREDBERG

AUSTIN, Tex., May 8.—Railroad Commissioner C. V. Terrell has announced that the present potential basis proration order for East Texas, scheduled to expire Wednesday of this week, will be continued in effect until after a new proration hearing called by the commission for May 15. Mr. Terrell said the action of attorneys in the Hunt case before Federal Judge Bryant at Tyler Monday in withdrawing their plea for a temporary injunction was a further indication of the validity of the present order.

Around 1,000 wells remain shut in in the field, the producers voluntarily shutting in their wells in some cases, and in other cases acting according to the wishes of the fee and royalty owners under the leases. However, when the majority of the companies brought their price back to 25 cents from 10 cents some of these wells were again opened, although some producers contend it is better to keep their wells shut in than to take such a low price for the high gravity crude.

The field has averaged over a million barrels per day. Pipe lines have been running to capacity, and between 800 and 900 tank cars have been leaving the field daily, refineries handling over 63,000 bbls. per day. Large quantities of crude are also going into field and steel storage. There apparently are sufficient requirements for oil at the lower prices for over 1,000,000 bbls. per day, but taking this amount out of the field will no doubt cause a considerable drop in pressures by the middle of the month, and engineers are checking their companies' properties to gauge such pressure depreciation.

To Recommend Allowable Cut

When the hearing is held in Austin next week many figures will be cited to show how the flowing of the field has created a vast change in the physical condition of the field, majors and independents alike recommending that the allowable be cut back to around half of the present figure.

More and more companies are purchasing pumping equipment because of present conditions, knowing that edge leases and even those located higher on structure may require pumping or agitation to produce their wells if the situation is not soon remedied. They are preparing for the future and not expecting that future to be far off.

During the week pipe lines owned by the Texas Empire Pipe Line Co., Shell Pipe Line Co. and Tytex Pipe Line Co. were dynamited within the field. A Daneiger line was also crippled by a blast, as well as The Texas Pipe Line Co.'s line, and several thousand barrels of oil were lost. Many other dynamitings of lines and tanks have been reported previously.

Attorney General Allred has sent A. R. Stout to represent the Railroad Commission in the field, to bring injunction and penalty suits and prosecute all violators. "This action is taken on my part because I believe we have a valid and enforceable order and because of the urgent necessity that it be efficiently enforced," stated Mr. Allred. Placing a representative in the field will expedite the filing of suits, and save the state considerable expense.

Laying Sinclair Prairie Line

The Sinclair Prairie Pipe Line Co. is now actively engaged in ditching and stringing pipe along right of way between Colonels Station and Huffman near Houston. This line will be a 12-inch adjunct to its looped 8-inch now in use transporting East Texas oil from Colonels Station to Houston. The company has a 12-inch line operating between the field and Colonels Station. The Stanolind Pipe Line Co. is carrying 25,000 barrels per day from Mexia to Houston for the Sinclair Prairie Pipe Line Co. but the contract ends in September. The 12-inch now being laid will give a daily capacity of around 90,000 barrels from the field to Houston for the Sinclair Prairie company. Two pipe line contracting companies are constructing the line, which will extend nearly 150 miles. Completion is expected around the first of August.

Rusk County Extension

Another 3,500 foot extension was registered on the south end of the field, southern Rusk County, during the week when The Texas Company's No. 1 Stubblefield in the J.H.Sparks Survey emphasized the spotted sand conditions existing in the field, by making an initial flow of 22½ barrels the first two hours through one inch tubing choke, with 5,000,000 feet of gas from sand topped at 3,623 feet. Total depth is 3,626 feet, which is 3,311 feet below sea level. No water showed in the well. It is also 3,000 feet due east of the Marr Drilling Co.'s No. 1 Lacy, which is but a small producer.

Walker Murray and others are drilling a test on the W. H. Arnold tract in the Levi Sparks Survey, approximately 1 mile east of this new extension well. This will be an interesting test due to its location and the fact that production has not yet been limited in this direction. It will core the Woodbine within the week barring mishaps.

Completions and Locations

Twenty-three wells were completed in the field during the week and six wildcat tests were abandoned. Twenty-four locations were staked, two Nacatoch sand locations were staked in the shallow area north of the Van Field in Van Zandt County and one wildcat location was staked in Smith County.

C. P. Cole and others have made location for their No. 1 Mrs. S. Gentry on the M. Gross Survey, 2½ miles west of the Van Field, Van Zandt County. Reasonover and Reasonover have a derrick up on the D. F. Cabe tract in the Nacogdoches County School Lands Survey, 2½ miles northwest of the same field. This will be another shallow sand test.

Stumpff and others' No. 1 L. F. Riggs, in the William Daniels Survey, northeast of the Van Field, was dry in the Nacatoch sand but will drill down in quest of production in the Woodbine sand. It is now drilling at 2,870 feet. Orbit Oil Co.'s No. 1 Moore Grocery Co., also northeast of the field, is also drilling for Nacatoch sand production.

Petroleum Pipe Line & Storage Co.'s No. 1 Mrs. S. S. McGee is making only 10 bbls. per day. It is a northern extension to the Nacatoch sand area north of the Van Field.

H. C. Teague and others are drilling a Woodbine sand test on the E. R. Tunnell land in the H. Wright Survey, southwest of the Van Field.

Wildcatting Activities

J. B. Daniels of Fairfield has completed assembling approximately 11,000 acres known as the Long Lake block in southwest Anderson County, and is taking 4,000 acres additional in the southeastern part of the county. Location is in the S. Sanches, H. Wheeler, L. Lauderbach, J. T. Violet, W. N. Nichols and part of the J. Hamilton Surveys.

McElreath and Suggetts' No. 1 T. E. Scott in the Cleveland Robb Survey, Henderson County, near the town of Murchison, has been abandoned at a total depth of 4,461 feet. The water sand was cored at 4,542-60 feet.

Hager and Ashby will drill another test on their block located on a fault line play in the north part of Hopkins County. The test will be drilled on the west side of the A. O. Wetmore Survey.

Champlin and Bass and P. Wiggins have blocked 8,000 acres located 12 miles southeast of Sulphur Springs, centering in and around the Landers Survey, Hopkins Survey, and are making arrangements for a Woodbine sand test.

Dr. Stalling of Terrell has assembled a block of approximately 6,000 acres near the southwest limits of the city of Terrell. The block extends approximately 4 miles in length and 2 miles in width. A test is contemplated.

A block of 3,000 acres has been taken north of the town of Blossom in Lamar County for a test.

East Central Texas Wildcats

Week Ending May 8

Company, well, farm name, section and block—	Remarks
CHEROKEE COUNTY	
Hooper et al's No. 1 Doctor Overton, 330 ft. from N and E lines of tract and 330 ft. out of most easterly NE cor. of survey, Wesley Dikes Sur.	**Tested salt water with air jammer; swabbing; T.D. 3,656 ft.**
Wilson & Stubbs' No. 1 L. Robert, 450 ft. from S and 150 ft. from W line of lease, J. B. Wolfin Sur.	**Prepare to deepen; T.D. 3,600 ft**
FREESTONE COUNTY	
Clyde Creighton's No. 1 Holley Bros., 854 ft. from W line and center of N and S lines of lease, A.B.M. Sur	**T.D. 4,507 ft.**
Sun Oil Co.'s No. 1 M. White, 150 ft. from S and E lines of M. White 40-ac. tract, J. M. Hallmark Sur.	Drlg. 2,500 ft.
GREGG COUNTY	
Bay Oil Corp.'s No. 5 J. M. Wheeler, 150 ft. due N of Pelphrey Bros.' No. 1 Wheeler, D. Ferguson Sur.	**Derrick.**
Barnsdall and Sun Oil Co.'s No. 10 Bingham, 330 ft. S of SE cor. of Arkansas' L. E. Orms lease, Castleberry Sur.	**Waiting on cmt. to set; T.D. 3,506 ft.**
Bond and Dillard's No. 5 D. Myers, 330 ft. from S line and 950 ft. from W line of survey, Carl Rhodes Sur.	Waiting on cmt. to set; T.D. 3,703 ft.
Cosby et al's No. 1 I.&G.N.R.R., 7,100 ft. from N line and 4,710 ft. from W line of survey, M. V. Winkle Sur.	Drlg. 1,500 ft.
G. & F. Oil Co.'s No. 2 M. Jackson, 330 ft. from S line and center of E and W lines of 16.66-ac. lease, G. F. Penn Sur.	**Waiting on cmt. to set; T.D. 3,658 ft.**
Lewis Godlin et al's No. 1 Mrs. W. W. Owens, 789 ft. from N line and 181 ft. from W line of survey, D. Meredith Sur.	T.D. 3,661 ft.
Gulf Production Co.'s No. 5 S. G. Andrews, 1,810 ft. W and 535 ft. S of NE cor. of league and survey, W. P. Chisum Sur.	Drlg. 200 ft.
Ed Holdman's No. 1 Victor, 1,550 ft. from S line and 380 ft. from E line of survey, H. R. Hokit Sur.	Swabbing; T.D. 3,630 ft.
W. R. Jones' No. 3 R. P. Doby, 150 ft. from N line and 330 ft. from W line of lease, M. Irwin Sur.	Drlg. 3,013 ft.
J. S. King's No. 1 fee, 3,590 ft. from N line and 4,360 ft. from W line of survey, M. V. Winkle Sur.	Rig up.
Lion Oil & Refining Co.'s No. 2 Evans, S offset to Sinclair Prairie's No. 10 Williams, P. McAnnelly Sur.	**Derrick**
C. H. Lyons' No. 1 W. Smith, 1,400 ft. from N line and 2,470 ft. from W line of survey, J. S. Carrithers Sur.	Waiting on cmt. to set 1,800 ft.
Magnolia Petroleum Co.'s No. 7 I. Zeigler, 330 ft. from S line of lease and 660 ft. E of No. 3, B. N. Hampton Sur.	Drlg. 2,510 ft.
Ray Drilling Co.'s No. 2 Tubbs, 150 ft. from W line of lease in D. Sanches Sur.	**Waiting on standard rig; will not flow; T.D. 3,585 ft.**
P. H. Stanford's No. 1 North Chapel, 70 ft. from N line and 1,070 ft. from W line of survey, M. Tennison Sur.	Rig up.
Sun Oil Co.'s No. 4-A Allen Tooke, 450 ft. from W line and 6,880 ft. from S line of survey, W. H. Castleberry Sur.	Rig up.
L. W. Tarkington's No. 1-A Mrs. A. M. Greggston, 187 ft. N of Johnston's No. 1 Greggston and center of N and S lines of lease, M. Dillard Sur.	**Derrick**
M. E. Trapp's No. 1 R. B. White, 430 ft. N and 50 ft. E of SW cor. of Magnolia's White tract and survey, D. Moore Sur.	Rig up.
HILL COUNTY	
Spikes et al's No. 1 Holman, 150 ft. from NW cor. of 100-ac. tract, one-half mile S of Mt. Calm, Latham Sur.	**Prepare to spud.**
HOPKINS COUNTY	
E. P. Corley's No. 1 Jumper	**Moving in rig; T.D. 1,630 ft**
Culberson & Lynch's No. 1 Louis Stribling, 150 ft. from NW cor. of tract and lease, Thomas Norris Sur.	**Rig up.**
KAUFMAN COUNTY	
Bixy-Bentley-Brewer et al's No. 1 J. B. Hunter, 300 ft. from S line and 150 ft. from SE line of 500-ac. tract, 4 miles S of Terrell, R. Sowell Sur.	**T.D. 700 ft.**
LIMESTONE COUNTY	
C. C. Curtis et al's No. 1 Emma Daniels, 150 ft. from W line and 150 ft. from S line of 42.5-ac. tract in Pedro Varela Sur.	**Set surface csg. 60 ft.**

(Continued on Page 40)

COMPLETIONS IN EAST TEXAS

North Gregg County

Atlantic Oil Producing Co.'s No. 32 Hayes, top sand 3,497 feet, initial pro-

duction 85 bbls. per hour through open tubing, total depth 3,541 feet; No. 33 Hayes, top sand 3,514 feet, initial production 24 bbls. per hour through tapered tubing, total depth 3,561 feet. Cal-Pet Corp.'s No. 4 B. Jones, top sand 3,557 feet, initial production 105 bbls. per hour through open tubing, total depth 3,637 feet. Gulf Production Co.'s No. 13 S. C. Fishburn, top sand 3,478 feet, initial production 100 bbls. per hour through open tubing, total depth 3,508 feet. Humble Oil & Refining Co.'s No. 11 T. M. Armstrong, top sand 3,615 feet, initial production 20 bbls. in one-quarter hour through open tubing, total depth 3,616 feet. Magnolia Petroleum Co.'s No. 4 V. L. Goolsby, top sand 3,547 feet, initial production 188 bbls. per hour through open tubing, total depth 3,555 feet.

South Gregg County

Gulf Production Co.'s No. 12 Muckelroy, top sand 3,543 feet, initial production 62 bbls. per hour through open tubing, total depth 3,558 feet. Harry Lewis' No. 1 King, top sand 3,628 feet, initial production 75 bbls. per hour through three-quarters inch tubing choke, total depth 3,648 feet. McWhorter's No. 1 Nellie Jobe, top sand 3,515 feet, initial production 80 bbls. per hour through three-quarters inch tubing, total depth 3,572 feet. Magnolia Petroleum Co.'s No. 13 J. Radford, top sand 3,691 feet, initial production 126 bbls. per hour through open tubing, total depth 3,695 feet. Marcus Oil Co.'s No. 6 Clayborn, location abandoned. Mid-Field Oil Co.'s No. 2 Lula Martin, top sand 3,744 feet, initial production 50 bbls. per hour through three-quarters inch tubing choke, total depth 3,745 feet. The Texas Company's No. 14 M. T. Cole, top sand 3,512 feet, initial production 97 bbls. per hour through open tubing, total depth 3,557 feet. J. E. Webb's No. 1 Ed Mitchell, top sand 3,556 feet, initial production 75 bbls. per hour through three-quarters inch tubing choke, total depth 3,601 feet.

North Rusk County

Bogg and others' No. 1 J. Border, top sand 3,701 feet, plugged and abandoned, total depth 3,709 feet. Darby Petroleum Co.'s No. 10-B C. O. Christian, top sand 3,675 feet, initial production 75 bbls. per hour through three-quarters inch tubing choke, total depth 3,710 feet. Gulf Production Co.'s No. 16-C C. E. Christian, top sand 3,740 feet, initial production 108 bbls. per hour through open tubing, total depth 3,756 feet. J. I. Roberts and Murphy's No. 1 W. P. Brightwell, top sand 3,640 feet, initial production 75 bbls. per hour through 1-inch tubing choke, total depth 3,675 feet. Roberts Brothers' No. 1 W. P. Brightwell, top sand 3,642 feet, initial production 65 bbls. per hour through three-quarters inch tubing choke, total depth 3,669 feet.

South Rusk County

Combined Oil Interests' No. 10 G. W. Eaton, top sand 3,700 feet, initial production 45 bbls. per hour through open tubing, total depth 3,741 feet. Gulf Production Co.'s No. 4-A Walter Shaw, top sand 3,702 feet, initial production 20 bbls. per hour through open tubing by heads, total depth 3,707 feet. H. L. Hunt Production Co.'s No. 8-A H. C. Maxwell, top sand 3,751 feet, initial production 125 bbls. per hour through open tubing, total depth 3,770 feet. The Texas Company's No. 1 Stubberfield, top sand 3,623 feet, initial production 22½ bbls. oil first two hours through 1-inch tubing choke, total depth 3,626 feet (J. Sparks Survey).

Upshur County

Rodgers Brothers' No. 5 E. H. Brawley, top sand 3,649 feet, initial production 55 bbls. per hour through three-fourths inch tubing choke, total depth 3,657 feet.

WILDCAT COMPLETIONS

Henderson County

McElreath & Suggett's No. 1 T. E. Scott, top Pecan Gap 2,705 feet, base 2,839 feet, top Austin chalk 3,800 feet, base 4,112 feet, top Woodbine sand 4,461 feet, salt water sand from 4,542-50 feet, top Navarro 1,865 feet, Nacatoch 2,077-2,102 feet, dry and abandoned, total depth 4,616 feet, Cleveland Robb Survey. H. H. Meyers' No. 1 M. E. Olson, top Pecan Gap 2,927 feet, base 3,245 feet, top Austin chalk 4,321 feet, dry and abandoned, total depth 4,398 feet, George Wilson Survey.

Bowie County

Langford and others' No. 1 Whybark (old well drilled deeper), dry and abandoned, total depth 2,248 feet, J. H. Dyer Survey.

Angelina County

American Liberty Oil Co.'s No. 1 Colmorgan, top sand 944 feet, base 1,006 feet, elevation 277 feet, dry and abandoned, total depth 1,505 feet.

Rockwall County

Ruccaner Oil Co.'s No. 1 N. F. Lofland, dry and abandoned, total depth 123 feet, W. H. Baird Survey.

Titus County

R. L. Peveto and Fred Prince's No. 1 W. H. Crawford, top Pecan Gap 1,290 feet, base 1,265 feet, base Austin chalk 2,680 feet, top sand 3,050 feet, top Red Beds 3,066 feet, plugged and abandoned, total depth 3,423 feet, I. P. Stern Survey. Rotundee and others' No. 1 First State Bank, top Pecan Gap 2,464 feet, base 2,983 feet, dry and abandoned, total depth 3,676 feet, James T. Box Survey.

Upshur County

Franklin H. Wolf's No. 1 J. R. Cook, location abandoned.

Van Field, Van Zandt County

Pure Oil Co.'s No. 2 Butler, total depth 3,010 feet, plugged back to 2,998 feet, initial production 35 bbls.

TEXAS LEGISLATURE OPPOSES

AUSTIN, Tex., May 8.—The Texas house today followed the lead of the senate in adopting resolutions protesting against the setting up of a Federal oil dictator.

Possibilities of Cockfield in the Livingston Area

(Continued from Page 12)

ing Co. in the 90 acres for a consideration of $15,000 in cash and $15,000 in oil.

Shell Acquires Option

After the completion of the gasser, Shell Petroleum Corp., which had purchased 1,000 acres previously from Mr. Schwab, took an option on the latter's remaining 800 acres and the discovery gasser and put up $25,000 cash for the drilling of a second test to be located on a Shell lease. Terms of the deal involved a consideration totaling $1,000,000, the option of which was to have been exercised within 30 days after the completion of the second test. The latter, designated Dick Schwab and Shell Petroleum Corp.'s No. 2 Davis & Holmes, was located 1,050 feet west and a little south of the gasser. It ran a little lower than the gasser and topped the Cockfield at plus 4,304 feet, which with an elevation of 224 feet, was minus 4,080 feet. It was the purpose of this test to drill deeper into the pay for oil production but in doing so it went a little too deep and into the water at a total depth of 4,438 feet. The water was topped at approximately minus 4,190 feet (corrected depth for straight hole measurements). Several attempts to plug off the water were made but these were unsuccessful and the hole then was plugged back 3,000 feet up into the casing where operators planned to mill out and drill a new hole back to the sand, but the test was abandoned temporarily, although a well probably could have been made there.

In the meantime, Harrison Oil Co. and J. S. Abercrombie Co. of Houston jointly acquired approximately 9,300 acres in a block comprising land owned by W. T. Carter & Bros., and West Lumber Co. South and southeast of the Schwab and Shell block, in the William Coleman, John Swinney, Hesekiah Williams, John S. McAda and William Shadburn Surveys with some in the A. Viesca Survey. A test then was drilled on the block approximately a mile and a half southwest of the Schwab and Shell wells but this was abandoned as dry after going to a total depth of 5,596 feet. Elevation of this test was 231 feet and it topped the Hockleyensis at plus 3,775 feet. Although this test was dry and condemned any development in that direction, a large part of the block, that lying due south and southeast of the production, is expected to be in the play.

Present Producer

Shell Petroleum Corp. failed to exercise its option for the purchase of the remainder of Dick Schwab's holdings and after a long wait made location in March of this year for another test on its block. This test, the present producer, No. 1 Davis & Holmes, as stated, is approximately three quarters of a mile southeast of the discovery gasser and proves a southeastward trend similar to that defined early in the development of Conroe. This well, with an elevation of 222 feet, topped the Hockleyensis at plus 3,571 feet and the Cockfield at plus 4,283 feet and was completed in sand at 4,326-34 feet.

Judging from the water level of minus 4,190 feet established in Dick Schwab and Shell Petroleum Corp.'s No. 2 Davis & Holmes, both the Schwab discovery gasser and the present Shell oil producer are well above the water table at their present depths, the bottom of the gasser being minus 4,084 feet and that of the oil well minus 4,112 feet.

During the drilling of the Shell producer, new impetus was given to lease and royalty trading across southern Polk County eastward and southeastward from the field. Interest was centered in that direction because many operators felt the second well, which went into water and was temporarily abandoned, cut the field off in that direction, and Harrison & Abercrombie's dry hole cut the play off southwestward. However, there has not been much chance for any trading westward or southward as all the acreage has been tightly held by the large companies and operators. Humble Oil & Refining Co.'s 14,000 acre block, comprising the West Lumber Co. land, and Harrison & Abercrombie's 9,300 acre block, comprising Carter and West ownership, form a "L" around the Shell block. Sun Oil Co. owns 195 acres just north of the Shell block and Gulf Production Co. has a 710 acre lease but the latter is still further southwest. Anything eastward in the immediate area also is and has been pretty well tied up and most of the trading has been in leases which are at some distance from the area. Several purchases have been made just east of the Shell and Schwab holdings but these have been at proven acreage prices. However, among those who have been able to get in has been Tide Water Oil Co., which recently purchased an 80 acre lease, paying $150 cash and $450 in oil per acre.

Prospective Area

Acreage owners in what is considered as the immediate or prospective area of the field, that is within one and a half to two miles, include: Shell Petroleum Corp., 1,000 acres; Sun Oil Co., 195 acres; Dick Schwab, 800 acres; Tide Water Oil Co., 80 acres; Skelly Oil Co., 45 acres; Harrison & Abercrombie, 9,300 acres (part of which is condemned); Wirt Davis, 1,300 acres located two miles east, and Doctor Bergman of Livingston, 500 acres, one and a half miles east. Humble's block of 14,000 acres is looked upon as comprising a separate proposition.

Recent tests drilled which have not been mentioned include Carlisle & Williams' No. 1 McDonald, west of the old Sunshine area and 2½ miles northwest of the Schwab discovery well, abandoned as dry at 4,050 feet, and Roxie Oil Co.'s No. 1 Reed, a mile and a half northeast of the discovery well, which is shut down at a reported depth of 4,500 feet. The latter topped the Cockfield at 4,215 feet and was dry and operators now are considering the possibilities of drilling deeper.

Engineers in the Rocky Mountain District, U. S. Geological Survey

Petroleum Engineers of the Conservation Branch, Oil and Gas Leasing Division, U. S. Geological Survey, for the Rocky Mountain District, that attended a conference held at the headquarters office in Casper, Wyo., April 19-20-21-22, 1933.

Top row—C. A. Hauptman, petroleum engineer, Midwest, Wyo; H. H. Perrigo, associate engineer, Billings, Mont; J. D. Cerkel, Jr., assistant engineer, Salt Lake City, Utah; G. G. Law, petroleum engineer, Denver, Colo; J. R. Reeve, deputy supervisor, Casper, Wyo; P. J. Hegwer, petroleum engineer, Casper, Wyo; E. A. Swedenborg, associate natural gas engineer, Midwest, Wyo; J. R. Schwabrow, assistant petroleum engineer, Casper, Wyo.

Middle row—E. W. Henderson, petroleum engineer, Salt Lake City, Utah; H. J. Duncan, supervisor, Casper, Wyo; W. M. Peden, associate petroleum technologist, Shelby, Mont; W. H. Strang, deputy supervisor, Casper, Wyo; L. G. Snow, petroleum engineer, Thermopolis, Wyo; E. T. Vincent, assistant petroleum engineer, Billings, Mont.

Bottom row—J. A. Frost, petroleum engineer, Farmington, New Mex; R. M. Larsen, assistant petroleum engineer, Thermopolis, Wyo; R. E. Spratt, assistant petroleum technologist, Midwest, Wyo; J. A. Jones, associate petroleum technologist, Midwest, Wyo; R. D. Ferguson, petroleum engineer, Casper, Wyo.

Ector County Well Showing for Small Producer; Good Ordovician Well in Big Lake Field

By L. E. BREDBERG
Fort Worth Bureau, The Oil and Gas Journal

FORT WORTH, Tex., May 8.—Stanolind Oil and Gas Co.'s No. 1 Cowden in Section 26, Block 43, Township 2s, T.&P. Survey, Ector County, is showing for a small producer, and unless better wells are drilled in this new area it looks as if it would be of minor importance. Fifteen hundred gallons of acid was poured in the test, but the response was less than expected. It made 126 barrels of oil on May 6 and flowed 75 barrels in 1½ hours the next day. Casing pressure was 550 pounds after the well was allowed to stand all night. Slight gas increase registered after the well was treated. The crew is now swabbing. Total depth is 4,042 feet. This well is a north offset to the Harris, and others' discovery on the Addis ranch, which is making over 300 barrels per day.

CROCKETT COUNTY

Stanolind Oil and Gas Co. gave its No. 1 Todd, in Section 67, Block UV, G.C.&S.F. Survey, Crockett County, a shot at 6,420-55 feet but the test showed nothing outside of a little gas after the shot. The pipe will be shot off at 4,300 feet and the hole plugged. This was an Ordovician test drilled to 8,042 feet, plugging back to 7,720 feet to treat with acid, but it failed to make a producer from the saturated streak formerly cored. The test was on a unitized block. There has been no mention made that a second test will be drilled on the block. A shallow well drilled on the block has validated leases for the companies holding acreage within the unit.

BIG LAKE

Big Lake Oil Co.'s No. 9-C University, an Ordovician producer in the Big Lake Field, Reagan County, has been completed and is the fifteenth deep producer from that field. It also proved to be the best well completed in the district in a long time, making nearly 300 barrels per hour. It flowed 6,074 barrels the first 24 hours, with 70,000,000 feet of gas. The oil is 58 gravity and the gas is sweet and of the commercial variety, which is different from gas in the shallower pay, and from other fields in the Permian Basin, which is generally contaminated with a strong sulphur content. The well extends deep production approximately 1,500 feet to the north in the field. Total depth is 8,580 feet.

RANGER AND WICHITA FALLS

Drilling and wildcatting activities have slowed down somewhat in these districts during the past two or three weeks. During the week only 18 locations were staked in the two areas.

The Texas Company's No. 1 E. L. Barns in the northwest quarter of the T.E.&L. Survey No. 1,986, east central Young County, was shot with 180 quarts after plugging back to 4,140 feet from total depth of 5,192 feet, and flowed 127 barrels the first 24 hours after cleaning out. The shot was placed at 4,102-40 feet. The second 24 hours the well produced 140 barrels.

This well is a wildcat producer in the Bend producing horizon. It is near the center of a 1,500 acre block, 2 miles southeast of the nearest Strawn and Bend producing area, the Knox Pool. Deeper drilling will result from the finding of production in the Bend series in this area, but it will be some time before the area is thoroughly proven.

The Texas Company's No. 1 Hansard, also in east central Young County, is another new discovery for this company and county. It was bottomed at 1,716 feet but plugged back to 1,148 feet where it is now going on the pump, estimated good for a 25 barrel well from sand logged from 1,143-48 feet. It is 5,000 feet northeast of the old shallow producing Knox-Finley Pool.

King and Krahenbuhl's No. 1 A. J. Ikard in Archer County, brought in the fore part of April of this year, has now been completed for 33 barrels on the pump, from sand logged at 989-993 feet. Elevation is 1,071 feet. There are no offsets drilling.

Shell Petroleum Corp. has farmed out part of its block in northeast Clay County to E. C. Lawson, who will drill a 3,500 foot test. The block was assembled nearly 5 years ago and leases are about to expire, therefore the contemplated test.

King Royalty Co. has shut in 378 wells on 44 leases having a daily total production of 1,491 barrels because of the present 25 cent flat price for crude in the Wichita Falls district. Arcadia Refining Co. shut in 23 wells in Brown County and 14 wells in Coleman County. Other companies have done likewise, and still others are contemplating doing the same.

Continental Oil Co., which owns a one-sixteenth royalty interest under the Ray Pool in northeast Archer County, is planning to lay 17,000 feet of 2-inch gathering line from the Hutchinson Pool north of Archer City to connect with the former pool.

PANHANDLE DISTRICT

The five producing counties in the district produced a daily average of 47,085 barrels during the week, a decrease of 1,240 barrels under the previous week.

COMPLETIONS IN WEST TEXAS

Howard County

Sinclair Prairie Oil Co.'s No. 4 Dodge, top pay 2,650 feet, initial production 65 bbls. per hour, total depth 2,821 feet.

Ward County

Gulf Production Co.'s No. 6 Hutchings, increase in oil and gas from 2,720-28 feet, initial production 194 bbls. per day flowing, total depth 2,740 feet. Thomas' No. 2 Bennett, top pay 2,283 feet, initial production 100 bbls., total depth 2,551 feet. Thompson's No. 1 Johnson, top pay 2,290 feet, initial production 50 bbls. oil per day, total depth 2,351 feet.

Winkler County

Richardson and others' No. 1 Scarborough, top pay 2,690 feet, initial production 127 bbls. per day, total depth 3,243 feet.

COMPLETIONS IN PANHANDLE

Carson County

Texoma Natural Gas Co.'s No. 4-S Schaffer, gas pay 2,493-2,675 feet, initial production 23,648,000 feet of gas, total depth 2,684 feet; No. 5-C Schaffer, gas pay 2,358-2,430 feet, initial production 59,464,415 feet of gas, total depth 2,430 feet.

Hutchinson County

Stekoll's No. 1 Amerada, top pay 2,980 feet, shot 90 quarts from 2,962-96 feet, initial production 75 bbls. on pump, total depth 2,998 feet.

Wheeler County

B. M. Rhodes' No. 1 Noel, top pay 2,480 feet, initial production 10 bbls. on pump, total depth 2,482 feet.

Moore County

Canadian River Gas Co.'s No. 2-A Perkins, total depth 2,410 feet, initial production 84,000,000 feet of gas.

Wildcat Operations in West Texas

Week Ending May 8

Company, well, farm name, section and block—	Remarks.
BREWSTER COUNTY	
Joiner's No. 1 McIntire, 853 ft. from S and 2,390 ft. from E. Sec. 31, Blk. 352, W. J. Mitchell Sur.	Drlg. at 900 ft.
CONCHO COUNTY	
Beasley et al's No. 1 Waring Estate, 400 ft. from N and E. Sec. 163, T.&N.O. Sur.	T.D. 2,686 ft.; pumping 5 bbls. oil per day and some water.
CRANE COUNTY	
Loffland Bros.' No. 1 Tubbs, 1,334 ft. from N line and 1,320 ft. from W line of Sec. 9, Blk. B-27, P.S.L. Sur.	Moving in material.
CROCKETT COUNTY	
Stanolind Oil & Gas Co. et al's No. 1 Todd, 1,370 ft. from N and 1,320 ft. from E. Sec. 67, Blk. UV, G.C.&S.F. Sur.	Pulling casing to plug; T.D. 8,042 ft.
Superior Oil Co.'s No. 1 R. Massie, 2,640 ft. W of NW cor. of Sec. 14, G.C.&S.F. Sur., Blk UV, and located in Sec. 26	Drlg. 590 ft.
CULBERSON COUNTY	
Miller Bros.' No. 1 fee, 1,980 ft. from N line and 660 ft. from E line of Sec. 61, Blk. 97, P.S.L. Sur.	T.D. 520 ft.
DAWSON COUNTY	
Ray Albaugh et al's No. 1 John Robinson, 1,320 ft. from N and W, Sec. 46, Blk. M, E.L.R.R. Sur.	S.D. 880 ft.
ECTOR COUNTY	
Cherry et al's No. 1 Johnson, 1,320 ft. from S line and 660 ft. from E line of Sec. 41, Blk. 43, Twp. 1s, T.&P. Sur.	Drlg. 1,760 ft.
L. C. Harrison et al's No. 1 Addis, 330 ft. from N and 1,320 ft. from W, Sec. 35, Blk. 43, Twp. 2s, T.&P. Sur.	Flowing average of 275 bbls. oil per day to tanks; T.D. 4,061 ft.
Landreth Prod. and The Texas Company's No. 1 Holt, 660 ft. from S line and 2,025 ft. from E line of Sec. 16, Blk. 43, Twp. 1n, T.&P. Sur.	Drlg. 2,955 ft.
Stanolind O. & G. Co.'s No. 1 Cowden, 330 ft. from S and 1,320 ft. from W, Sec. 26, Blk. 43, Twp. 2s, T.&P. Sur.	Washing and swabbing the well; T.D. 4,042 ft.
Thomas et al's No. 1 Edwards, 330 ft. from S, 2,310 ft. from E, Sec. 38, Blk. 43, Twp. 3s, T.&P. Sur.	Set casing at 3,327 ft.
Fred Turner's No. 1-A Addis, 1,650 ft. from N line and 2,200 ft. from E line of Sec. 35, Blk. 45, Twp. 2s, T.&P. Sur.	Drlg. 825 ft.
FISHER COUNTY	
Cranfill & Reynolds' No. 2 George, 330 ft. from N and W lines of NE of Sec. 200, Blk. 1, B.B.B.&C. Sur.	Fishing 2,090 ft.
Southern Oil Co.'s No. 1 Beavers, 330 ft. from W and 660 ft. from S of S half of SW Sec. 193, B.B.B.&C. Sur.	Drlg. 1,740 ft.
GARZA COUNTY	
F.H.E. Oil Co.'s No. 1 Stoker	T.D. 2,909 ft.
GLASSCOCK COUNTY	
R. T. Helms' No. 1 Hilger, 330 ft. from N line and 330 ft. from E line of Sec. 18, Blk. 34, Twp. 3s; T.&P. Sur.	S.D. 915 ft.
Humble Oil & Refining Co.'s No. 1 Washer, 330 ft. from N line and 330 ft. from E line of Section 20, Blk. 33, Twp. 2s, T.&P. Sur.	Drlg. 1,428 ft.
H. O. Wooten's No. 2 W. P. Edwards, 1,650 ft. from E line and 330 ft. from S line of Sec. 17, T.&P.R.R. Sur., Blk. 33, Twp. 1s	Drlg. 1,250 ft.
HOWARD COUNTY	
M. D. Bryant et al's No. 1 L. C. Denman, 2,310 ft. from S and W lines of Sec. 10, Blk. 30, Twp. 1s, T.&P. Sur.	Drlg. 1,575 ft.

(Continued on Page 41)

ROCKY MOUNTAIN RUNS

Average daily pipe line runs from fields in the Rocky Mountain territory for the week ending May 6 follow:

	Bbls.
WYOMING	
Salt Creek	19,050
Big Muddy	1,370
Badger Basin	40
Byron Garland	200
Dallas-Derby	230
Dutton Creek	80
Elk Basin	530
Ferris	20
Frannie	130
Grass Creek	1,800
Greybull	0
Hamilton Dome	850
Hudson	350
La Barge	950
Lance Creek	140
Lost Soldier	2,020
Midway	70
Oregon Basin	100
Osage	710
Pilot Butte	30
Rex Lake	30
Rock River	1,490
Poison Spider	210
Teapot	20
Total Wyoming	30,970
MONTANA	
Buckley-Border	350
Cat Creek	750
Cut Bank	460
Dry Creek	120
Kevin-Sunburst	3,170
Lake Basin	60
Pondera	990
Total Montana	5,900
COLORADO	
Florence	190
Fort Collins and Wellington	610
Iles Dome	540
Moffat	580
Orchard	140
Rangely	70
Tow Creek	270
Total Colorado	2,400
NEW MEXICO	
Artesia	555
Caprock	985
Hogback	240
Jal	1,147
Table Mesa	32
Eunice	460
Hobbs	28,898
Lea	2,440
Texas-Pacific	95
Rattlesnake	705
Total New Mexico	35,607
Total Rocky Mountain area	74,877
Total Previous week	73,820
Difference	1,057

A. O. Price Is General Manager of Brewster Co.

A. Olin Price, the new general manager of The Brewster Co., Shreveport, La., takes on these duties in addition to

A. OLIN PRICE

those of secretary and treasurer, a position he has occupied with the company for a number of years. Starting with the company 12 years ago in the capacity of clerk, Mr. Price has worked his way up through the various departments and four years ago became sales manager in which capacity he had occasion to visit all the active areas, making friends as he went and gaining much experience that will aid him in his new work. Mr. Price is well qualified to fill the vacancy left by the founder of the company, H. C. Brewster, whose policies he will continue.

Lub Oil Price Advance Features Eastern Market

(Continued from Page 34)

eration of the New Jersey company and its subsidiaries.

While major companies have once again indicated that third grades are definitely on the way out, trade sentiment here leans to the belief that the final extinction of third grades will be a slow and difficult operation. The further stepping up of gasoline specifications for first grade motor fuels on the part of the large companies, it is pointed out, leaves the smaller and older refining companies still farther behind the procession, and increases the quantity of motor fuel production which cannot be marketed in competition with the first grades of major companies, thus inevitably swelling the potential total of third grade gallonage. With economic conditions still at a point where price is the deciding factor in purchases on the part of many consumers, third grades are assured of plenty of adherents, particularly during the warm summer months when low-grade motor fuels are at their best in engine performance. For these reasons, it is held here that the wish has been father to the thought in the announcement by some interests that they were definitely through with third grades, unless marketing policy henceforth contemplates the offering of regular grades at third grade prices in places where local competition may make this necessary. If such a policy is contemplated, the coming summer motoring season should witness some highly interesting price wars, with some of the chronic price cutters at last faced with the much talked of "battle of dollars."

Kerosene

Refinery business was again along curtailed lines during the week, but 41-43 water white still commands a premium of one-quarter cent per gallon over first grade gasoline, and is currently posted at 5¼ cents a gallon, f.o.b. refineries, in tank car lots.

In the tank wagon division of the market, sellers reported some decline in demand during the week, although the retail price structure was well maintained in all parts of the territory during the period.

Lubs

Cylinder oils resumed their skyrocketing last week, and quotations were sharply higher on all grades, with an active business reported. For export, the market here was quoted, f.a.s. in barrels, as follows: 600 Warren E, 20 cents a gallon, an increase of 1½ cents; 600 s. r. unfiltered, 15½ cents, up 1 cent; 650 s. r. unfiltered, 18 cents, up 1 cent; 600 flash s. r., 20 cents, up 2¼ cents; 630 flash s. r., 25½ cents, up 2½ cents; bright stock, No. 8 color, 25½ to 26½ cents, up 1 cent; and bright stock, No. 6½ color, dil., 24½ to 25½ cents, also up 1 cent per gallon. For domestic shipment, the market was quoted fractionally higher on all grades.

Red and pale oils were stronger and in better demand, and while prices were unchanged during the week, refiners are looking for an early advance.

In the cylinder oil market considerable business was turned down at prices slightly under the quoted level, one order for 5,000 bbls. of bright stock being refused. Refiners are talking further increases on all grades.

Furnace Oil

Announcement of contract prices for both refinery and tank wagon deliveries for the 1933-34 heating season featured the market during the past week. With a few minor exceptions, principally the elimination of quantity discounts in tank wagon deliveries at a number of points, the prices for the coming season are the same as those at which business was written at the start of the last heating season. Marketers in the New York City area are booking contracts at last year's prices, although in one or two instances the low sellers of the heavier grades have advanced their quotations fractionally for next season's deliveries.

The decision of refiners to carry over 1932-33 heating oil prices into the coming season came somewhat as a surprise to the trade, as it had been felt that the long delay in making the new prices public preliminary to a general increase of one-half to 1 cent per gallon, Recent unfavorable developments in the position of domestic crude oils, however, made an advance inadvisable at this time.

Bunker Oil

The fuel oil market has lost a little of its firmness during the past week, and buyers in the cargo market have revised their price views to lower level. Against a quoted price of 57½ to 60 cents per barrel at the Gulf, buyers during the past week were not interested in any offerings unless the material could be had at 50 cents a barrel or under.

Posted prices here remain unchanged at 75 cents per barrel, bulk, refinery, with the concession of 5 cents per barrel to contract buyers operating ocean-going steamships still in effect. Notwithstanding the obvious easiness in the cargo market, refiners point out that there has been no loosening up in the supply situation, and continue to express bullish views on the price outlook.

If importing companies adhere to their policy of curtailing imports of fuel oil, it is predicted in some quarters of the market an early advance in the posted price basis for bunker "C" oil at principal East Coast ports is still a probability.

Gas Oil

Although spot business has fallen off somewhat during the week, there was little or no selling pressure evident on gas oils, and refiners were adhering to the posted basis of 4 cents per gallon for oil of 28 degrees gravity minimum.

Refiners reported that there had been a seasonal slackening off in demand for shipments of gas oil against standing contracts, and new business on the spot position likewise continued rather light.

Diesel Oil

With marine operations still along curtailed lines due to the constriction in import and export movement of merchandise, consumption of Diesel oil by large vessels remains of relatively light volume.

Refiners continue to quote the market firm at $1.65 per barrel, bulk, f.o.b. refineries or terminals, however, and report that contract withdrawals are holding up to expectations for this season of the year.

For shore delivery there has been a slight pickup in demand, with refiners still quoting the market at 4 cents per gallon for 26-30 gravity oil in bulk, with refiners still quoting the market at 4 cents per gallon for 26-30 gravity oil in bulk, tank cars, f.o.b.

Paraffin Wax

The market for crude scale has advanced fractionally under more active buying, and spot sellers at the close of the week were quoting 122-124 a.m.p. at 2.05 to 2.10 cents per pound. Fully refined grades have again been fractionally advanced, with sellers now quoting 120-122 a.m.p. at 2⅞ cents per pound; 125-127 a.m.p. at 3 cents; 130-132 a.m.p. at 3½ cents; 133-135 a.m.p. at 4½ cents, and 135-137 a.m.p. at 4½ cents a pound. Considerable resistance has been shown by both domestic and export buyers to the revised price basis for fully refined grades, and the higher level has had a tendency to slow down buying materially.

A better undertone was in evidence in the market for petrolatum, with sellers talking higher prices, but up to the close of the week nothing tangible had developed in that direction, and previous quotations were still in effect on all grades. Demand had shown some improvement on the talk of higher prices, however, and buyers were showing more inclination to stock ahead in anticipation of later requirements.

Drastic Reductions Made By Standard of Indiana

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much less than that on each car), the effect of changing the octane brackets to a higher base level will probably have little actual reflection in gasoline tank car prices for some time. The buyer is willing to take the refiner's word for it and advertise his gasoline at the pump as antiknock material. The refiners who have supplied most of the price cutting in Chicago district may be able to obtain better prices for their "regular grade" material—if they furnish certified knock test data with each car.

While many changes may be expected this week in the refined petroleum product markets, the tank car markets Monday reflected uncertainty and an unwillingness on the part of refiners and buyers to commit themselves. Prices Monday were unchanged and in the gasoline tank car markets, subject to developments in connection with the barge movement of material from East Texas to the East Coast, as well as to revolutionary changes in the retail setup in this territory. However, it is hardly possible to see how the gasoline tank car markets can move lower.

East Central Texas Wildcats

(Continued from Page 37)

RED RIVER COUNTY

Lajo Oil Co.'s No. 1 Nickels & Daniels, center of S 750 acres of 1,808-ac. tract, 8 miles N of English, Hugh B. Shaw Sur. ..... Bldg. derrick.

RUSK COUNTY

Chicago Oil Co.'s No. 2 C. O. Christian, 175 ft. from S line and 1,125 ft. from E line of survey, J. S. Whiteman Sur. ..... Drlg. 2,990 ft.

Devonian Oil Co.'s No. 16 Motley, 990 ft. from S line and 2,920 ft. from E line of survey, William Killern Sur. ..... Waiting on cmt. to set; T.D. 3,737 ft.

Griffin & Barnes' No. 1 fee, 12 ft. from S and W lines of 2-ac. tract, J. B. De Cadena Sur. ..... Waiting on cmt. to set.

H. B. W. Oil Co.'s No. 2 Redwine, 150 ft. from E line and center of Payne's No. 1 Redwine, Juan Ximenes Sur. ..... Derrick.

Humble Oil & Refining Co.'s No. 22-A S. A. Plowman, 1,490 ft. from S line and 1,105 ft. from W line of 220-ac. lease, F. Cordova Sur. ..... Waiting on cmt. to set; T.D. 3,638 ft.

Humble Oil & Refining Co.'s No. 1 Maggie Watkins, 330 ft. from N and W lines of 119-ac. tract, Andrew Miller Sur. ..... Drlg. 50 ft.

Hunt Production Co.'s No. 3-A Joe Lee, 330 ft. from N and W lines of lease and survey, J. Crouch Sur. ... Rig up.

Jordan & Ramsey's No. 1 L. W. Prior, 330 ft. from N line and 407 ft. from E line of 53-ac. lease, Walker Pettit Sur. ..... Rig up.

Kimble & Acre's No. 1 Frederick, 150 ft. from S line and center of E and W lines of 10-ac. lease, Juan Ximenes Sur. ..... Derrick.

Walker Murray et al's No. 1 W. H. Arnold, 330 ft. from S and W lines of 50-ac. tract, Levi N. Sparks Sur. ..... Fishing; T.D. 2,735 ft.

Olson Bros.' No. 5 J. T. Brown, 200 ft. from N line and 700 ft. from W line of lease, M. J. Pru Sur. .... Derrick.

Overton Refining et al's No. 1 Morris, 910 ft. N and 26 ft. W of SE cor. of Marcus tract, W. R. Cooke Sur. .. S.D. 2,025 ft.

Roberts Bros.' No. 2 W. J. Brightwell, 2,480 ft. from N line and 400 ft. from W line of survey, R. E. Winn Sur. ..... Rig up.

Ross Seward's No. 1 Burton, J. J. Y'Barbo Sur. ..... T.D. 3,337 ft.

Snyder et al's No. 3 Stewart, 174 ft. NW of No. 1 and 190 ft. SE of C. L. Archer's No. 1 J. H. Stewart, John Womack Sur. ..... Derrick.

Westheimer and Daube's No. 4 Brightwell, 150 ft. from S line and 3,010 ft. from W line of survey, E. G. Sevier Sur. ..... Waiting on cmt. to set; T.D. 3,574 ft.

Weaver-Crim Oil Co.'s No. 2-B F. Bean, 700 ft. from S line and 1,500 ft. from W line of survey, Mary Cogswell Sur. ..... Bldg. derrick.

SMITH COUNTY

E. G. Byers' No. 1 L. Jackson, 330 ft. from S line of lease and midway between E and W lines of 25-ac. tract, E. Daniels Sur. ..... Drlg. 3,325 ft.

Long Drilling Co.'s No. 3 G. A. Turner, D. W. Campbell Sur. ..... Derrick

Stanley Lewis' No. 1 Cemetery Lot, 7,390 ft. from E line and 2,620 ft. from N line of survey, Juan Vargas Sur. ..... Waiting on cmt. to set; T.D. 3,654 ft.

Mundt et al's No. 1 O. G. Funderburg, 330 ft. from NW cor. of 63-ac. tract, Victory Loupy Sur. ..... Derrick.

The Texas Company's No. 6-B A. S. Jarvis, 660 ft. from S line and 330 ft. from W line of lease, M. D. L. S. Coy Sur. ..... Derrick.

UPSHUR COUNTY

Wadley and Evans' No. 1 W. S. Jones, 330 ft. from S and E lines of 100-ac. lease, James M. Dunn Sur. ... T.D. 3,690 ft.; swabbed salt water; swabbing.

Wadley-Evans-Lyons et al's No. 1 Shuttlesworth, 2,229 ft. E and 300 ft. S of NW cor. of Shuttlesworth 100 acres, J. M. Dunn Sur. ..... S. D. 3,724 ft.

VAN ZANDT COUNTY

C. P. Cole et al's No. 1 Mrs. S. Tunnell, 150 ft. from S and E lines of 66-ac. tract, M. Gross Sur. ..... Derrick.

Gulf Oil Co.'s No. 1 Gillentine, 150 ft. from S and E lines of E 4 acres of 42-ac. tract in Nacogdoches County School Land Sur. ..... Rig up.

Gulf Oil Co.'s No. 1 S. R. Stone, 150 ft. out of SW cor. of 93-ac. tract ..... Drlg. 1,000 ft.

Manning & Collins' No. 1 Mrs. Mollie High, center of 5-ac. tract, 2 miles NW of Myrtle Springs in William H. Bunch Sur. ..... Spudded 52 ft.

Petroleum Pipe Line Co.'s No. 1 Mrs. S. S. McGee, 173 ft. from N and W lines of 53-ac. tract in Blk. No. 2, William Daniel Sur. ..... T.D. 1,277 ft.; 180 ft. of oil in hole.

Pure Oil Co.'s No. 3 D. O. Mayo, 300 ft. N of S line and 225 ft. E of W line of D. O. Mayo 29.5-ac. tract, J. Prado Sur. ..... Waiting on cmt. to set.

Pure Oil Co.'s No. 5 Russell, 150 ft. from S and 793 ft. from W of 30-ac. tract in David Rose Sur. ..... Derrick.

Reasonover et al's No. 1 D. T. Cole, 150 ft. from S and E lines of 45-ac. tract, Nacogdoches County School Land Sur. ..... Rig up.

Roy Stumpff's No. 1 M. L. Riggs, 169 ft. from E line and 250 ft. from S line of tract No. 2 and 330 ft. from E line of lease, 4 miles NE of Van, William Daniel Sur. ..... Coring 2,838 ft.

Rowland and Naylor's No. 1 Moore Grocery, 163 ft. from W line and 1,563 ft. from E line and center of N and S lines of 116-ac. tract, William Daniel Sur. .... Drlg. 1,104 ft.

Van Oil Association's No. 1 Tankersley, 200 ft. from E and 1,000 ft. from S of farm, L. Landers Sur. ..... T.D. 2,850 ft.; skid 50 ft. W and set 10-in. csg. at 181 ft.; waiting on cmt.

Wildcat Operations in West Texas

(Continued from Page 39)

Eppenauer et al's No. 1 Leatherwood, C of SE of NW, Sec. 25, Blk. 33, Twp. 1n, T.&P. Sur. ..... Material on ground.

L. C. Harrison's No. 4 L. C. Denman, 2,370 ft. from the E line and 2,325 ft. from S line of Sec. 10, T.&P.R.R. Sur., Blk. 30, Twp. 1s ..... Rig up.

MM-Continent Pet. Co.'s No. 2 Denman, 330 ft. from S and E of Sec. 10, Blk. 30, Twp. 1s, T.&P. Sur. ..... Drlg. 2,670 ft.

Myers et al's No. 1 Denman, 2,305 ft. from S and 2,320 ft. from E, Sec. 14, Blk. 30, Twp. 1s, T.&P. Sur. ..... Drlg. 2,631 ft.

Plymouth Oil Co.'s No. 8 Kloh-Abrams, 1,650 ft. from N and 2,310 ft. from W line of Sec. 5, Blk. 32, T.&P.R.R. Sur. ..... Pumped 1,353 bbls. oil in 24 hrs.; T.D. 2,303 ft.

Sinclair Prairie Oil Co.'s No. 1 Denman, 330 ft. from N line and 330 ft. from W line of Sec. 14, Blk. 30, Twp. 1s, T.&P. Sur. ..... Drlg. 2,275 ft.

Sinclair Prairie Oil Co.'s No. 6 Dodge, 330 ft. from S line and 330 ft. from W line of Sec. 11, Blk. 30, Twp. 1s, T.&P. Sur. ..... Drlg. 2,130 ft.

Sinclair Prairie Oil Co.'s No. 5 Dodge, 2,310 ft. from N and 330 ft. from W, Sec. 11, Blk. 30, Twp. 1s, T.&P. Sur. ..... Cleaning out 2,815 ft.

Jack Wallace et al's No. 1 Scott, 990 ft. from N and 330 ft. from E lines of Sec. 93, Blk. 29, W.&N.W. Sur. ..... Drlg. 1,105 ft.

IRION COUNTY

Perry Fox's No. 1 W. C. Lawhorn, 200 ft. from N and 500 ft. from W of Sur. No. 731 ..... Drlg. 600 ft.

JONES COUNTY

Condor Pet. Co.'s No. 1 Holt, 1,800 ft. from S and 1,400 ft. from W, Sec. 4, Blk. 30, T.&P. Sur. ..... Moving in machine.

Dyer's No. 1 Odom, 200 ft. from S and 170 ft. from W of N 320 acres, G. Zumwalt Sur. ..... Moving in tools.

Johnson's No. 1 Huddleston, 165 ft. from S and W of N half of N half of Sec. 39, Blk. 18, T.&P. Sur. ..... Running casing 2,505 ft.

LOVING COUNTY

A. & M. Pet. Corp.'s No. 1 Wheat, 2,310 ft. SW, 990 ft. SE, Sec. 71, Blk. 1, W.&N.W. Sur. ..... Cellar.

Eppenauer Drlg. Co.'s No. 1-A Victor, 330 ft. from SW and 338 ft. from SE of NW of N half Sec. 4, Blk. 2, W.&N.W. Sur. ..... Rigging up standard tools.

Goldman et al's No. 2 Allen, 330 ft. from NW, 2,310 ft. from SW, Sec. 90, Blk. 1, W.&N.W. Sur. ..... Rig.

Goldman et al's No. 1 Reagan-McElvain, 330 ft. from NE, 2,310 ft. from NW, Sec. 84, Blk. 1, W.&N.W. Sur. .. Cellar.

PECOS COUNTY

A. & M. Pet. Co.'s No. 1 University, 1,725 ft. from S line and 330 ft. from E line of Sec. 31, Blk. 16, University Sur. ..... Drlg. 660 ft.

Bennett et al's No. 1 Powell, 330 ft. from SW and SE, Sec. 76, Blk. 10, H.&G.N. Sur. ..... T.P. 1,686 ft.; cleaning out; T.D. 1,725 ft.

Cochran et al's No. 1 Pecos Valley Co., 1,650 ft. from SE and SW lines of Sec. 34, Blk. 3, H.&T.C. Sur. .... Flowing 35 bbls. of oil per day; T.D. 1,575 ft.

Humble Oil & Ref. Co.'s No. 1 White-Baker Co., 1,320 ft. from N and E lines of Sec. 44, Blk. Z, T.C.R.R. Sur. ..... Coring 1,581 ft.

Kimberlin et al's No. 1 B. D. Gregg, 2,485 ft. from NW. and 150 ft. from NE, Sec. 101, Blk. 10, H.&G.N. Sur... Drlg. 288 ft.

Wahlenmaier et al's No. 1 Monroe, 6,060 ft. W and 330 ft. N from SE cor. of Sec. 41, Blk. 1, I.&G.N. Sur. ... Drlg. 1,800 ft.

REAGAN COUNTY

Big Lake Oil Co.'s No. 8-C University, 710 ft. from S and 2,410 ft. from E, Sec. 12, Blk. 2 ..... Flowed 2,073 bbls.; T.D. 8,800 ft.

Big Lake Oil Co.'s No. 9-C University, 2,410 ft. from N and 765 ft. from E, Sec. 12, Blk. 2 ..... Tested 350 bbls. of oil per hour through drill pipe; T.D. 8,580 ft.

Big Lake Oil Co.'s No. 10-C University, 2,025 ft. from S and 375 ft. from W, Sec. 25, Blk. 9 ..... Drlg. 5,848 ft.

Big Lake Oil Co.'s No. 11-C University, 2,309 ft. from S line and 2,140 ft. from E line, Sec. 12, Blk. 2, University Sur. ..... Drlg. 2,107 ft.

Continental Oil Co.'s No. 7-B University, 1,900 ft. from N and 650 ft. from W, Sec. 36, Blk. 9 ..... Drlg. 8,302 ft.

Continental Oil Co.'s No. 8-B University, 1,300 ft. from S and 1,775 ft. from W, Sec. 36, Blk. 9 ..... Drlg. 8,321 ft.

Noel T. Lawson's No. 1 Hughes, 1,980 ft. from S line and 1,980 ft. from E line of Sec. 23, Blk. F, C.&M. Sur.... Drlg. 2,065 ft.

J. P. Williams et al's No. 1 Scott, 1,650 ft. from N and 330 ft. from W, Sec. 179, Blk. 1, T.&P. Sur. ..... Straightening hole; T.D. 1,850 ft.

RUNNELS COUNTY

Dutton et al's No. 1 Dean, 5,475 ft. from NE and 1,045 ft. from NW in J. Heil Sur. No. 519 ..... S.O. 3,417-20 ft.; S.D. 3,600 ft.

John Castor's No. 1 Hall, 330 ft. from S and W, Sec. 149, E.T.R.R. Sur. ..... Spudded.

SCHLEICHER COUNTY

Eastland Oil Co.'s No. 1 Joe Tisdale, C Sec. 29, Blk. M. G.H.&S.A. Sur. ..... Fishing; T.D. 5,934 ft.

Wemer et al's No. 1 Nicks, 2,310 ft. from N and 2,302 ft. from E of Sec. 77, Blk. LL, T.C. Sur. ..... Fishing; T.D. 6,250 ft.

UPTON COUNTY

Gulf Prod. Co.'s No. 103 McElroy, 1,980 ft. from S and 660 ft. from W, Sec. 197, Blk. F, C.C.S.D.&R.G.N.G.... Drlg. 762 ft.

WARD COUNTY

Atlantic Oil Prod. Co.'s No. 1 University, 330 ft. S and E, Sec. 3, Blk. 16 ..... Drlg. 2,505 ft.

George Bentley et al's No. 1 C. Bergman, 330 ft. from NE line and 2,310 ft. from NW lines of Sec. 26, Blk. 5, H.&T.C. Sur. ..... S.D. 2,560 ft.

George Bentley et al's No. 1 A. Emory, 1,320 ft. from NE line and 2,310 ft. from NW line of Sec. 26, Blk. 5, H.&T.C. Sur. ..... Drlg. 1,995 ft.

W. A. Black et al's No. 1 Ann B. Gordon, 990 ft. from NW and 330 ft. from NE lines of Sec. 6, Blk. 34, H.&T.C. Sur. ..... Fishing; T.D. 2,290 ft.

Bradford et al's No. 1 Emery, 2,970 ft. from NE and 990 ft. from NW, Sec. 26, Blk. 5, H.&T.C. Sur. ..... Spudded and S.D.

Gundy et al's No. 1 Bennett, 2,310 ft. from NW and SW Sec. 16, Blk. 34, H.&T.C. Sur. ..... Swabbing and cleaning out; T.D. 2,632 ft.

Eppenauer Drlg. Co.'s No. 1 G. S. Comos, 498 ft. from N line and 438 ft. from NW line of Sec. 4, J. W. Hollingsworth Sur. ..... Rig up.

Eppenauer Drlg. Co.'s No. 1 University, 330 ft. from N and 440 ft. from E of S half of Blk. 16 ..... Derrick.

Gerber O. & G. Co.'s No. 1 Stubbs, 330 ft. from S, 990 ft. from W, Sec. 9, Blk. 3, B.&B. Sur. ..... Cellar.

Graham Corp.'s No. 1 Bennett, 2,310 ft. from NE line and 330 ft. from SE line of Sec. 16, Blk. 34, H.&T.C. Sur. ..... Running csg.; T.D. 2,211 ft.

Gulf Prod. Co.'s No. 16 Hutchings, 1,932 ft. from S and 1,650 ft. from W, Sec. 5, Blk. F ..... Swabbing and cleaning out; T.D. 2,754 ft.

Gulf Prod. Co.'s No. 17 Hutchings, 330 ft. from W line and 1,151 ft. from S line of Sec. 5, Blk. A, G.&M.M.B.&A. Sur. ..... Drlg. 2,115 ft.

Gulf Prod. Co.'s No. 20 O'Brien, 990 ft. from S line and 660 ft. from W line of Sec. 6, Blk. F, G.&M.M.B.&A. Sur. ..... Running csg. 2,490 ft.

Humble Oil & Ref. Co.'s No. 1 Louis, Richter et al, 1,650 ft. from the NE line and 990 ft. from SE line of Sec. 27, H.&T.C. Sur., Blk. 34 ..... Drlg. 473 ft.

Rector-Plains' No. 1 Monroe, 1,320 ft. from SE line and 330 ft. from NE line of Sec. 31½, James Ross Sur. No. S.F. 7,666 ..... S.D. 987 ft. (corrected).

Skelly Oil Co.'s No. 2 Brillhart, 1,320 ft. from SE line of Sec. 13, Blk. 34, H.&T.C. Sur. ..... Drilling plug 2,438 ft.

Sturm-Simms' No. 4 Jones, 2,310 ft. from NE line and 1,650 ft. from S line of Sec. 25, Blk. B-29, P.S.L. Sur... Drlg. 1,400 ft.

Wahlenmaier Pet. Corp.'s No. 1 Bergman, 2,310 ft. from NE line and 1,650 ft. from SE line of Sec. 26, H.&T.C. Sur. ..... S.D. 865 ft.

WINKLER COUNTY

Colonial Oil Co.'s No. 1 State vacancy, 330 ft. E and 103 ft. N of NW cor. Sec. 2, Blk. 77, P.S.L. Sur. ..... Drlg. 3,145 ft.

Sid Richardson's No. 1 State-Scarborough, 1,320 ft. E and 102½ ft. N of the NW cor. of Sec. 1, School Blk. 77, located in Sur. No. 1, Blk. WF ..... Cmtd. csg. 2,610 ft.

Wildcat Operations in Texas Panhandle

Week Ending May 8

CARSON COUNTY

Company, well, farm name, section and block—	Remarks.
The Texas Co.'s No. 2-B Garner, 990 ft. N and E, Sec. 95, Blk. 4, I.&G.N. Sur.	Drlg. 2,275 ft.

CHILDRESS COUNTY

G. V. McClintock et al's No. 1 B. F. Moore, C Sec. 47, F. P. Knott Sur.	Drlg. 770 ft.

COLLINGSWORTH COUNTY

Tittle, Cochran et al's No. 1 Boyles, 150 ft. S and E of Sec. 90, Blk. 14, H.&G.N. Sur.	Skidded rig 30 ft. Drlg. 100 ft. on new hole.

GRAY COUNTY

Gordan Burch's No. 1 Leugham, 990 ft. S, 330 ft. E. Sec. 1, W½ NE, Sec. 1, Blk. B-2, H.&G.N. Sur.	T.D. 2,800 ft; to P.B. and comp. for gas well.
Sam Danner's No. 1 Cobb, 330 ft. S and W NE, Sec. 165, Blk. 3, I.&G.N. Sur.	Swabbed 188 bbls. first 24 hrs.; T.D. 3,384 ft.
R. Dunlop's No. 1 Priest, 990 ft. S and 330 ft. W Sec. 14, Blk. S, J. C. Short Survey	Rig on ground.
Hendron et al's No. 1 Husselby, 330 ft. S and E of SW SW Sec. 11, Blk. A-9, H.&G.N. Sur.	Rig.
Mazda-Shell's No. 4 Coombs-Worley, 990 ft. from N line 330 ft. from E line, Sec. 35, Blk. 3, I.&G.N. Sur..	Rig.
Ochiltree et al's No. 1 Hughey, 360 ft. S, 330 ft. E E half SE, Sec. 129, Blk. 3, I.&G.N. Sur.	T.D. 3,257 ft; T.P. 3,170 ft; shot with 100 qts. from 3,170-3,240 ft.
Skelly Oil Co.'s No. 1 C. Thut, 330 ft. from S line, 330 ft. from W line, SW Sec. 1, H.&G.N. Sur., Blk. 1....	T.D. 2,899 ft.; flowed 95 bbls. fluid, 95 per cent water.
Sun Oil Co.'s No. 1-B Combs-Worley, 330 ft. S and E of SW Sec. 34, Blk. 3, I.&G.N. Sur.	T.D. 3,050 ft; T.P. 3,010 ft; testing.
Tedesco-Bell O. & G. Co.'s No. 4 Morse, 990 ft. N and W SE, Sec. 1, Blk. 26, H.&G.N. Sur.	T.D. 2,542 ft; T.P. 2,487 ft; to shoot.
The Texas Co.'s No. 4 Brown, 330 ft. N, 990 ft. W of W½ Sec. 137, Blk. 3, I.&G.N. Sur.	Drlg. 2,920 ft.
Geo. Travis' No. 3-B Webb, 990 ft. N and W, Sec. 61, Blk. 25, H.&G.N. Sur.	Drlg. 565 ft.
Warner Oil Co.'s No. 1 Webb, 660 ft. from S and W of W 80 of N½ Sec. 42, Blk. 25	Cmtd. 8¼-in. csg. at 2,067 ft.
Wilcox O. & G. Co.'s No. 22 Combs-Worley, 330 ft. N and E, W½ Sec. 35, Blk. 3, I.&G.N. Sur.	To core at 2,880 ft.

HUTCHINSON COUNTY

Alexander's No. 1 Cockrell, 330 ft. N and E of E 80 of S 160 Sec. 3, Blk M-2, T.C. Sur	T.D. 3,029 ft; to shoot.
Badger Oil Co.'s No. 5 Lewis, 2,278 ft. from S, 330 ft. from W, Sec. 18, Blk. L, E.L.&R.R. Sur.	Drlg. 220 ft.
Dixon Creek Oil Co.'s No. 1 Haile, 660 ft. east of Alexander's No. 1 Cockrell, Sec. 4, Blk. M-21, T.C.R.R.	Rig on ground.
W. E. Means et al's No. 1 Pond, 330 ft. S and E, N½ of E 165½ acres, Sec. 2, Blk. M-21, T.C.R.R. Sur.	Spudded.
H. Stekol's No. 4-D G. A. Whittenburg, 450 ft. from N line, 990 ft. from W line, Sec. 38, Blk. M-23, T.C. R.R. Sur.	Rig up.
Pexilvania Oil Co.'s No. 1 Haile, 330 ft. S, 280 ft. W, Sec. 16, Blk. 1, E.L.R.R. Sur.	T.D. 3,029 ft; shot 120 qts. from 2,970-3,017 ft; pulling pipe.

RANDALL COUNTY

Woolsey & Devore's No. 1 Belew, 330 ft. N and 1320 ft. E of NE, Sec. 85, Blk. 2, A.B.&M. Sur.	Cellar

ROBERTS COUNTY

Chicken Creek Oil Co.'s No. 1 Ledrick, 330 ft. N and W, Sec. 55, Blk. C, G.&M. Sur.	Recmtng. csg.; T.D. 4,980 ft.

WHEELER COUNTY

Bell O. & G. Co.'s No. 1 Evans, 330 ft. N and E of NW Sec. 51, Blk. 24, H.&G.N. Sur.	Drlg. 1,005 ft.
Delaney et al's No. 1 Sitter, 330 ft. from S and W of E half NE, Sec. 33, Blk. 24	Est. 15,000,000 ft. gas; S.D. 3,711 ft.
Helena O. & G. Co. et al's No. 1 Belew, C NE SW, Sec. 50	Gas at 2,256 ft; 19,804,000 ft. gas.
Rogers & Harner's No. 1 J. O. Clark, 990 ft. S and W of Sec. 6, Blk. 24, H.&G.N. Sur.	Rig
The Texas Co.'s No. 2 Bentley, 330 ft. N and W of W½ of SW¼, Sec. 42, Blk. 24, H.&G.N. Survey....	Machine.

T. B. Slick Estate Refuses to Sell Oil at 25 Cents; Gusher Well in Southwestern Noble County

By W. A. SPINNEY
Staff Correspondent, Oklahoma Fields

As the result of the recent reduction in crude oil prices in Oklahoma, a voluntary curtailment of oil production in the Oklahoma City Field was being considered by operators in that field on Monday. The first company to refuse to sell its crude at 25 cents per barrel was the T. B. Slick estate, when it notified the purchasing companies that no further crude oil would be offered until crude prices were increased. This company has 123 producing wells in the Oklahoma City Field.

A number of oil operators conferred with Governor Murray and with the corporation commissioners during the past few days to discuss a voluntary shutdown. It was reported that neither the governor nor the commission would order such a move.

A new wildcat test was announced in the extreme southeastern part of Oklahoma County by the Midcontinental Co. It was No. 1 Edwards, C SE SE Section 19-11-1, on the Stella-Newalla structure. The well is to be drilled to the Wilcox sand, which is believed to be around 6,000 feet.

The Simpson sand wells in the Oklahoma City Field show a small decline in potential production. The first 28 wells tested for potentials show a 38 per cent decline from the previous potential gauge. This indicates that the decline will not be as drastic as some expected. However, the wells making water, and their offsets, have not been tested as yet. The wells in the south end of the field show the smallest decline, and those in the north end the largest decline.

10,000-Bbl. Well in Perry Area

The feature of the week was a gusher oil well on the west side of the Wentz Pool, in Noble County, after three relatively small wells had been completed in that area. The new well is estimated at 10,000 bbls. a day and extends the producing area to the west and assures the spread of the pool across Noble County to the Garfield County line.

The new well is the Lucien Consolidated Community's No. 1 Whitten, C SE SE Section 7-20-2w. It made 498 bbls. of oil the first hour from the Wilcox sand. The well was first tested after it had been drilled into the sand at 5,168-5,204 feet, where it made 198 bbls. of oil the first hour. It was drilled to a total depth of 5,211 feet and started to flow steadily after reaching a depth of 5,206 feet. On a nine-hour gauge, from a total depth of 5,204 feet, it made 665 bbls. of oil. The gas was estimated at 12,000,000 feet a day. The other producers in the field had little or no gas, and the other wells were given a shot.

The well was given a test on Saturday, May 6, and made 1,552 bbls. of oil in three and one-half hours, with a 200-pound back pressure. The first hour's production on this test made 547 bbls. of oil, and 410 bbls. the second hour.

Other developments in the vicinity include the Sinclair Prairie Oil Co.'s No. 1 Jerome, SW cor. Section 15-20-2w, which found the Simpson sand at 5,201 feet and is shut down to land 6-inch casing at that depth. The well has been having difficulty in shutting off water that was found in the Viola lime at 5,138 feet, which could not be cased off by recementing.

The next well expected to be completed in the pool is Lucien Consolidated Community's No. 1 Farr, C NE NE Section 19-20-2w, which is erecting tanks and waiting for cement. Casing has been landed at 4,975 feet and the total depth is 5,009 feet. The hole was standing full of oil. This well is located a mile south and a half mile west of production.

Champlin Refining Co.'s No. 1 Graves, SW cor. NW NE Section 21-20-2w, was spudding.

Continental Oil Co. and others' No. 1 Bolay, C SW NW, Section 16-20-2w, was cleaning out after a fishing job at a total depth of 4,600 feet.

The discovery well in the area was L. H. Wentz and others' No. 1 Wolf, C SE NW, Section 17-20-2w. It was completed in October, 1932, for 1,200 bbls. a day from the Wilcox sand at 5,191-55 feet after being plugged back from 5,262 feet. Its best day's production was 1,817 bbls. The next well completed was the Lucien Consolidated Community's No. 1 Jerome, C SW SW, Section 8-20-2w, and is the east offset to the No. 1 Whitten. It made 1,510 bbls. from the Wilcox sand at 5,255-5,306 feet.

The third well to be completed was Stanolind Oil & Gas Co.'s No. 1 Kolb, C NE NW, Section 33-20-2w, in March, which made 560 bbls. of oil a day.

Other important wildcat wells now drilling in the State include two tests in Logan County. The Shell Petroleum Corp.'s No. 1 Faulkner, C SE SW, Section 11-15-4w, was drilling at 4,325 feet. The Gypsy Oil Co.'s No. 1 McConnell, C NE SE, Section 28-17-4w, was drilling at 3,000 feet.

Production by Pools

Production from the principal producing areas in the State for the week ending May 6 was as follows:

Pool—	Bbls.
Bowlegs	7,485
Bristow	10,750
Burbank	10,000
Carr City	7,355
Earlsboro	10,720
East Earlsboro	13,835
South Earlsboro	1,590
Little River	11,320
Oklahoma City	130,995
St. Louis-Pearson	13,480
Seminole	8,350
Tatums	3,900
Total	233,320
Others	131,645
Total state	364,965

In Oklahoma City

The gauging of the Simpson sand wells in the Oklahoma City Field and the fault line wells started May 5, under an order issued by the Oklahoma Corporation Commission. All wells must take a four-hour open flow potential.

The commission has set May 26, at which time determination of water allowables will be considered. It is believed at that time if the allowable is granted a minimum well scale will be determined and the operator may elect to produce on either his potential or the new scale.

The rules that applied to wells in the Wilcox sand zone will be applied to the Simpson wells during the testing for potentials. Umpire Carl Giles and his assistants will attempt to gauge around 40 wells a day and finish the work in about 12 days.

The gauging of the Simpson sand wells slowed considerably Friday, May 5, when the Corporation Commission called a hearing for Monday, May 15, to consider the taking of potentials on wells making more than 10 per cent water and on offsets to water wells. The testing of clear wells or those that were not making any water will continue and it is expected the work of taking these potentials would be completed before the hearing.

Potentials on eight Simpson sand wells in the Oklahoma City Field showed a decline of 34 per cent and one well in the fault line zone showed an increase and another fault line well declined approximately 6 per cent. Wells in the south end of the field in the Simpson sand zone showed the smallest decline, due to the fact that most of these wells are old producers and are in the settled class. One well to show an increase in production was Indian Territory Illuminating Oil Co.'s No. 1 George, which had a potential of 94 bbls. a day, and the new potential was 104 bbls. Both tests are on four-hour basis.

Wildcat Developments

Wildcat drilling is expected to show an increase this spring and summer over the last year. It is believed there is very little excess crude oil in Oklahoma outside of the Oklahoma City Field, and it is showing a 50 per cent decline on the potential taken in the Wilcox sand zone.

Negotiations are under way for a wildcat test in the north half of Township 14-3w, Oklahoma County, north of the Mid-Kansas Oil & Gas Co.'s No. 1 Messer, in Section 32-14-3w, which has been shut in for two years and no other development started.

In the area between No. 1 Messer and

Wildcat Operations in Oklahoma

Northern Oklahoma

ALFALFA COUNTY

Company, farm and location—	Remarks:
Acre et al's No. 1 Acre, C SW NE Sec. 14-24-11w	O.W.D.D.; T.D. 5,502 ft; C.O.

BECKHAM COUNTY

Pattee Royalty Co.'s No. 1 Goose Tree, SW SE SW SE Sec. 32-10-23w	Drlg. 2,194 ft.

CADDO COUNTY

Denver P. & R. Co.'s No. 1 Noe, NW SW SW Sec. 34-10-10w	Drlg. 8,150 ft.
W. L. Miller's No. 1 Gardner, SE SW Sec. 26-6-10w	Rig.

COAL COUNTY

Dodd & Burton's No. 1 Grigsby, NW SE NE Sec. 35-1-8	Oil show 1,858-67 ft.
Funk & Russell's No. 1 Miller, SE NE Sec. 10-2-8	Drlg. 2,825 ft.

GARFIELD COUNTY

Continental Oil Co.'s No. 1 Thompson, NW SW SW Sec. 7-24-4w	Drlg. 5,700 ft.

HUGHES COUNTY

Dixie-Lee Oil Co.'s No. 1 Taylor, C NW Sec. 37-5-10	Spudding.
Pioneer Pet. Co.'s No. 1 Brock, SE cor. Sec. 26-5-11	Rig.
Redwine et al's No. 1 Badger, C N half SW SW Sec. 4-5-11	Drlg. 240 ft.

KAY COUNTY

Blauner et al's No. 1 Maple, NE NW SE Sec. 20-27-4	Drlg. 510 ft.

KIOWA COUNTY

McWhirter et al's No. 1 Vanderneck, NE NW Sec. 3-7-19w (O.W.D.D.)	C.O. 2,035 ft.

LOGAN COUNTY

Shell Pet. Corp.'s No. 1 Faulkner, C SE NW Sec. 11-15-4w	Drlg. 4,310 ft.

MURRAY COUNTY

A. E. Harden's No. 1 Sadler, NE Sec. 19-1-2	Rig.

NOBLE COUNTY

Shell Pet. Corp.'s No. 1 Farr, C NE NE, Sec. 19-20-2w	Wilcox sand 5,000-09 ft.; show oil
Sinclair Prairie's No. 1 Jerome, SW cor. Sec. 15-20-2w	Drlg. 5,201 ft.

OKFUSKEE COUNTY

Natl. Investers' No. 1 Billy, SE NW NW Sec. 29-12-9	Drlg. 2,700 ft.

PAYNE COUNTY

Kemp & Nunnelee's No. 1 Crane, SW SE SW Sec. 10-17-6	Rig.
O. N. Maines et al's No. 1 Scheldberg, NW SW NW Sec. 27-22-6	U.R. 1,490 ft.

PONTOTOC COUNTY

Edna Marie's No. 1 McWhorter, NE SE Sec. 11-2-6	Drlg. 750 ft.
Brydia et al's No. 1 Thomas, SW NE Sec. 20-3-7	Rig.
Gilbert's No. 1 Starritt, NW SE Sec. 28-4-6	Drlg. 710 ft.
Choctaw O. & G. Co.'s No. 1 Thompson, SW NE SW Sec. 1-1-7	Drlg. 550 ft.
Blackwell O. & G. Co.'s No. 1 Abbott, NW SW NE Sec. 14-4-6	Sand 1,542-90 ft.; T.D. 1,710 ft.; to P.B. to 1,190 ft; C.O.; U.R. 10-in. csg.
W. E. McGraw's No. 1 Mayhue, NE Sec. 19-2-6	Drlg. 130 ft.
Williams' No. 1 Kroth, NE SE Sec. 33-3-4	Drlg. 1,717 ft.
Wirrick's No. 1 Lee, SE SW Sec. 29-2-7	Drlg. 930 ft.

POTTAWATOMIE COUNTY

Payne Drlg. Co.'s No. 1 Lovelace, NW SW NW Sec. 27-6-4	Drlg. 3,148 ft.

SEMINOLE COUNTY

Filmlee's No. 1 Bowlegs, SE NE SW Sec. 1-7-7	Drlg. 440 ft.
Armstrong et al's No. 1 Diamond, NE SE SW Sec. 8-6-7	Spudding.
English et al's No. 1 Harjo, NE SW Sec. 3-8-8	Fishing 676 ft.
Donnelly et al's No. 1 Shepard, SE NE Sec. 4-8-8	Sand 1,395-1,405 ft; wtr.; fishing 1,640 ft.

Southern Oklahoma

ATOKA COUNTY

L. E. Stewart et al's No. 1 Stewart, SE SE Sec. 2-4s-10	Drlg. 1,605 ft.

CARTER COUNTY

P. Turner's No. 1 Dove, NE NW SE Sec. 3-5-1	Rig.
E. M. Boring's No. 1 Morgan, C NE NW SW Sec. 4-1s-1w	Showing 12,000,000 ft. gas 2,038 ft; C.O.; set 8-in. 1,795 ft; showing 10 bbls. per hr.; 8,000,000 ft. of gas.

JEFFERSON COUNTY

Abbott et al's No. 1 Simmons, NW cor. Sec. 14-8s-6	Drlg. 600 ft.
Hobbs' No. 1 Barnett, NE SE SW Sec. 32-5-5w	Drlg. 1,800 ft.
Wakefield's No. 1 Kelly, NW SE Sec. 1-5-8w	Drlg. 550 ft.

MARSHALL COUNTY

Thomas' No. 1 Setliff, SW SE SE SW Sec. 36-5-6	Drlg. 1,110 ft.

STEPHENS COUNTY

Doyle Oil Co.'s No. 1 Cunningham, SE NE NW Sec. 4-1-6w	Drlg. 1,800 ft.
Navajo O. & G. Co.'s No. 1 Martin, SE SW NW Sec. 18-1-5w	Rig; spudding.

TILLMAN COUNTY

Emenhesser et al's No. 1 Pace, C SW Sec. 3-4s-17w	Drlg. 2,830 ft.
Gypsy Oil Co.'s No. 1 Pitcher, NW Sec. 26-4s-15w	Drlg. 2,760 ft.

Tom Slick and others' No. 1 Dill, in Section 17-13-3w, there has been some leasing and royalty trading.

Gypsy Oil Co.'s block in Township 13-4w, Oklahoma County, is now being worked with geophysical instruments to determine the best location on the structure.

In Township 15-1w, Logan County, companies have been renewing their leases and taking some new leases. Logan County is considered by many to have a promising future.

The reported project of the Watchorn Oil & Gas Co. in Section 22-10-2w, Cleveland County, south of the Oklahoma City Field, has failed to materialize. The company was to take over the old Cromwell-Franklin Oil Co.'s No. 1 Gross, and the 3,000 acres around the test and drill to the Wilcox sand.

Walker Enters Protest

Paul Walker, chairman of the Oklahoma Corporation Commission, asserting that the appointment of the deputy umpires was done illegally and that the selection of appointees before a conference was held is not within the law, filed dissenting opinion to journal entries naming the employes.

Paul Walker, in opposiing the manner in which Carl Giles, umpire; Crockett Scrivner, assistant umpire; Edwin Dabney, attorney, and Mrs. I. L. Huff, chief clerk, were appointed on April 11, said that they were in effect selected prior to the conference held for the purpose of their appointment, by agreement of the two other commissioners.

He also pointed out that the state constitution provides that a concurrence of the commission shall be necessary to decide any question and any arrangement to turn over to one commissioner the designation and appointment of employes is a violation. The proration department personnel was nominated by Jack Walton and seconded by E. R. Hughes. Two weeks after the appointment of Crockett Scrivner he resigned and George W. Kinney was named.

The second dissenting opinion is aimed at the selection of deputy umpires, for which the proration law provides that five shall receive a salary of 3,000 per year each and 25 shall receive $1,800 per year each. Two-thirds of these employes must have at least five years' experience in the practical production of oil.

Mr. Walker says that the commission must name the deputies in the two classes and give reason for their appointment, with qualifications. Authority to name the deputy umpires was granted to Carl Giles the day after his appointment, and he has retained most of the employes of Col. Cicero I. Murray, who was in charge of proration in the Oklahoma City Field. It is believed that some of these appointments are temporary during the period of taking potentials in the state fields.

Mr. Walker says that the commission must confirm the appointments of umpire and deputy umpires by a journal entry, and this has not been done. All appointments provided by the new proration law, together with the extra clerical force provided for emergencies, have been made since the department was moved from the downtown office building to the state capitol. All available help has been used in taking potentials in the Oklahoma City Field and it is likely the full force will be retained through the gauging in other state fields during this month and part of June.

Later in the week Carl Giles came to the defense of the appointments in the proration department, and Edwin Dabney, proration attorney, filed with the commission confirmation papers on the 30 deputies.

In southern Oklahoma, Navajo Oil & Gas Co. and others' No. 1 Marten, SE cor. SW NW Section 18-1-5w, Stephens County, on the Cruce structure, was drilling at 1,000 feet after finding a showing of oil at 630-700 feet. The oil covered the slush pit and many believed it would make a small producer at that depth. It will be drilled to 6,500 feet, or to the Wilcox sand.

Oil production was extended three locations to the north in the Tatums Pool, in Carter County, during the week by the Tatums Oil Co.'s No. 1 Sparks, SW cor. NW Section 13-1s-3w. The well first made 6,000,000 feet of gas and 20 bbls. of oil per day. The rock pressure on the first test was 460 pounds. The oil showing was increasing and it is estimated by the owners that the well would be around 100 bbls. a day when completed. The oil and gas were found in sand series at 2,365-2,503 feet.

Samedan Oil Co.'s No. 2 Hopson, NE cor. SE NE Section 25-1s-3w, swabbed 590 bbls. of oil in 21 hours and was then shut in to make up its proration time. The oil was found in sand series at 2,370-2,416 feet.

Trevelyn Oil Co.'s No. 1 Major, NE cor. SE Section 25-1s-3w, was coring at 2,417 feet expecting to reach the sand.

Pontotoc Gas Field

An interesting area is being developed in the southeastern part of Pontotoc County. The discovery well was drilled by W. H. Delaney and others' in Section 30-2-7, making 30,000,000 feet of gas a day from sand at 1,170-85 feet. The second well drilled in the area was the east offset to the discovery which found about 50,000,000 feet of gas a day in the Cromwell sand at 1,647-94 feet and was the third gas sand the well found.

Other tests drilling in the vicinity include E. H. Moore and others' No. 1 Lee, in Section 29-2-7, which was drilling at 910 feet. The Choctaw Oil and Gas Co.'s No. 1 Thompson, Section 1-1-7, which was drilling at 700 feet. Brydia and others' No. 1 Thomas, in Section 20-2-7, was preparing to start operations.

This development is located on a well known structure that is believed to extend in a southeast and northwest direction. To the southeast in Coal County oil has been found in a few wells. Large blocks of acreage are held in Pontotoc County, by the Continental Oil Co., E. H. Moore, Choctaw Oil and Gas Co., and W. H. Delaney.

Greater Seminole Potentials

The potential production of the wells in the Greater Seminole area as of May 1, total 346,101 bbls. daily, compared to 346,925 bbls. on April 1. The potential of the West Holdenville area shows a decline of approximately 2,300 bbls. a day on May 1 compared to the April 1 potential. The potential by pools follows:

Class "B"—	Potentials
Allen	18,264
Asher-Wannette	7,538
Bowlegs	24,726
Carr City	20,265
Earlsboro (proper)	23,801
Earlsboro (east) Wilcox	16,511
Earlsboro (South)	4,179
Earlsboro (E. Ext.)	3,149
Earlsboro Townsite	2,297
Konawa	7,889
Little River	39,152
East Little River	2,954
Maud	2,229
Mission	13,904
Sasakwa	2,442
Searight	5,666
Seminole	22,845
East Seminole	2,111
West Seminole	18,372
St. Louis	38,298
	276,592
Class "C"—	
Fish	34,778
Holdenville	19,990
West Konawa	1,286
Wewoka Townsite	3,528
	59,582
East Earlsboro (Calvin sand)	9,927
Total Greater Seminole area	346,101

The potential of the other prorated districts in the state on May 1, was as follows:

Chandler	5,601
Orlando	900
West Perry	2,425
Tatums	62,114

Carter County

Samedan Oil Co.'s No. 2 Hopson, NE cor. SE NE Section 25-1s-3w, made 596 bbls. from 2,370-2,519 feet.

Creek County

Wells & Kendall's No. 4 Tahledge, NW cor. SW NW Section 10-18-11, is a rig. Big Four Petroleum Co.'s No. 1 McIntosh, SW cor. SE Section 34-19-8, made 25 bbls. from 2,553-2,630 feet. A. A. Bailey's No. 3 Lewis, NE cor. NW SW Section 18-19-9, made 25 bbls. from 2,240-63 feet. J. E. Crosbie's No. 4 Escoe, SW cor. Section 28-18-8, was dry and abandoned at 1,414 feet. Gled Oil Co. and others' No. 1 Escoe, SE cor. Section 27-18-8, made 175 bbls. from 1,293-1,314 feet. Slater and others' No. 11, NW cor. SE NE Section 23-18-11, made 5 bbls. from 1,488-1,535 feet. Curtis Oil Co.'s No. 1 Chupko, SE cor. SW SE Section 18-17-10, was dry and abandoned at 2,371 feet.

Cotton County

U. S. Davis and others' No. 1 Brady, SW cor. NW Section 10-2s-11w, is a location.

Grady County

W. S. Critchlow's No. 4 Adair, C SW NW Section 27-3-5w, is a rig.

Hughes County

Pioneer Petroleum Co.'s No. 1 Brock, SE cor. Section 26-5-11, is a rig. Mid-Continent Petroleum Corp.'s No. 2 Factor, SW cor. NE SE Section 15-7-8, is a machine. Limestone Oil & Gas Co.'s No. 7 Walker, NW cor. NE NE Section 15-7-8, is a machine. Rudman and others' No. 1 Long, C SE SW SW Section 10-7-8, made 840 bbls. from 2,930-40 feet. Sunray Oil Co.'s No. 1 Jacobs, SW cor. NW NW Section 15-7-8, made 15,000,000 feet of gas from 3,030-52 feet.

Oklahoma County

Harrell-Davis' No. 1 Stanley, CEL SW SE Section 22-11-3w, made 4,405 bbls. in four hours from 6,498-6,609 feet. Phillips Petroleum Co.'s No. 2 Stamper, CSL NE SE Section 22-11-3w, made 1,597 bbls. in four hours from 6,425-6,515 feet.

Okfuskee County

J. K. Leard and others' No. 1 Johnson, NE cor. SE NW Section 14-13-9, is a location. Keaton & Gold's No. 2 Harjo, CEL SE SW Section 7-12-11, made 120 bbls. from 2,841-43 feet. Shock and others' No. 2 Lucinda, SW cor. SE SE SW Section 25-10-11, made 40 bbls. from 3,198-3,208 feet.

Okmulgee County

M. & M. Oil Co.'s No. 9 Murrell, SE cor. NE NW NE Section 23-13-11, is a rig. Cusack & Sharon's No. 8 Wiley, SW cor. NW NE Section 29-13-14, is a location. W. B. Pine's No. 1 Harjo, SW cor. NW NW NE Section 6-14-12, made 25 bbls. from 2,175-2,238 feet. F. D. Misener's No. 6 Colbert, C SE NW Section 14-14-14, made 3 bbls. from 950-65 feet, total depth 2,390 feet. Bingham Brothers' No. 1 Marshall, NE cor. SW SW Section 26-12-12, was dry and abandoned at 2,774 feet. H. E. West's No. 9 Douglas, SE cor. NW NW Section 22-12-13, was dry and abandoned at 2,025 feet.

Osage County

Sinclair Prairie Oil Co.'s No. 1, NE cor. SE Section 10-26-6, is a rig. Same company's No. 1, SW cor. NW Section 22-25-6, is a location. E. O. Platter's No. 9, NW cor. SW NE Section 30-22-9, is a location.

Pittsburg County

Independent Drilling Co.'s No. 5 Jones, SE cor. NW NE NE Section 28-2-15, was drilling at 500 feet.

Pottawatomie County

Amerada Petroleum Corp.'s No. 1 Rice, SE cor. NE Section 32-7-4, is a rig.. Same company's No. 1 Perry, NE cor. SE Section 32-7-4, is a rig.

Seminole County

Donahue's No. 1 Taylor, NW cor. SW SW Section 29-10-6, is a location. Sovereign Oil Co.'s No. 1 Coker, SW cor. SE NE Section 2-8-5, made 467 bbls. from 4,285-4,303 feet.

Stephens County

Pace and others' No. 8 Dilly, SE cor. NW NW SW Section 22-2-7w, was drilling at 1,700 feet. L. Sykes' No. 4 Broadbent, CEL SE NW Section 16-1s-8w, was drilling at 1,500 feet. Same company's No. 3 Broadbent, CWL SE NW Section 16-1s-8w, made 15 bbls. from 2,050-83 feet. Pace and others' No. 7 Dilly, SE cor. SW NW SW Section 22-2-7w, made 20 bbls. from 1,747-59 feet.

Tulsa County

H. W. Bowder's No. 1 Hodge, NE cor. SW NE Section 27-17-13, was drilling at 500 feet. Cummings and others' No. 4 Bunger, SW cor. NW SW NW Section 27-17-13, made 80 bbls. from 1,997-2,005 feet. Bryan Petroleum Co.'s No. 1 Cooper, NW cor. SW Section 26-17-14, made 2,000,000 feet of gas from 1,230-34 feet, total depth 1,908 feet.

Wagoner County

B. G. Goble and others' No. 1 Murphy, NW cor. NE NE Section 1-17-15, was drilling at 500 feet. L. B. Jackson's No. 1 Derrisaw, CSL SW SE Section 24-18-15, is a machine. Dillard and others' No. 1 Luckey, SE cor. NE NW Section 15-18-15, was drilling at 1,000 feet. Dunbar and others' No. 1 Roberts, NE cor. NW SW Section 14-18-15, was drilling at 300 feet. Dillard and others' No. 1 Johnson, CNL NW NE Section 22-18-15, was dry and abandoned at 1,037 feet. Helvie and Stout's No. 1 Derrisaw, CNL NW SE Section 24-18-15, made 50 bbls. from 979-1,006 feet. Parks and others' No. 1 Taylor, SE cor. SW NE Section 24-18-15, made 250,000 feet of gas from 975-1,006 feet. J. E. Martin's No. 4 Drew, NE cor. NW SE Section 26-18-15, made 10 bbls. from 1,049-61 feet. Stansbury's No. 3 Drew, SW cor. SE NE Section 26-18-15, made 50 bbls. from 1,052-82 feet.

Oklahoma Natural Buys Two Suburban Companies

Purchase of the properties of the Pioneer Gas Utilities Co. and the Oklahoma General Gas Co., which operate in suburbs of Oklahoma City, has been announced by the Oklahoma Natural Gas Corp., the State's largest natural gas utility, which distributes gas in Oklahoma City and surrounding territory. The announcement, made by President Robert W. Hendee, said that the other two companies have been furnishing gas service to residential and industrial consumers in territory adjacent to that served by the Oklahoma Natural.

Simultaneously, President Hendee announced rate reductions for Nicoma Park, Harrah, Choctaw, McLoud and other Pioneer territory, and for Nichols Hills and other Oklahoma General territory.

Operations of the Pioneer and Oklahoma General properties was started Monday, May 1, the official announcement said, to be operated as part of the Oklahoma City district of the Oklahoma Natural organization. It will be under direction of Thomas H. Sterling, district manager of the Oklahoma Natural.

Effective with May consumption, the residential rate for customers in the Pioneer territory will be 45 cents per 1,000 feet for the first 100,000 feet, and 18 cents per 1,000 feet for all over 100,000 feet used a month, instead of the former rate of $1 for the first 1,000 feet. The Oklahoma Natural 45-cent rate also will apply to residential service in Nichols Hills and other Oklahoma General territory instead of the former rate of 50 cents per 1,000 feet.

"The acquisition of these properties adds approximately 800 customers and 70 miles of lines to our Oklahoma City district, which previously included Norman, Chandler, Wellston, Luther, Arcadia, Edmond, Britton, El Reno, Yukon, Bethany and intervening terrtiory in addition to Oklahoma City," Mr. Sterling said.

DEATH OF J. J. D. DONOVAN

John J. D. Donovan, age 54 years, for more than 30 years employed by the Prairie Oil & Gas Co. and the Prairie Pipe Line Co., died in Mangum, Okla., recently. The body was shipped to Ligonier, Pa., for burial.

Kansas Legislature Amends Conservation Law; Provides for Reasonable Market Demand

By W. A. SPINNEY
Staff Correspondent, Kansas Fields

The Kansas legislature has amended a Kansas statute to provide that the term "waste" shall include economic waste, and waste incident to the production of crude oil in excess of transportation or marketing facilities, or reasonable market demand.

The act is known as House Bill 743, regulating production of petroleum and amending Sections 55-602 and 55-608 of the revised statutes, supplement of 1931, and repealing the original sections.

The Corporation Commission is given authority to make rules and regulations for the prevention of waste and for the protection of all fresh water strata and oil and gas bearing strata encountered in any well drilled for or producing oil.

Section 2 of the bill gives the Corporation Commission, the attorney general, or any county attorney in the State the right to maintain an action in any court of competent jurisdiction in the State, to enforce by injunction, mandatory injunction and any other appropriate legal or equitable remedy any valid rule, order or regulation made by the Corporation Commission, or promulgated under the provisions of the act and the courts of general jurisdiction of the State are given authority to render such judgments, orders and decrees as may be proper to enforce any such orders and regulations made and promulgated by the Corporation Commission.

Production by Pools

The production from the principal pools in the State for the week ending May 6 was as follows:

Pool—	Bbls.
Hollow	7,365
Ritz-Canton	21,250
Voshell	7,195
Sedgwick County	11,825
Mabee (Nikkel)	7,185
Ellsworth	1,545
Barton County	675
Rice County	3,170
Reno County	1,695
Stafford	205
Total	62,110
Others	55,090
Total state	117,200

A 25,000,000-foot gas well was completed in the Blake area in Reno County, Kansas, in the past week. It is the third big gasser in that field. The new well was Olson Oil Co. and others' No. 1 Krehbiel, C SE NW NW, Section 26-23-4w. The gas was found in sand at 3,233-3,320 feet. The well tested 1,180 pounds rock pressure.

A new location was announced in the Haury Field in eastern Reno County for Reserve Oil Co. and others' No. 1 Goering, NW cor. NE, Section 1-23-4w.

A semiwildcat test of the Ritz-Canton Field in McPherson County, was showing oil. If this well should make a good producer it will open the eleventh pool in McPherson County. The well is the Darby Petroleum Corp.'s No. 1 Brucker, NW cor. NE, Section 23-19-1w. It found the oil in the chat at 2,901 feet, and it will be a few days before the well is drilled into the pay. The crew is underreaming the casing to shut off water found in a formation above the chat.

Another interesting wildcat test was drilling in Siliceous lime and showing oil. The test is the Atlantic Oil Producing Co.'s No. 1 Gates, NW cor. SE, Section 27-21-13w, Stafford County. The Siliceous lime was found at 3,678 feet and at 3,682 feet the oil showing was found. A string of 5-inch casing will be landed on top of the Siliceous lime before drilling deeper. If this test makes a commercial well it is expected to increase the leasing activity in the northern part of Stafford and southern Barton Counties.

New Pipe Line Work

The Sunflower Refining Co.'s new 5 and 6-inch pipe line is under construction from Lyons, Rice County, to the Orth Pool, in the same county. This part of the pipe line will be approximately 15 miles long and will connect at Lyons with a leased pipe line to the company's plant at Hutchinson. It is expected to have the line completed by May 15, so oil can be moved to the plant at Hutchinson. The company is constructing a 4-inch pipe line from a point near Rushton to the Breford Field, along the Barton and Ellsworth County lines. This line is about half completed.

In Harvey County

More than 20 active tests are under way in northern Harvey County. The area extends from Section 17-22-3w to the McPherson County line.

The Shell Petroleum Corp.'s No. 2 Schmidt, NW cor. SW, Section 17-22-3w, swabbed 1,748 bbls. of oil in 22 hours.

United Petroleum Co. and others' No. 1 Thiessen, NW cor., Section 29-22-3w, found the top of the Hunton lime at 3,488 feet, where the casing was being landed and cemented.

Continental Oil Co.'s No. 1 Pauls, NW cor. NE SW, Section 17-22-3w, was rigging up standard tools on top of the Hunton lime at 3,470 feet.

Skelly Oil Co.'s No. 1 Schmidt, SW cor. NW, Section 17-22-3w, landed the casing on top of the Hunton lime at 3,428 feet.

One of the recently completed wells in the Hollow Pool, in Harvey County, was treated with acid in the Hunton lime zone and was helped. The well was Shell Petroleum Corp.'s No. 1 Schmidt, SE cor. NE, Section 5-22-3w. Following a 1,000-gallon treatment with acid the well made 218 bbls. of oil on a swabbing test. At the same rate the well would have a potential of 300 bbls. a day.

McPherson County Potential

The potential production of the 111 wells in the Ritz-Canton-Decker Field in McPherson County is estimated at 39,474 bbls. per day. The deep sand wells in that pool have an estimated potential of 35,157 bbls. and the chat wells 4,317 bbls.

The present daily potential of all the pools in McPherson County is estimated at 87,564 bbls. as of May 1. New wells are being completed in a number of the flush pools in the county, and the potential is expected to increase.

The Darby Oil Co.'s No. 3 Coons, SE cor. SW, Section 29-19-1w, in the Ritz-Canton Pool, in McPherson County, is estimated by the owners to be a 700-bbl. well from the Viola lime at 3,413-21 feet. Oil rose 1,600 feet in the hole in a short time and it may be drilled deeper before a production test is made.

Another Wilcox sand producing well was added to the Voshell Pool in McPherson County, in the Shell Petroleum Corp. and others' No. 1 Neufeld, NW cor. NE SE, Section 16-21-3w. It drilled deeper after producing for several months from the chat formation. The well filled up 500 feet with oil from the Wilcox sand at 3,452-55 feet. This well found the Viola lime at 3,413-16 feet with a showing of oil.

Rose Spring Oil Co. and others' No. 2 Ediger, NE cor. SE SW, Section 16-21-3w, in the Voshell Pool, has landed the casing on top of the Viola lime at 3,349 feet and was rigging up standard tools.

Cowley County

Sinclair Prairie Oil Co.'s No. 3 Debber, NW cor. SE NE Section 22-32-4, was spudding. McNabb's No. 1 Forsythe, CWL SE SW NE Section 11-32-4, was dry and abandoned at 3,445 feet.

Elk County

John Hays' No. 1 Palmer, NE cor. NW Section 36-31-10, was dry and abandoned at 1,976 feet. Davidson-Tracy's No. 1 Wade, C NE NE Section 20-29-12, was dry and abandoned at 1,896 feet.

Greenwood County

Derby Oil Co.'s No. 4 Beavers, SE cor. SW SE Section 25-24-12, made 10 bbls. from 1,668-75 feet. OKO Oil Co.'s No. 8 Kindler, C E half NW NE Section 15-23-13, made 3 bbls. from 1,781-99 feet.

Harvey County

Sinclair Prairie Oil Co.'s No. 1 Neufeldt, NE cor. SE Section 18-22-3w, is a location.

McPherson County

Hartman Oil Co. and others' No. 1 West, NE cor. SE SE Section 34-19-3w, is a rig. Turman Oil Co.'s No. 1 Bridges, SW cor. SE SW Section 2-20-3w, is a rig. W. C. McBride, Inc.'s No. 1 Koehn, NW cor. NE Section 32-11-3w, is a location. Lario Oil & Gas Co.'s No. 1 Krehbiel, SW cor. Section 27-21-3w, was dry and abandoned at 3,634 feet. Glen Oil Co. and others' No. 1 Sperling, SW cor. NE NE Section 28-21-3w, was dry and abandoned at 3,643 feet. Helmerich and Payne's No. 1 Russell, C NW NE Section 23-19-2w, made 6,000,000 feet of gas from 2,890-2,952 feet. Gypsy Oil Co.'s No. 2 Lovett, NE cor. SW NW Section 24-19-2w, made 802 bbls. from 3,386-3,406 feet. Lario Oil & Gas Co.'s No. 3 Boal, NW cor. SE NW Section 24-19-2w, made 454 bbls. from 3,405-12 feet.

Reno County

Derby Oil Co.'s No. 1 Stanley, SW cor. SE Section 35-23-4w, is a location. Manning & Herry's No. 1 Goering, NW cor. NE Section 1-23-4w, is a location. Olsen and others' No. 2 Krehbiel, C SE NW Section 26-23-4w, made 25,000,000 feet of gas from 3,233-3,310 feet.

Russell County

Liggett and others' No. 1 Hines, C NW NW Section 16-11-15w, made 168 bbls. from 3,223-44 feet.

Sedgwick County

Keith and others' No. 1 Jackman, NW cor. SE SW SW Section 15-25-1, was dry and abandoned at 2,645 feet. Aylward and others' No. 1 Stolie, SW cor. SE SW Section 11-26-2, made 135 bbls. from 3,157-62 feet.

Stafford County

Stanolind Oil & Gas Co.'s No. 2 Figger, NE cor. Section 1-23-12w, made 1,197 bbls. from 3,532-70 feet.

Woodson County

Spencer and others' No. 1 Weidie, NW cor. Section 5-25-15, was dry and abandoned at 1,578 feet.

Wildcat Operations in Kansas

(Descriptions are East unless marked otherwise)

BARTON COUNTY

Company, farm and location—	Remarks:
Noble Drlg. Co.'s No. 1 Grant, SW SW Sec. 4-20-11w	T.D. 3,362 ft; P.B. to 3,325-35 ft. to test.
Rankin et al's No. 1 Sooeg, C SW NE Sec. 34-18-12w	Fishing 2,775 ft.

ELK COUNTY

Austin et al's No. 1 Wade, C NE NE Sec. 9-29-12	Drlg. 1,275 ft.
Davidson-Tracey et al's No. 1 Fear, SE Sec. 20-29-12	Dry and abnd. 1,896 ft.
J. Hayes' No. 1 Palmer, NE NW Sec. 36-31-10	Abandoned 1,976 ft.

ELLSWORTH COUNTY

Rex Etnyre's No. 1 Arnsman, C SW SW Sec. 10-15-7w	Rig.

GRAHAM COUNTY

Schleimeyer et al's No. 1 Smith, SE Sec. 24-8-25w	Fishing 4,180 ft.

GREENWOOD COUNTY

Reeser & Chriswell's No. 1 Wright, C SW SW Sec. 28-25-10	Spudding.
Wright's No. 1 Madren, SW SE SW Sec. 29-22-12	Machine.
Knight et al's No. 1 Moser, NE SW SW Sec. 33-22-12	Drlg. 735 ft.

McPHERSON COUNTY

Darby Pet. Co.'s No. 1 Brucker, NE NW NE Sec. 24-19-1w	Drlg. 2,901 ft.
Gaume & Maxwell's No. 1 Goering, NE SE SW Sec. 24-23-3w	Rig.
Investers Mineral Dev. Co.'s No. 1 Kaufman, SE Sec. 35-21-3w	Rig.
Roth & Farout's No. 1 Swanson, NE SW NE Sec. 13-19-3w	Rig.

PRATT COUNTY

Ninnescah O. & G. Co.'s No. 1 Hardesty, SW SE SE Sec. 28-27-11w	Drlg. 4,080 ft.

RENO COUNTY

Roth & Farout's No. 1 Yoder, C NW NW Sec. 15-24-5w	C.O. 325 ft.

RICE COUNTY

Langston et al's No. 1 Wells, NE SE Sec. 4-20-9w	Drlg. 1,725 ft.

ROOKS COUNTY

Kruger's No. 1 Rathburn, SE NW SW Sec. 14-9-16w	Rig.

SALINE COUNTY

Dieter, Warren and Lario O. & G. Co.'s No. 1 Fulton, SW NW Sec. 14-16-2w	Drlg. 2,900 ft.

SEDGWICK COUNTY

Carter Oil Co.'s No. 1 Rowley, C E½ NE NE Sec. 30-25-2.	Drlg. 3,156 ft.

STAFFORD COUNTY

Atlantic Oil Prod. Co.'s No. 1 Gates, NW SE Sec. 27-21-13w	Drlg. 3,500 ft.

SUMNER COUNTY

Deal O. & G. Co.'s No. 1 Tompkins, SW cor. Sec. 26-33-1.	Drlg. 3,100 ft.

WOODSON COUNTY

Spencer et al's No. 1 Weidie, NW Sec. 5-24-15	Dry and abnd. 1,578 ft.

MILTON I. DEUEL RETIRES

Milton I. Deuel, veteran oil and gas man, recently retired as superintendent of the Michigan division of the Pure Oil Co. Mr. Deuel received his baptism in oil in Bradford, Pa., as an employe of the late T. N. Barnsdall. He rose to positions of trust in Barnsdall gas companies in the East and then went to the Pure Oil Co.

Another Record in Kettleman Hills Deep Test; Effort to Unitize Middle Dome Production

By L. P. STOCKMAN
Staff Correspondent, California Fields

LOS ANGELES, Calif., May 6.—The North Kettleman Oil & Gas Co. established another new record in its Kettleman Hills outpost when it successfully took a core in No. 1 Lillis-Welsh at 10,831 feet. This is the deepest core sample ever taken and the well at 10,840 feet is by far the deepest hole ever drilled. The two previous record holders were No. 1 Jardin of the Penn Mex Fuel Co., which was abandoned at 10,585 feet, and the Western Gulf's No. 1 Bradley, a California wildcat which was abandoned at 10,296 feet. The most significant development in connection with No. 1 Lillis-Welsh is the probability that the bit has passed through the Kreyenhagen shale, which showed an approximate thickness of 1,300 feet in this outpost. The last core taken showed the formation to be a light colored sandy shale which may possibly be the uppermost member of the Eocene, in which event Ed McAdams may surprise the boys by developing production in his deep well.

No. 1 Lillis-Welsh is looking better today than at any time since the Temblor was found barren several months ago. While drilling a few days ago the well began showing rainbows on the ditch and subsequently indicated the presence of extreme pressure at the bottom of the hole. The crew came out of the hole at 10,830 feet and for almost an hour the well threatened to break away. Heavily weighted 100-pound colox drilling fluid was pumped into the hole under high pressure and prevented any further difficulty. While flowing by heads, the well produced the equivalent of approximately 1 bbl. of crude, which caused Ed McAdams to make a flying trip back to Kettleman Hills. Calculations indicate that No. 1 Lillis-Welsh showed a rock pressure in excess of 6,000 pounds as there was 10,830 feet of colox drilling fluid in the hole.

No. 1 Lillis-Welsh is one of the most important wells under way in California at the present time because if commercial production is developed it will exert a tremendous effect on future drilling in the San Joaquin Valley. Its importance with respect to Kettleman Hills would likewise be of great importance. In addition to extending the western limits of the field if commercial production should be developed, the well would force engineers to relocate the red, brown and blue lines enclosing acreage having varying degrees of potentiality. Operators holding acreage in the western limits of the field are hoping that Ed McAdams gets a big well, or at least a commercial producer, as this will prove up all intervening territory and place this acreage on a participating basis. No. 1 Lillis-Welsh will bear watching from now until the conclusion of work. Sponsors of the well are maintaining a conservative attitude, but at the same time they are highly elated at the latest turn of events.

Unit Plan

With the arrival in Los Angeles this week of G. W. Holland, attorney for the U. S. Geological Survey, negotiations have been started to unitize drilling and production activities in the Kettleman Middle Dome Field, where the Standard Oil Co. recently completed No. 6-29-V flowing 1,200 bbls. of exceptionally clean 53.1 gravity oil per day. Mr. Holland, representing Secretary of the Interior Ickes, is charged with the duty of formulating some plan whereby drilling operations will be minimized and the natural resources of the Middle Dome conserved. Operators in the Middle Dome are definitely committed to unit operation but have not yet agreed as to just how this will be accomplished. Several proposals have been under discussion and a tentative program is expected to be decided upon in the near future. Operators are considering the advisability of organizing another association similar to the Kettleman North Dome Association and another proposal whereby the acreage would be develped by one of the interested parties holding potentially productive acreage. If the latter plan is accepted, drilling and production activities would probably be carried on by either the Standard or Petroleum Securities. A preliminary draft is expected to be submitted to Secretary of the Interior Ickes within a few weeks for his approval.

Increased Potential

California's potential daily production was increased 16,700 bbls. on May 1, which raises the State's potential from 1,030,000 to 1,046,700 bbls. per day. The potential of San Joaquin Valley fields was increased 17,050 bbls. per day, while that of the coastal district and Los Angeles Basin fields was reduced 50 bbls. and 300 bbls. per day respectively. The potential of Kettleman Hills was stepped up 20,000 bbls. per day to an even 300,000 bbls. Kettleman Hills and most of the other California fields are capable of equaling their rated potential. Increased potentials were assigned several other fields on May 1, but as a rule the potential in most cases was reduced. Round Mountain showed an increased potential of 1,025 bbls. per day, Elwood 530 bbls. per day, Long Beach 2,245 bbls. and West Coyote 1,215 bbls. per day. Potential daily production was reduced 1,325 bbls. at Belridge, 2,425 bbls. at Elk Hills, 700 bbls. at Fruitvale, 500 bbls. at Mount Poso, 655 bbls. at Ventura Avenue, 960 bbls. at Dominguez, 415 bbls. at Huntington Beach, 470 bbls. at Seal Beach and 1,575 bbls. at Santa Fe Springs. Other fields showed minor changes in their rated potentials, some up and others down.

In addition to re-establishing potentials in California fields, the central proration committee approved the proposal to raise the allowable daily production of California from 440,000 bbls. to 445,000 bbls., an increase of 5,000 bbls. per day. This change was not made because of any improvement in the general situation but is the outcome of conferences between Kettleman Hills operators whereby the allowable daily production was stepped up from 55,000 bbls. to 60,000 bbls. Operators in the Kettleman North Dome Field have been battling over the allowable of that field for several months. This difference of opinion is attributed to the abnormally high potential of the field and the amount of production allocated to the respective units. The Kettleman North Dome Association has consistently contended that the productios of the field should be allocated on an acreage basis, whereas operators developing fee acreage not brought into the unit plan have contended the allowable production should be based on what they consider an equitable amount considering the value of the leases and the cost of development. The operators got together early in the week in an earnest effort to adjust differences and as a result, the Standard Oil Co. and the Kettleman North Dome Association have been assigned allowable quotas of 24,000 bbls. each per day. Heretofore, Standard and Kenda have each had a maximum quota of 22,500 bbls. per day. Operators developing fee acreage outside the area in the unit plan have been assigned a total of 12,000 bbls. per day, compared with 10,000 bbls. per day under the original allocation when the allowable was pegged at 55,000 bbls. daily.

Kettleman North Dome

The Kettleman North Dome Association finished two new wells early in the week and will probably have another potential producer on production within 10 days. Kenda started off the week by finishing No. 38-20-J flowing 4,035 bbls. of exceptionally clean 35.9 gravity oil and 2,915,000 feet of gas per day. This new well, flowing through two 96/64-inch beans, was bottomed at 8,730 feet and finished with a 6⅝-inch water string landed and cemented through perforations at 7,710 feet. No. 61-32 was brought in doing 4,078 bbls. of clean 38.1 gravity oil and 8,000,000 feet of gas per day from 8,503 feet. It was finished with a 6⅝-inch water string landed and cemented through perforations at 7,476 feet and is producing from 982 feet of formation. Kenda's next completion in the North Dome, barring mechanical trouble, will be 87-30-J, which has been finished at 8,919 feet with a 6⅝-inch combination string landed at 8,918 feet and cemented through perforations at 7,910 feet.

Union Oil Co. has beaned back No. 3 Amerada King, a recent completion, to approximately 2,500 bbls. per day in conformity with the curtailment program. After completion, the crew was switched to No. 2 Amerada King to make some minor adjustments. Union is not expected to undertake any additional development on the King lease in the immediate future, although present intentions may be revised or altered, depending upon the outcome of North Kettleman Oil & Gas Co.'s No. 1 Lillis-Welsh and the future policy of Kenda and Standard with respect to drilling operations on adjoining acreage. Superior Oil Co. appears to be marking time in No. 6 Huffman and field men have construed this to indicate the possibility that the Superior may carry this well into the Eocene. This hardly seems likely as the company has already landed a string of 9⅝-inch preparatory to completing this well in the Temblor.

Mountain View

The Mountain View, or Weed Patch Field of Kern County is expected to be definitely proved up within a week or 10 days if Dan Hogan's No. 1 Wharton comes up to expectations. This test, which cored the top of the Santa Margarita at 5,785 feet and subsequently logged a sufficient thickness of oil sand to justify the expectation of developing commercial production, has been cemented preparatory to an early production test. No. 1 Hood of the Mohawk Petroleum Co., on the other hand, is not looking quite so good as the Santa Margarita in this well appears to be barren. The company has plugged back from 5,958 feet to 5,665 feet, however, and will land a string of casing around 5,560 feet to test an oil sand which the log shows is approximately 5 feet in thickness. The A. T. Jergins Trust drilled into the Temblor in No. 1 Nisson, a wildcat southeast of Edison in Kern County, and is making preparations to abandon the hole. This is expected to result in similar action by the Caravel Petroleum Corp., which has a test in Section 19-30-30.

McKittrick

General Petroleum, subsidiary of Socony-Vacuum, has resumed work on No. 1 Lovitt, a wildcat a little northwest of the old McKittrick Field. This test is generally regarded as having considerable merit as the development of Temblor and Eocene production in the North Belridge Field enhances the possibilities of other structures along the western rim of the San Joaquin Valley. It is likely General Petroleum will drill a deep test on this lease provided structural and geological conditions are favorable. In the Lost Hills Field, Associated landed an additional string of casing in No. 1

TANKER SHIPMENTS FROM LOS ANGELES TO DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN PORTS

	April 22		April 15			
Intercoastal-domestic—	Total this week	Daily average	Total last week	Daily average	This year to date	Same time last year
Crude oil	.....	.....	.....	.....	78,085	.....
Fuel oil	.....	.....	63,250	9,036	442,723	.....
Diesel and gas oil	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,014,084	116,890
Gasoline	74,065	10,581	229,794	32,828	2,399,568	1,876,599
Kerosene	.....	.....	.....	.....	411,076	89,745
Foreign exports—						
Crude oil	237,241	39,080	182,871	26,124	2,299,688	2,921,405
Fuel oil	139,862	19,837	31,059	4,437	2,248,726	3,135,238
Diesel and gas oil	16,376	2,391	52,430	7,204	984,775	761,735
Gasoline	333,616	47,659	35,516	5,074	1,923,208	2,960,122
Kerosene	.....	.....	79,358	11,337	657,053	724,071
Naphtha distillate	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	41,175
Coastwise-domestic—						
Crude oil	.....	.....	291,147	41,592	3,856,090	4,688,019
Fuel oil	178,070	25,490	120,822	17,260	3,336,052	4,735,481
Diesel and gas oil	58,205	8,315	.....	.....	488,360	497,797
Gasoline	263,607	37,658	328,368	46,910	3,770,272	4,668,202
Kerosene	.....	.....	.....	.....	67,123	47,271
Naphtha distillates	.....	.....	.....	.....	27,651	.....

TANKER SHIPMENTS FROM SAN FRANCISCO TO DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN PORTS

Intercoastal-domestic—						
Diesel and gas oil	.....	.....	.....	.....	280,531	70,995
Gasoline	.....	.....	.....	.....	239,016	213,707
Kerosene	.....	.....	94,550	13,507	406,405	.....
Lubricants	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,250	15,824
Foreign exports—						
Crude oil	.....	.....	176,261	25,180	629,722	578,306
Fuel oil	.....	.....	61,572	8,796	252,511	521,659
Diesel and gas oil	.....	.....	6,155	879	412,181	316,706
Gasoline	170,408	24,349	63,980	9,140	1,563,013	1,165,268
Kerosene	14,525	2,075	36,605	5,229	332,768	314,453
Lubricants	.....	.....	.....	.....	13,072	20,884
Coastwise-domestic—						
Fuel oil	72,803	10,400	.....	.....	858,056	794,938
Diesel and gas oil	.....	.....	.....	.....	153,041	178,311
Gasoline	30,079	4,297	102,658	14,665	1,135,961	1,064,227
Kerosene	2,680	382	.....	.....	57,531	29,969

Williamson, a projected deep test, and drilling operations are expected to get under way again within a few days. Drilling mud began coming to the surface around one of the rig corners on this well about two weeks ago and a check indicated a hole had apparently been worn in the 22-inch. To keep the hole in perfect mechanical condition, the Associated deemed it advisable to land another string of casing and ran in and cemented 3,314 feet of 16-inch pipe. Hub Petroleum Corp. has been experiencing considerable water trouble in the Purman well, which it took over a few weeks ago, and is considering the advisability of landing and cementing a string of 7-inch casing at the bottom of the hole at 5,399 feet. This well, originally started by T. H. Purman, has logged some favorable oil showings which may become of considerable importance if water can be excluded. Belridge Oil Co. has started rig construction for a new project in the North Belridge Field of Kern County, but this well, together with the company's No. 63-27 and Continental's No. 4 Result, will be finished in the Temblor in conformity with an agreement to retard deep zone development.

Mount Poso

The Mount Poso Field of Kern County has shown a slight revival of work during the past several weeks, due principally to deepening operations resulting from the discovery of Shell Oil Co. a month or two ago which confirmed the theory that deeper drilling would be productive of satisfactory results. Since Shell finished its first two deep wells, General Petroleum, Petroleum Securities and The Texas Company have explored ahead. The Petroleum Securities' attempt to pick up the second Vedder zone proved unsuccessful but General Petroleum appears to have encountered the second horizon in No. 10 Heisen, scheduled to be given a test within a week. The Texas Company has not yet started making any new hole in No. 3 Glide, which is scheduled to be deepened to the second Vedder zone, but is expected to resume drilling at 1,539 feet within a week or so. Pacific Coast Division Oil Co. has plugged back its No. 1 to 1,361 feet and suspended drilling operations due to mechanical trouble. The Fruitvale Field, like Mount Poso, is showing a slight revival of work although development is more or less routine. Honolulu Consolidated, following the recent completion of No. 44 in the Midway-Sunset Field of Kern County, spudded in No. 54 in Section 8-32-24, but will probably not engage in any extensive drilling program. Union has been encountering sand trouble in No. 1 Keene, an outpost in the Maricopa section of the field, but will probably overcome this difficulty in the near future.

Elwood

Preparations are under way to spud in two wells in the Elwood Field of Santa Barbara County, and one of these, Bankline's No. 10 on tideland permit No. 89, should begin making hole within 15 days. The second well scheduled is Caroline Spalding's No. 7 on tideland permit No. 93, but this will not be spudded in for another month or so as the pier and well head are still in course of construction. In the Coal Oil Point area, a few miles east of the Elwood Field, Bolsa Chica Oil Co. is nearing the critical depth in No. 3 on tideland permit No. 191. The top of the Vaqueros was logged in the Bolsa Chica's initial tideland project at approximately 4,000 feet and if the present well, 440 feet north of the first test, should be located higher on the structure it should pick up the Vaqueros within a few hundred feet. J. J. Doyle is drilling the second test on this tideland permit and will participate with the Bolsa Chica in any production developed.

Bolsa Chica's first test on tideland permit No. 191 was an unsatisfactory job from a mechanical standpoint and failed to furnish a conclusive test. Cores in the Vaqueros showed a favorable reaction in the ether test and had a very pronounced odor. The crew kept pouring in cement to effect a satisfactory water shutoff and may possibly have cemented off the possibly productive sand. A subsequent investigation disclosed that the water was coming into the hole above the shoe on the water string with the result that the several attempts to recement the water string proved unsuccessful. Doyle, president of Doyle Petroleum Co., recently consummated a deal with Bolsa Chica to drill a second test 400 feet north of the first hole and proceed with subsequent development if commercial production was developed. Plans have been perfected to build three portable islands at Los Angeles Harbor immediately upon completion of the present test. If this well results in commercial production, the islands will be fabricated at Los Angeles Harbor and towed to the Coal Oil Point area. The construction of these portable islands, or well heads, will not be undertaken unless the present well shows production. A considerable saving will result from the use of individual well heads as this will eliminate the necessity of constructing long expensive piers.

Goleta

Standard Oil Co. is constructing rig for a wildcat to be drilled on the Chase and Bryce lease in the Goleta district of Santa Barbara County, and spud is expected to be made during the next 15 days. This lease adjoins acreage held by General Petroleum on which two gas wells have been completed. Standard is ostensibly starting this new well to develop oil production but may possibly finish a gas well. General Petroleum's two gas wells show a potentiality of approximately 20,000,000 feet of dry gas per day but this estimate may possibly be a little conservative on a short production test. The Goleta gas field has only been on commercial gas production for a short period and the true potential on sustained production is problematical.

The Santa Barbara Mesa Field is a little more active as there are four drilling wells under way and two additional rigs in course of construction. The productive limits of the Santa Barbara Mesa Field are relatively limited. Production has been sold to ranches for fuel purposes and to the city of Santa Barbara for road construction. Operators are not favored with pipe line facilities and dispose of production at a figure somewhat below the real value of the oil. Within another few weeks Honolulu Consolidated is expected to pick up the top of the Grubb zone in the San Miguelito Field of Ventura County as the bit in No. 1 Valenzuela is nearing the 6,000-foot level. Top of the pay is expected to be encountered at approximately 6,600 feet. In the meantime Continental and Chanslor-Canfield Midway Oil Co. are making normal footage in their respective tests under way in this field. Indian Petroleum Corp. will probably make a production test in No. 1 on tideland permit No. 82 in the Rincon Field of Ventura County within a week or so. This tideland well bottomed at 3,484 feet, and plugged back to 3,455 feet with a 8⅝-inch water string landed and cemented at 3,360 feet, has logged approximately 90 feet of what appears to be an exceptionally well saturated oil sand. Indian Petroleum's tideland well is on a steel island especially constructed to facilitate drilling operations and located approximately 1,500 feet out beyond the end of General Petroleum's 1,500-foot Ferguson pier.

Long Beach

Young Petroleum Corp. finished a good well in the Long Beach Field of Los Angeles Basin early in the week when No. 3 Hilton was brought in on the beam pumping 584 bbls. of 24.5 gravity oil per day from 4,400 feet. This well, originally bottomed at 4,790 feet but subsequently plugged back, was finished with a 6⅝-inch combination string cemented through perforations at 4,579 feet. After plugging back to 4,400 feet, the company backed up and perforated the 6⅝-inch at 4,100-4,300 feet. The lower 390 feet was plugged off as production is coming from a point approximately 290 feet above the cement job on the 6⅝-inch. Peoples Oil & Gas Co. is rigging up rotary equipment in a wildcat to be drilled north and a little west of the Long Beach Field. In the Montebello Field, Universal Consolidated is in a hard sandy shale a little below 4,800 feet but since this projected deep test is scheduled for completion in the Miocene, it will be a month or so before the hole is deep enough to prove of particular interest. Community Oil Co. ran into a fishing job in No. 1 Germain in the Montebello Field and progress is consequently being retarded.

IMPORTANT NORTHERN CALIFORNIA WILDCATS

Company, well and location—	S-T-R	Depth	Status
Fairview Oil Co., No. 1-A Purisima, Santa Barbara Co. ..	18- 7-34	1,594	suspended
Listle, K. L., No. 1 Purisima, Santa Barbara Co.	33- 8-24	....	grade road
Standard Oil Co., No. 1 Goleta, Santa Barbara Co.	20- 4-28	rig	rigging up
Duell, O. S., No. 1 Naples, Santa Barbara Co.	7- 4-29	5,132	suspended
Equity Oil Co., No. 1 Coal Oil Point, Santa Barbara Co. ..	24- 4-29	3,750	suspended
Bolsa Chica, No. 1 Coal Oil Point, Santa Barbara Co. ...	tideland	4,089	suspended
Bolsa Chica, No. 2 Coal Oil Point, Santa Barbara Co. ...	tideland	3,558	sd. sh. drilling
Cuyama Oil Co., No. 1 Cuyama, Santa Barbara Co.	12-10-27	2,387	suspended
Woodrow Pet., No. 1 Rincon, Ventura Co.	4- 3-24	7,250	hd. sh. drilling
Indian Pet., No. 1 Rincon, Ventura Co.	tideland	3,484	cemented
Commander Oil Co., No. 1 Fillmore, Ventura Co.	13- 4-19	3,400	suspended
Hancock Oil Co., No. 1 Fillmore, Ventura Co.	13- 4-19	1,233	suspended
Honolulu Consolidated, No. 1 Miguelito, Ventura Co.	23- 3-24	5,904	hd. sh. drilling
Continental, No. 2 Miguelito, Ventura Co.	23- 3-24	4,076	sd. sh. drilling
C. C. M. O., No. 3-A Miguelito, Ventura Co.	23- 3-24	2,311	hd. sh. drilling
Midlands Pet., No. 1 Ojai, Ventura Co.	9- 3-23	5,991	redrilling
Macrate, A. N., No. 1 Ojai, Ventura Co.	27- 4-23	2,071	suspended
Wilshire Oil Co., No. 1 Sulphur Mountain, Ventura Co. ..	20- 4-21	1,863	recemented
Mosher, J. W., No. 1 Santa Paula, Ventura Co.	22- 4-21	1,127	gr. sd. drilling
Hardison & Tempie, No. 1 Timber Canyon, Ventura Co. ..	22- 4-21	248	suspended
Duell, O. S., No. 1 Timber Canyon, Ventura Co.	31- 4-20	316	suspended
Petro Producing Co., No. 1 Timber Canyon, Ventura Co...	18- 4-20	4,003	hd. sd. drilling
Las Posas Pet., No. 1 Las Posas, Ventura Co.	23- 2-20	3,963	hd. sh. drilling
Wilshire Oil Co., No. 1 Bardsdale, Ventura Co.	12- 3-20	1,732	suspended
International Oil Developers, No. 1 Conejo, Ventura Co...	33- 2-20	2,770	recemented
Anderson, C. L., No. 1 Santa Susana, Ventura Co.	36- 3-18	1,030	recemented
Hub Pet. Co., No. 1 Gould Hills, Kern Co.	22-29-21	5,399	recemented
Purman, T. H., No. 2 Gould Hills, Kern Co.	27-29-21	335	suspended
General Pet., No. 1 McKittrick, Kern Co.	10-30-21	rig	rigging up
Casa Mera Oil Co., No. 1 Belridge, Kern Co.	29-28-20	2,004	sd. sh. drilling
General Pet., No. 1 Belridge, Kern Co.	30-28-21	3,260	suspended
Milham Exploration Co., No. 24 Buttonwillow, Kern Co...	5-28-23	2,625	suspended
Cumberland Oil Co., No. 2 Devils Den, Kern Co.	17-26-18	3,270	suspended
Holloway, A. S., No. 1 Devils Den, Kern Co.	11-25-18	1,848	suspended
Lincoln Pet., No. 1 Devils Den, Kern Co.	10-25-18	1,040	hd. sh. drilling
Hanna, Tom, No. 1 Devils Den, Kern Co.	25-25-18	3,516	suspended
Pyramid Hills Oil Co., No. 1 Devils Den, Kern Co.	24-25-18	3,460	cleaning out
Fowler, F., No. 1 Blackwell Corner, Kern Co.	15-26-19	3,170	suspended
Rio Cal Pet., No. 1 Shale Hills, Kern Co.	2-27-18	2,355	suspended
Associated, No. 1 Lost Hills, Kern Co.	2-26-20	3,314	set 16-inch
Seminole Oil Co., No. 1 Lost Hills, Kern Co.	29-25-21	rig	suspended
Caravel Pet. Co., No. 1 Edison, Kern Co.	13-30-30	316	suspended
Jergins, A. T., No. 1 Edison, Kern Co.	30-30-30	2,683	sd. sh. drilling
Mohawk Pet., No. 1 Weed Patch, Kern Co.	30-30-29	5,958	plug. 5,665 ft.
Hogan, Dana, No. 1 Weed Patch, Kern Co.	32-30-29	5,898	cemented
Descanso Oil Co., No. 1 Wheeler Ridge, Kern Co.	31-11-19	2,620	suspended
Gatton & Luethe, No. 1 Madera, Madera Co.	22-10-17	2,297	sd. sh. drilling
Bergman, Harry, No. 1 Kingsbury, Fresno Co.	12-12-11	4,023	cemented
Graham & Loftus, No. 1 Raisin City, Fresno Co.	20-15-18	5,005	hd. sh. drilling
Emerich Oil Co., No. 1 Mendota, Fresno Co.	35-13-13	908	cemented
Kent & McDonald, No. 1 Carrizo Plains, San Luis Obispo.	3-32-22	3,830	fishing
Paso Robles Oil Co., No. 1 Edna, San Luis Obispo Co. ..	27-27-11	4,191	suspended
Shell, No. 1 San Miguel, San Luis Obispo Co.	4-25-12	5,977	hd. sd. drilling
Guess, E. B., No. 1 Corcoran, Kings Co.	7-21-21	6,197	suspended
Brown, A. M., No. 1 Cloud, Kings Co.	10-23-19	1,200	P.B. 427 ft.
Dudley Dome Oil Co., No. 1 Dudley Ridge, Kings Co.	9-23-20	3,012	suspended
Tulaco Oil Co., No. 1 Ridge, Kings Co.	20-22-20	2,000	bl. sh. drilling
Knudsen & Schmidt, No. 1 Reef Ridge, Kings Co.	36-23-17	6,873	suspended
Kettleman Ridge Oil Co., No. 1 Avenal, Kings Co.	10-23-16	313	suspended
Magee & Stone, No. 2 Alpaugh, Kings Co.	33-24-23	rig	suspended
Dil-Harp Oil Co., No. 1 Delano, Tulare Co.	25-24-26	870	cleaning out
Napa Oil Co., No. 1 Griffith, Napa Co.	7- 8- 3	3,717	br. sh. drilling
Oakdale Oil Co., No. 1 Oakdale, Stanislaus Co.	5- 2-10	4,813	redrilling
Rushing Oil Co., No. 1 Waterford, Stanislaus Co.	20- 3-13	2,631	suspended
Pacific Northern Oil Co., No. 1 Guinda, Yolo Co.	23-12- 3	3,062	gr. sd. drilling
Buttes Oilfields Co., No. 1 Marysville, Sutter Co.	35-16- 1	2,731	gas, shut in
Buttes Oilfields Co., No. 2 Marysville, Sutter Co.	34-16- 1	903	sd. sh. drilling
D. & S. O. Synd., well No. 1, Glenn Co.	29-22- 5	rig	suspended
Tehama Pet. Co., well No. 1, Glenn Co.	4-22- 5	3,790	gr. sh. drilling
Orland Synd., No. 1 Orland, Tehama Co.	31-23- 3	3,748	suspended
Marker Drlg. Co., No. 1 Orland, Tehama Co.	21-23- 5	3,030	suspended

LARGE STOCKS OF SOVIET OIL

NEW YORK, May 8.—The embargo on imports of Russian petroleum, which became effective April 26, will not have any immediate effect upon the marketing operations of Russian Oil Products Co., Ltd., British marketing subsidiary of the Russian oil trust, according to reports from London.

At the time the embargo became effective, Ropco was reported to have at its various bulk terminals in the United Kingdom sufficient refined products for its normal distributing requirements for slightly more than three months. Ropco has 45 bulk and marine terminals located in various parts of England and Ireland.

During 1932 the Soviet handled 9 per cent of the entire British oil consumption, marketing some 169,241,000 imperial gallons of various oils in England, of which 79,963,000 gallons were of gasoline. This was a sharp drop from 1931 totals, however, when the Soviet supplied 268,296,000 gallons of refined petroleum, of which 122,556,000 gallons were of gasoline, to the British market.

IMPORTANT SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA WILDCATS

Company, well and location—	S-T-R	Depth	Status
Palm Ridge Oil Co., No. 1 Palms, Los Angeles Co.	2- 2-15	4,608	sd. sh. drilling
Baldwin Oil Co., No. 9 Inglewood, Los Angeles Co.	7- 2-14	5,863	suspended
Kupfer, A. M., No. 1 Inglewood, Los Angeles Co.	17- 2-14	5,593	gr. sd. drilling
Pacific Gulf, No. 1 Athens, Los Angeles Co.	19- 2-13	6,094	suspended
Pacific Oil Inv. Co., No. 1 Wilmington, Los Angeles Co...	28- 4-13	3,717	fishing
Wilmington Oil Co., No. 1 Wilmington, Los Angeles Co. ..	28- 4-13	3,550	sd. sh. drilling
Peoples Oil & Gas Co., No. 1 Compton, Los Angeles Co. ..	31- 3-12	rig	rigging up
Oakes & Mead, No. 1 Lyndwood, Los Angeles Co.	31- 2-12	4,940	cleaning out
Community Oil Co., No. 1 Montebello, Los Angeles Co. ..	34- 1-11	5,200	fishing
Universal Consd., No. 1 Montebello, Los Angeles Co.	5- 2-11	4,883	sd. sh. drilling
Andrus & Hutcheson, No. 1 El Monte, Los Angeles Co. ..	11- 1-11	2,197	sd. sh. drilling
Willets Pet., No. 1 Saugus, Los Angeles Co.	35- 5-16	2,074	circulating
Smith, J. A., No. 1 Saugus, Los Angeles Co.	32- 5-17	3,515	suspended
Alpha Oil Co., No. 1 Calabasas, Los Angeles Co.	22- 1-18	969	suspended
Hudson Pet., No. 1 Newhall, Los Angeles Co.	1- 3-16	1,384	cleaning out
Ball, W. T., No. 1 Newhall, Los Angeles Co.	34- 3-16	3,582	suspended
Big Four Oil Co., No. 1 Newhall, Los Angeles Co.	32- 4-16	2,230	suspended
Marble, Willard, No. 1 Van Nuys, Los Angeles Co.	6- 2-16	2,000	reaming
Nuoil Co., No. 1 Newport, Orange Co.	29- 6-10	3,901	suspended
Mineral Exploration, No. 1 Capistrano, Orange Co.	3- 8- 7	4,302	water well
Aiken & Bailey, No. 1 El Toro, Orange Co.	3- 6- 7	mtl.	building rig
Placentia Dev. Co., No. 1 Placentia, Orange Co.	21- 3- 9	rig	rigged up
Spindletop Oil Co., No. 1 Salton Sea, Riverside Co.	25- 7-10	3,590	suspended
Keeley, E. J., No. 1 Corona, Riverside Co.	21- 4- 6	704	hd. sd. drilling
Duncan, N. I., No. 1 Sagebrush, Riverside Co.	8- 4- 6	1,157	suspended
Great American Pet., No. 1 Chino, San Bernardino Co. ..	18- 2- 8	1,340	hd. sd. drilling
Great American Pet., No. 2 Chino, San Bernardino Co. ..	18- 2- 8	rig	suspended
McCarthy, C. F., No. 1 Chino, San Bernardino Co.	14- 3- 6	rig	portable rot.
Mason Oil Co., No. 1 Salton Sea, Imperial Co.	1-17-15	480	suspended
Woods, D. H., No. 1 Salton Sea, Imperial Co.	7-11-16	774	suspended

Miller County, Ark., Test Standing 2,000 Feet in 32 Gravity Oil; Converse Test Promising

By D. H. BANCROFT
Staff Correspondent, Louisiana-Arkansas

SHREVEPORT, La., May 8.—Reductions in the price of all grades of North Louisiana and Arkansas crudes to a figure below the cost of production overshadowed all other developments in this territory last week. General opinion among operators and others interested is that the cut will put the brakes still tighter on operations in this territory and stop new work that was in prospect, but that the curtailment will be only temporary; until the run of hot oil from East Texas is stopped and the East Texas situation in general is somewhat clarified. The new prices in this territory leave the producer holding the bag to the extent of about 14 cents a barrel since, with a severance tax up to 14 cents per barrel and an average of 20 to 25 cents per barrel lifting costs, he is out that amount on every barrel he produces.

Otherwise, interest centered again in Converse area of Sabine Parish, Louisiana, and in Miller County, Arkansas. Of the 13 operations dropped from the list, five were abandoned locations and derricks, five were dry holes, one was a small gasser and the two successful tests had an initial production of 155 bbls. All but three of these completions were in Louisiana, the others being in Union County, Arkansas. Of the four new jobs begun, one was in Caddo Parish, Louisiana, one in Bossier Parish and two in Sabine Parish.

North Louisiana

In Converse, Sabine Parish, Lambert and others' No. 1 Edwards, SW NW Section 29-9-13, a mile southeast of the discovery well, was bailing to test a good show of oil at 2,046 feet, about 400 feet deeper than the discovery well. H. C. Lesenger's No. 1 Whitney Corp., NE NE Section 12-9-14, 2½ miles north of the discovery, bailed dry at 2,031 feet and is waiting orders. Joe Modisette's No. 2 Frost Lumber Industries, NW NW Section 21-9-13, a quarter mile east of his producer in Section 20, topped the chalk at 1,573 feet, was out of it at 2,040 feet and was coring at 2,250. The producer made 75 bbls. initial from 1,895 feet.

In Zwolle district of Sabine Parish, Loring Oil Co.'s No. 22 Bowman-Hicks, NW NW Section 5-7-12, was arranging to deepen after a dry test at 2,529 feet. H. C. Moulding's No. 1 Brumley, NW NW Section 2-7-11, was waiting for bailing line to test after a shot of acid at 2,000 feet where a previous test before acid developed dust. Service Drilling & Royalties Corp.'s No. 3 E. B. Smith, SW SW Section 7-7-10, is waiting for acid treatment with 250 feet of oil in the hole from 2,796 feet after setting 6-inch with packer at 2,570 feet. R. T. Henderson's wildcat in the SE NW Section 9-9-12, No. 1 Sistrunk, had a show of oil at 2,079 feet but bailed dry. The new location in Zwolle was J. C. Walton's No. 1 Alford in the SW SW Section 14-7-11. In addition to the completions referred to, C. T. Ruffin went back on No. 1 Raiford Lilley, NW NW Section 8-7-11, abandoned in March as "won't pump," put it on the beam, and made a 20-bbl. pumper of it from 2,376 feet.

Test Near Shreveport

In Caddo Parish, Gibson Oil Co. abandoned No. 1 J. H. Dominick, SW NE Section 31-23-14, as a dry hole at 3,142 feet. Nelson Oil Corp. made location for No. 1 Taylor in the SW SE Section 13-18-14, 2 miles north of Shreveport, to test a 2,000-acre block. United Gas Public Service Co.'s No. 1 Holt, Section 32-23-16, Rodessa gas district, was drilling at 4,238 feet. G. A. Sherrill, trustee, has derrick pattern on location for No. 1 fee, NW NW Section 18-19-11, 3 miles west of Bellevue production, to test the west flank of the Bellevue Dome, which hasn't been tested though H. I. Morgan has been busy for the last three years on the south flank drilling a series of deep holes.

United Gas Public Service Co.'s No. 1 Meadows, Section 13-21-5, ran drill stem test from 5,185 to 5,210 feet in streaks of a coarse sand, got nothing and was drilling at 5,264 feet with about 300 feet to go before making contract depth; No. 1 Temple, Section 21-23-7, was drilling at 4,238 feet.

De Soto Development Co. abandoned its partly rigged up derrick on No. 1 Mickie, SE SE Section 7-13-12, a wildcat 8 miles northeast of Mansfield, De Soto Parish. E. T. Oakes' deep test on the R. H. Bryant and others land in the NE NW Section 30-13-15, was coring shale and lime at 4,710 feet. Jack Whitson's No. 2 Sanders, SW SW Section 19-11-13, topped chalk at 1,646 feet and was drilling at 1,670 feet. No. 1, same lease and section, was abandoned at 2,765 feet after sidetracking junk at that depth, total depth 2,860 feet. It had had several shows of oil and gas on the way down but none large enough to make a well.

Inabnet & Pipes completed No. 1 Van Horn, Section 14-18-5, Morehouse Parish, in the Monroe gas field, making 844,000 feet of gas, 585 pounds rock pressure, from 2,227 feet. In Sabine Parish, Alford and Cleary abandoned location for No. 1 Jackson, SE NW Section 10-9-13, Converse district. Edwards and Hubier abandoned derrick for No. 1 Martinez, SW SW Section 2-7-13, Zwolle district. C. H. Lyons' No. 1 Stille, SE SE Section 16-7-11, Zwolle, reported last week, was formally listed as a 150-bbl. producer flowing by heads from 2,562 feet.

L. K. McGuffin's No. 2 Chaddick, NW SW Section 32-8-10, Zwolle, is an abandoned location. Ohio Oil Co.'s No. 1 A. C. Phillips, SW SW Section 30-8-11, was abandoned as a dry hole after testing a show of oil without results at 2,527 feet. E. M. Self's derrick on No. 1 Paul, NW SW Section 9-9-13, Converse district, is abandoned. The Texas Company's No. 1 C. E. Cooper, NE SE Section 30-8-11, was dry at 2,428 feet, having pumped off a few hours after it was standardized; No. 1 Ponder, Section 16-7-11, pumped 5 bbls. from 2,678 feet. Evans Brothers' No. 1 Cranford, Section 20-9-13, Converse district, completed April 19 flowing 150 bbls. from 1,854 feet through tubing, is holding up at 100 bbls. and has produced 1,600 bbls. to date, flowing 10-minute heads at intervals of an hour and a half. Wingfield and others abandoned No. 1 Union Sawmill Co., a wildcat in SW SW Section 27-23-1e, Union Parish, as a dry hole at 3,193 feet.

ARKANSAS

Duluth-Arkansas Oil Co.'s No. 1 Beck, NW SW Section 34-15-26, Miller County, furnished the big news from Arkansas. Plugged back from 3,100 feet to 2,796 feet, where the bottom was 11 feet in sand, it is standing 2,000 feet in 32 gravity oil and has made a few small heads. The sand is about 125 feet higher than the pay in wells to the southwest. Jenkins Brothers' No. 1 Smith, SE SE Section 32-15-26, drilling at 4,290 feet, went out of anhydrite at 4,270 feet. Fitzwater and others' No. 1 Norsen, SE SW Section 20-15-27, had 3 feet of sand at 2,670 feet, but drill stem test developed only 3 fourbles of mud.

Wilson & Chapman's No. 2 Emily King, NE NE Section 3-18-13, Union County, is dry and abandoned at 1,730 feet, and No. 1-A Norton, NE SE, same section, is abandoned at 1,678 feet. Tom Nash's No. 1 Union Sawmill, NW NE Section 19-18-11, was drilling lime at 3,390 feet.

Production Stationary

Daily average runs from the field remained stationary, the difference being a matter of 15 bbls. on the negative side compared with last week's figures. Runs from the several pools were:

NORTH LOUISIANA	
Caddo light	4,935
Caddo heavy	1,560
Cotton Valley	630
De Soto-Red River	1,665
Elm Grove	310
Haynesville	3,935
Holly	320
Homer	2,660
Pleasant Hill	355
Sarepta-Carterville	710
Urania	1,425
Zwolle	10,065
Total	28,390
Last week	28,120
Increase	270

ARKANSAS	
Champagnolle	1,335
El Dorado	2,570
Lisbon	410
Miller County	100
Nevada County	625
Smackover light	2,540
Smackover heavy	21,960
Stephens	150
Urbana	435
Total	30,125
Last week	30,410
Decrease	285
Both States	58,515
Last week	58,530
Decrease	15

Louisiana-Arkansas Proven Areas

North Louisiana

CADDO—BETHANY

Company, well, farm name, section and block— Remarks:
Tom Collins Pet. Co.'s No. 1 Gill & Lipscomb, 660 ft. N, 1,506 ft. E, SW cor. Sec. 17-16-16 ..... Derrick.

CADDO—HOSSTON

Caddo Prairie O. & G. Co.'s No. 1 Hawkins, C SE SW Sec. 14-22-16 ..... S.D. 1,900 ft.

RHODESSA AREA

Pyramid O. & G. Co.'s No. 1 Shuttleworth, C SW NE Sec. 3-18-14 ..... Est. 10,000,000 ft. gas; D.S. test 2,748 ft.

SABINE PARISH—ZWOLLE

Byers et al's No. 1 Ervin & Bishop, 550 ft. E, 450 ft. N, SW cor. Sec. 16-7-11 ..... Dry 2,210 ft; drlg 2,300 ft.
Doyle et al's No. 1 M. D. Russell, 330 ft. N and W. SE cor. NE SE Sec. 23-8-12 ..... Dry 2,405 ft.; drlg. 2,530 ft.; W.O.
Graham Prod. Co.'s No. 1 Lites, 330 ft. S and E, NW cor. SE SW Sec. 28-8-11 ..... T.A. 2,700 ft.
H. C. Moulding's No. 1 Brumley, 330 ft. N, 330 ft. E, SW cor. NW NW Sec. 2-7-11 ..... Arranging test 2,600 ft.
Robertson Drlg. Co.'s No. 1 J. W. Hughes, 1,320 ft. W, C, Sec. 36-8-12 ..... Top marl 2,252 ft; cmtd. 6-in.; drlg. 2,410 ft.
Scully & Beach's No. 2 Lafitte, 1,030 ft. S, 134 ft. E, NW cor. Sec. 13-7-11 ..... Arranging to set tubing 2,636 ft.
C. H. Tuttle's No. 4 Byrd, 660 ft. S, 920 ft. E, NW cor. NW NW Sec. 7-7-10 ..... Derrick.

Wildcat Operations in Louisiana-Arkansas

(Rotary operations unless otherwise designated)

North Louisiana

BOSSIER PARISH

Company, well, farm name, section and block— Remarks:
Cryer Oil Co.'s No. 1 fee, 2,400 ft. N, 1,080 ft. E, SW cor. Sec. 25-19-12 ..... Cmtd. 6-in. csg. 852 ft; drilled plug; W.O.
A. W. Phillips, tr.'s No. 1 Oden, 300 ft. W, 150 ft. N, SE cor. NW NW Sec. 4-18-13 ..... Set 6-in. with packer 1,607 ft.; bailed dry 1,714 ft; W.O.
B. A. Sherrell, tr.'s No. 1 fee, NE NW NW Sec. 18-19-11.. Derrick pattern.

CADDO PARISH

Nelson Oil Corp.'s No. 1 Taylor, 200 ft. N, 300 ft. E, SW cor. Sec. 13-18-14 ..... Moving in rig.

CLAIBORNE PARISH

United Gas Public Service Co.'s No. 1 Meadows, approximately 100 ft. S, center E½ E½ Sec. 13-21-5... Drlg. 5,264 ft.
United Gas Public Service Co.'s No. 1 Temple, 1,340 ft. W, 660 ft. N, SE cor. Sec. 21-23-7 ..... Drlg. 4,238 ft.

DE SOTO PARISH

Bailey Gantz et al's No. 1 Jenkins, NW cor. SE SW Sec. 35-13-13 ..... Drlg. shale 1,902 ft.
Mrs. A. L. Ibach, tr.'s No. 1 Rambin, 350 ft. S and E, NW cor. NE NE Sec. 32-11-11 ..... W.O. 3,527 ft.

RAPIDES PARISH

Evers & Collingsworth's (was A. G. Beck et al's) No. 1 Hickman-Simmons Lbr. Co., 330 ft. S, 330 ft. E, NW cor. Sec. 40-4-1e ..... S.D. fuel, 1,240 ft.

RED RIVER PARISH

Edward & Clay's No. 1 Delta Pecan Co., 1,600 ft. N, 450 ft. E, SW cor. Sec. 27-13-11 ..... Drlg. hard lime 2,443 ft.

SABINE PARISH

R. T. Henderson's No. 1 Sistrunk, 450 ft. N, 150 ft. W, C, Sec. 9-9-12 ..... Showed oil; bailed dry 2,079 ft.

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Southern Polk County Play Holding Spotlight; Has Given Big Impetus to Wildcat Drilling

By NEIL WILLIAMS
Staff Correspondent, Gulf Coast Fields

HOUSTON, Tex., May 8.—Almost coincident with the drastic reductions in Gulf Coast crude prices, field developments on the coast the past week pointed to the opening of new production and extensions at a number of scattered fields and domes. Important oil showings have been encountered in a half dozen or more wildcats and semi-wildcats, several of which over the week end were preparing to test. Leasing and blocking were active in several areas and while drilling activity generally has been on the decline some new development is getting under way in spots despite the lower crude postings.

Southern Polk County, where, in the Livingston area, Shell Petroleum Corp. completed its No. 1 Davis & Holmes as the first oil producer, is perhaps most in the spotlight for new development in the immediate future. The Shell well, brought in April 29, has been standing shut in since May 3 for lack of storage facilities and pending laying of a 6½-inch line to connect with Shell Pipe Line Co.'s East Texas-Houston trunk line, which passes to the west of the area.

In a four-hour gauge on May 3 before being shut in the producer made 170 bbls. of pipe line oil, or at the rate of a little over 42 bbls. an hour, through a five-eighths inch choke and recorded a pressure of 1,240 pounds on the casing and 820 pounds on the tubing. Up to then the well had not been opened enough to clean itself completely and it later may be able to make a better showing than that. It was completed flowing 353 bbls. in the first 24 hours but steadily increased its flow.

Dick Schwab, discoverer of the field, whose discovery well came in last October as a wet gasser, has a location standing for a north offset to the Shell producer, that being in the Craig tract. So far nothing has been done on the location pending completion of negotiations between Mr. Schwab and the Shell Petroleum Corp. for the purchase by the latter company of the former's remaining holdings, comprising approximately 800 acres and the discovery gasser. Shortly after the completion of the discovery well, Shell took an option on these holdings, but this option expired unexercised some time ago and now efforts are being made to work out a new deal.

Test to Northeast

About three-quarters of a mile northeast of the Schwab discovery well, Englewright and associates have started drilling in their No. 1 Kingsbury and late in the week were below 800 feet. This should be an important test to determine the extent of the northeastward trend of play. The Shell well is approximately three-quarters of a mile southeast of the gasser.

The Livingston discovery is expected to give impetus to wildcat drilling throughout southern Polk County, which has been extensively leased and blocked within the past six months. On the United States reservation for the Alabama Indians in the Thomas Colville Survey, some 15 miles to the east of the Livingston area, Carl B. King Drilling Co. has a rig up for a deep test and is preparing to start drilling at once. Boone, Clarke & Boone's No. 1 Texas Long Leaf, D. B. McComb Survey, central Polk County, which is in an interesting area, at latest report was drilling in shale at 2,425 feet. Roxie Oil Co.'s No. 1 Reed, 2½ miles northeast of the Schwab gasser, is standing at the contract depth of 4,500 feet without having anything in the Cockfield pay, from which the Schwab and Shell wells are producing around 4,300 feet.

San Jacinto Play

As a result of developments at Livingston and in southern Polk County, particular interest is attached to the active lease play which is going on in the southern corner of San Jacinto County, where Shell Petroleum Corp., Gulf Production Co., Sun Oil Co. and others have been acquiring acreage. So "hot" is the play that prices as high as $35 an acre have been paid and in some instances $50 has been offered. This play is centering around the Sam Lusk Survey, which is just across the line from Montgomery County, where the south corner of San Jacinto County forms a notch into Montgomery County. This prospect is a little less than 15 miles to the east of the Conroe Field and on the trend of play between Conroe and the Livingston Field, and is just south of the block on which Weaver and associates earlier this year drilled a wildcat to a total depth of 5,382 feet, where it was abandoned as dry. Location of that test was in the James Robertson Survey. In it the Hockleyensis marker was topped at 4,329 feet (minus 4,137 feet).

Hankamer Field

A possible 1,500-foot east extension to the Hankamer Field in southern Liberty County is indicated by showings encountered by Gulf Production Co.'s No. 1 Crowe & Jacobs, H.&T.C. Survey, Section 21. This test, at a total depth of 4,893 feet is standing with 6⅝-inch casing cemented at 4,870 feet preparatory to testing. It has a sand and shale formation showing oil at 4,870-92 feet. The Hankamer Field is owned and operated entirely by the Gulf. Three miles farther east of the Crowe & Jacobs wildcat, Yount Lee Oil Co.'s No. 1 E. W. Boyt, H.&T.C. Survey, Section 17, is drilling shale 5,980 feet. This is located on what is known as the Gum Island prospect on which earlier this year the same company drilled a 9,300-foot dry hole.

Hardin County

Late in the week, Danciger Oil & Refining Co. was preparing to test its No. 1 Hooks, a wildcat, southwest of the Batson Field, Hardin County, which is in a sandy shale formation at a total depth of 4,424 feet showing oil. It has 7-inch casing at 4,389 feet. If a producer, this test will give Batson its first flank sand production. Virtually all development at this dome has been in the cap rock and shallow sand overlying the dome and little effort has been made to explore the possible side sands. The sand in the Hooks test is in the top of the Jackson.

Brazoria County

East of the old Stratton Ridge dome, Brazoria County, and on what is now designated as the East Stratton Ridge dome, Amerada Petroleum Corp. and Rycade Oil Corp.'s No. 3 Seaburn is in a sandy lime formation showing oil at a total depth of 4,495 feet. A one string setting of 9⅝-inch casing and screen is being run in this hole preparatory to testing the sand. This is the third test drilled by these companies jointly on this prospect, which may turn out to be either a separate dome from Stratton Ridge or else a secondary salt peak on one common salt mass. The first test, which was about a mile east of the Stratton Ridge dome, was abandoned in salt at 2,756 feet although deeper tests had been drilled between it and Stratton Ridge without encountering salt. The second test was located 2,174 feet farther east but was drilled to a total depth of 7,624 feet and abandoned in heaving shale without getting any salt. The present test is between the first two. A drill stem test was made in it last week at 4,468-77 feet but was not entirely successful.

Iowa Field

Shell Petroleum Corp. is preparing to set screen in its No. 1 Stafford, an important east extension test for the Iowa Field, on the Calcasieu-Jefferson Davis Parish line, Louisiana. This test is in a sand showing oil at a total depth of 7,021 feet. A string of 6⅝-inch casing was run to 6,825 feet and after plug was drilled late in the week drill stem was made. In three and a half minutes it built up a pressure of 225 pounds and in 7 minutes started to flow.

At Gueydan

At Gueydan, Vermillion Parish, Louisiana, Pure Oil Co. late in the week was setting screen in two tests, its No. 2 Mulvey Irrigation Co. in sand at 4,880 feet, and its No. 3 Mulvey, in sand at 4,278 feet. Both are showing for producers.

Darrow Field

Rio Bravo Oil Co.'s No. 2 Community, second well for the Darrow Field, Ascension Parish, Louisiana, was put on the pump late in the week but so far there are no production gauges. This well is in sand at 4,827 feet and is 1,760 feet south and 600 feet west of the discovery well, No. 1 Community, which was completed last September as an 800-bbl. well at 4,035 feet. This well, which since, although produced only to supply fuel requirements, has shown considerable water, has been plugged back 15 feet to 4,020 feet in an effort to shut off the water and now is standing cemented. Rio Bravo Oil Co.'s third test, No. 1 Gumbel, failed to make a well when tested with 35 feet of screen set in a sand at 5,830 feet and now is cutting and pulling screen to deepen.

Refugio Wildcat

Considerable importance is attached to George E. Smith's No. 1 J. M. O'Brien, a wildcat in the Winfield Survey, Refugio County, which last week in a 12 minute drill stem test of a sand at 4,294-4,302 feet recovered 45 fourbles of 28 gravity oil. Casing now is being run. This wildcat is 3 miles north of the Fox field, which in turn is a couple of miles northeast of the main Refugio Field. So far, the Fox Field, which is owned almost entirely by the United Production Corp. (United Gas Co.), has not been limited or defined on the north so that it is not known whether the Smith wildcat is an extension of the Fox area or whether it is an entirely new pool. The oil is of considerably lower gravity and the sand is somewhat higher than those producing in the former field.

Tomball Area

The unexpected shutting down by Magnolia Petroleum Co. of its two wildcats in the Tomball area of northern Harris County has proved a deep mystery to coastal operators and has been the principal topic of discussion the past week. Various rumors and reports have been circulated concerning Magnolia's supposed reasons for temporarily abandoning the tests, in view of the fact that both these tests, No. 1 Martens, Joseph House Survey, and No. 1 Kobs, J. M. Hopper Survey, had been reported running very high and lacked only a few hundred feet of reaching the horizon in which it was expected production would have been found. The Martens test was quit in gumbo at 5,186 feet and the Kobs test, 3 miles southwest of the Martens test, was in sandy shale at 5,090 feet when orders were received to lay down drill pipe.

A trade of considerable size in the Tomball district was under negotiation the past week and in which Humble Oil & Refining is to acquire all the leases of the Standard Oil Co. of Kansas, comprising approximately 1,100 acres. Negotiations at this time are not entirely completed and details of the trade are not available.

Conroe Field

Operations in the Conroe Field continued of a routine nature the past week except for a little increase in drilling activity along the eastern margin of the field where the Upper Cockfield sand is under development. Eighteen completions were reported for the field. Under the new orders of the Railroad Commission effective May 1, the allowable production of the Conroe Field has been increased to 65,000 bbls. as compared with the allowable of 35,000 bbls. for March and April.

Gulf Coast Fields and Wildcats

Week Ending May 6

RACCOON BEND—AUSTIN COUNTY

Company, farm and location—	Remarks:
Humble O. & R. Co.'s No. 5 Ollie Wilson, Wm. Harvey Sur., 2,491 ft. from NW line, 407 ft. from NE line	Set screen 3,394 ft.

DAMON MOUND—BRAZORIA COUNTY

Sinclair Prairie Oil Co.'s No. 31-A Bryan, 155 ft. N, 45 deg. E of SW cor. of Blk. 28, Masterson Subd., and 140 ft. S, 45 deg. E, A. Darst Sur.	Salt 3,838-7,583 ft; T.D. 7,586 ft; drill pipe stuck; sidetracked 2,636-3,455 ft; heaving shale.

MANVEL—BRAZORIA COUNTY

Alpha Oil Co.'s No. 1 Patterson, H. N. Little Sur., 150 ft. out of S cor. of 10-ac. tract (Lot 40)	Cmtd. 12½-in. csg. 1,200 ft.
The Texas Co.'s No. 1-B Belcher, H. N. Little Sur., 300 ft. out of N cor. of "B" lease	Spudded.
The Texas Co.'s No. 1 Davis, 250 ft. S 42 deg. W and 400 ft. N 48 deg. W out of E cor. of Lot 31, H. N. Little Sur.	Drlg. shale and lime 3,718 ft.

BARBERS HILL—CHAMBERS COUNTY

Mills Bennett Prod. Co.'s No. 6-A Wilburn (W.O.), Henry Griffith League	Set 30 ft. of 5-in. screen 5,127 ft; comp. oil well.

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Caldwell County, Texas, Test Not So Promising; Prospects for New Pools Are Diminishing

By B. D. STEVENSON
Staff Correspondent, Southwest Texas Fields

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., May 8.—F. L. Thomson's No. 1 Lawler, in Caldwell County, that was in a crevice last week at 2,045 feet and showing a lot of oil, is standing this week 1,500 feet in oil and does not look very big. It is some kind of a well but will probably have to be pumped. Also the Magnolia Petroleum Co.'s No. 1 Williams drilling for a southwest Edwards lime extension of the Darst Creek Field in Guadalupe County, topped the Edwards at 2,710 feet and at 2,788 feet was dry so far as oil or gas was concerned.

The Teas & Gant's No. 1 Mikulec, in Bastrop County, in Edwards lime at 7,505 feet, has been definitely abandoned and Humble Oil & Refining Co.'s No. 1 Imogene Hall, in Bee County, that plugged back from the Pettus sand at around 4,000 feet to a sand at 2,754-76 feet, tested salt water and only a little oil and is a failure though the showing of oil was such that it is possible another test will be drilled on the idea this was an edge proposition.

The slate in Southwest Texas the past week was wiped practically clean of any thing that looked like the imminent arrival of a new pool. Magnolia Petroleum Co.'s No. 1 Porter, in Karnes County, was not fully completed last week but was a certain producer. It flowed 193 bbls. in a 24-hour period after it had been producing more or less for a few days but during which time it had been bothered somewhat with sanding up. The 193-bbl. gauge was a record after the sanding up trouble had been corrected. It is on the east edge of the North Pettus Pool which consists of only a few wells and a pool of which the boundaries have not been determined. It has some possibilities.

The Pettus Area

The Pettus area at this time consists of a group of little pools none of which is very big and all but one of which consists of only 6 to 10 wells. The exception is the original Pettus Pool which is about 2 miles long east and west. In the minds of some operators this district has not been exploited for all there is in it and it is thought that some deeper tests are warranted than have been drilled. The Pettus sand correlates with the upper or gas sand of the Conroe area and the lower Yegua or oil-producing sand has not been explored to any great extent, except that it produced a little oil in some tests drilled in the Tuleta Field, 3 miles south of the Pettus Field. Pettus sand produces at around 4,000 feet.

United Production Co.'s No. 39 Ray, in the east end of the Pettus Field, was carried down to around 6,000 feet and had about 22 feet of Yegua sand that showed considerable oil but it continued to drill and then plugged back but the plugging back process was not a complete success and it failed to make a well. Some movement is now underway to get a test drilled somewhere in the eastern part of the Pettus Field that would go down and test the lower sands of the district which except for this one test of United Production Co. have as yet been untested.

The United Production Co.'s No. 39 Ray was the most northerly of the tests at the east end of the Pettus Pool and a half mile north of it are a few gas wells including the discovery well of the district, but producing from shallower sand. Accumulations of oil and gas are already proven in the district and structural conditions are favorable for production but the deeper horizons are all untested.

Producers Completed

Of the six producers completed the past week other than the Magnolia Petroleum Co.'s No. 1 Porter mentioned above none had any particular significance. Humble completed its No. 2 Ed Wilhelm in the Hilbig Pool in Bastrop County for 50 bbls. an hour initially. The well is shut in as pipe line connections have not yet been completed.

Jacob, Buzzini & Pickett completed No. 11 Jacob, in the Jacob Pool, in northeastern McMullen County, for a flowing well at 964 feet; one well was completed in the North Government Wells Pool, Magnolia's No. 1 Hahl-Burch for 100 bbls.; and two in the Laurel Pool in Webb County, Magnolia's No. 5 Garcia-Villareal for 35 bbls. daily, and Dyck Oil Co.'s No. 5 Garcia-Villareal for 150 bbls. daily.

At the close of the week two wells were on the sand in the Laurel Pool and one in the North Government Wells Pool and one in the Sarnosa Pool.

Saxet Field—Nueces County

In the Saxet Pool, two of the deep wells, drilling below the deepest producing sand, made more hole but otherwise the field made little progress the past week. Gibson Oil Corp.'s No. 2 Rand Morgan is now down 5,180 feet and shut down and Gulf Port Oil Co.'s No. 3 Bliss is drilling at 5,575 feet.

In the northern part of the field where Houston Oil Co.'s No. 1 McGregor has been a producing oil well at 4,265 feet, it is being deepened to the 4,800-foot sand from which the same company's No. 2 and No. 3 McGregor are producing. Holliday has been trying to make an oil well out of his No. 2 Smith at 4,265 feet but after being worked over and tested the third time it still made gas and may be deepened to the 4,800-foot sand.

Starr County Active

Only one or two tests made progress in Starr County the past week but there is some new activity in the county. H. C. Keese of California and George L. Marquess of Tulsa have about finished four blocks of acreage in the western part of the county north of Roma and Humble is understood to be working on two blocks and the Sun Oil Co. has been doing some work in the county.

Plans do not call for immediate drilling but the blocks will ultimately be drilled. This lease blocking along with some in Hidalgo County serves to indicate that activity in the lower sections of the Laredo district is still alive.

Bastrop County

Marts & Beavens' No. 1 Riddle, the second prdoucer completed in the Riddle Field in southern Bastrop County, is reported by some as good for 250 bbls. from Serpentine a very much bigger well than the discovery well which has been making around 25 bbls. or so a day. It will undoubtedly be followed by the drilling of other tests in that district. Marts & Beavens' No. 1 Reyes, a wildcat in the western part of the county, cored Serpentine from 1,705-1,850 feet with a streak at 1,767-72 feet that showed a lot of oil. They are not through working with the well but tested after setting casing and it is not a well. Some of the Serpentine wells in the older Serpentine fields were worked with for some weeks but finally completed as good producers.

There is to be another Edwards lime test in Guadalupe County southwest from the Darst Creek Field and southwest of the Magnolia's No. 1 Williams that last week went into the Edwards without getting oil. L. E. Trout has blocked the acreage for the new test. Trout is a geologist and an independent operator.

No Flush Fields

At the present time there are no flush fields being developed anywhere in Southwest Texas and no sign of any new flush field. Approximately 250 tests and locations are carried in Southwest Texas of which about 180 are wildcats and 70 in proven areas but of these in proven areas there are only a few in each pool, in fact less than a half dozen in any pool except Saxet and several of those are really wildcat propositions since they have passed the known producing sands and are exploring for deeper pay. There are 25 or 30 spots over Southwest Texas where one well has been completed in wildcat territory, either a gas well or an oil well, but no subsequent development has followed. Most of them are gas propositions, however, and remain to be proven as oil-producing spots.

With the exception of two tests on the Wood-Welder ranch, northeast of the North Government Wells Pool in Duval County, wildcatting along that play and up into McMullen County is over with, with the abandonment recently of the Jaqua & Crow's No. 1 Hagist in southern McMullen County.

Over in Webb County, both Calloway's No. 1 Gates and Seagraves and Salsbury's No. 1 Gates, have been abandoned. They were south from the new shallow Moca Field but each drilled to 2,500 feet. Seagraves and Salsbury will move their rig about 1 mile west and make another try at it.

Wildcat Operations in Southwest Texas

Week Ending May 6

ATASCOSA COUNTY

Company, farm and location—	Remarks:
A. Blume's No. 1 Shaw, 690 ft. from N line, 1,780 ft. from E line of 100-ac. tract in W. Farquhar Sur. No. 275	T.D. 1,603 ft; waiting on csg.
Jacob, Buzzini & Pickett's No. 1 Schroeder, 160 ft. from N and W lines of 159-ac. tract in Frederick Anthony Sur.	T.D. 1,265 ft; abd.
O. W. Killam's No. 1 Seitz, 1,700 ft. from NE line, 5,150 ft. from NW line of Cruz Landin Sur. No. 45	T.D. 1,980 ft; drlg.

BASTROP COUNTY

Champion's No. 1 Rivers, center W½ of 800-ac. tract in Osborne Sur.	T.D. 2,200 ft; drlg. Georgetown.
J. E. Emanuel's No. 1 H. Klemm, 817 ft. from W line, 300 ft. from S line of tract in R. S. Teal Sur.	T.D. 263 ft.; resumed drlg.
Marts and Beavens' No. 1 Reyes, 750 ft. from W line, 150 ft. from S line of 68-ac. tract in Addison Lytton League	T.D. 1,850 ft; cored Serpentine from 1,705 ft.
Teas and Gant's No. 1 Mikulec, 330 ft. to NW and SW lines of tract in Wm. Barton Sur.	T.D. 7,505 ft; abd.

BEE COUNTY

Humble Oil & Refining Co.'s No. 1 Imogene Hall, 1,815 ft. from SW line, 330 ft. from SE line of tract in Thomas J. Butler Sur.	T.D. 4,175 ft; P.B. to 2,776 ft.
John O'Neil's No. 1 Plummer, in NW part of county, 150 ft. from N and E lines of 660ac. tract in Sec. 34, Chessman Sur.	T.D. 3,660 ft; drlg.

BEXAR COUNTY

C. I. Albertson's No. 1 Vogt, 2,100 ft. from N line, 240 ft. from E line of 237-ac. tract in Sec. 2 of S. McCollough Sur. No. 53	T.D. 510 ft; drlg.
Wm. V. Ballard's No. 1-A San Antonio Land & Dev. Co., 1,000 ft. from N line, 450 ft. from W line of tract in I. Perez Sur.	T.D. 1,154 ft; going on pump.
O. N. Beer's No. 1 S. W. Kearney, 150 ft. from S and E lines of 28-ac. tract in S. C. I. Perez Sur.	Rigging up.
R. S. Boling's No. 1 J. J. Appelt, 150 ft. from N and W lines of tract in M. Uriegas Sur.	T.D. 830 ft; pulling csg.
E. R. Byrd's No. 1 W. H. Russell, 750 vsras from NE line, 54 varas from NW line of Fernandez Rodriguez Sur.	T.D. 1,340 ft; drlg. Buda lime.
LaSalle Oil Co.'s No. 1 City Sewage farm, 150 ft. S of Rilling Road, 450 ft. W of NE cor. of tract in D. Bustillos Sur.	Spudded in.
Motes-Campbell's No. 1 Pruitt, 550 ft. NE of Trussell's No. 1 Pruitt, 54 varas from E line of tract in Samuel McCollough Sur.	T.D. 1,065 ft; changing to rotary.
O. L. Ray's No. 1 Thos. Dillon, 2,500 feet from NW line, 1,750 ft. from most southerly SW line of de Luna grant in southern part of county	T.D. 680 ft; drlg.
J. Morgan Russell's No. 2 Brotze, 200 ft. W of No. 1, in Cordenas Sur.	T.D. 340 ft; drlg.
Earl S. Post's No. 1 Bilhartz, 1,265 ft. from W line, 2,169 ft. from S line of 335-ac. tract in F. Rolen Sur. No. 48	T.D. 784 ft; bailing.
Tipton's No. 1 Gambler, 514 ft. from W line, 616 ft. from N line of 120-ac. tract in M. Gotari Sur.	Spudded in.
Milo Trussell's No. 1 K. K. Harring, in J. Cantu Sur.	T.D. 1,350 ft; S.D.

BLANCO COUNTY

H. T. McGee's No. 1 Glasscock, center Sur. 167	T.D. 1,580 ft; fishing for fishing tools.

CALDWELL COUNTY

F. L. Thomson's No. 1 Lawler, 150 ft. from NW line, 150 ft. from E of road in James Berry Sur.	T.D. 2,045 ft; standing 1,500 ft. in oil.

DUVAL COUNTY

Coronado Oil Co.'s No. 1 Wood-Welder, 1,980 ft. from W line, 950 ft. from N line of Sur. No. 211	Rigging up.
Huff et al's No. 1 A. Roach 685 ft. from E line, 43 ft. from S line of Blk. 7, Sur. No. 457	Spudded in.
Smith & Hunter's No. 1 Olivares, 1,640 ft. from N line, 940 ft. from W line of Sur. No. 89	T.D. 3,390 ft; drlg.

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Much Leasing Being Done in Central West Area; Bowling Green Field Development Revived

By GEORGE A. WHITNEY
Staff Correspondent, Central West Fields

FINDLAY, Ohio, May 8.—Completions during the week were few. Much leasing is being done in advance of developments. No completions were reported from the Lima Field, although some activity is shown in the Wyandot County area, where McPheron and others have started No. 2 on the Carl Smith farm, Section 33, Crane Township. Upper Sandusky Oil & Gas Co. is drilling around 700 feet in No. 2 on the Mary Loverick farm, Section 28, same township, and Jones and Coyle have made location for No. 3 on the Margaret Brillhart farm, same section. Donaldson and others are drilling around 150 feet on the Minor Koechler farm, Section 20, same township. O'Neal and others are down around 1,000 feet on the Arthur Ruehl farm, Section 1, Crawford Township, and Newcomer and others are still shut down at 1,913 feet on the Albert Raber farm, Section 24, Pitt Township, same county.

In Sandusky County, Ackerman and others are shut down at a depth of 1,200 feet on the Barley Waggoner farm, Section 31, Sandusky Township, and Montgomery and others are starting No. 2 on the N. F. Hetrick farm, Section 31, Rice Township, same county.

In Marion County, L. Ennis Oil & Gas Co. is reported shut down at 2,225 feet on the E. H. Brown farm, Lots 20-30, in Grand Prairie Township, and should be ready to complete within a few days with no bad luck.

Davis and others are still shut down on the C. B. Holloway farm, Section 7, Monclova Township, Lucas County, at a total depth of 1,925 feet.

CENTRAL OHIO

Four completions were reported in the Central Ohio Fields, one being dry and three gas wells. The dry hole which has been abandoned is Eddy and others' No. 4 on the Edward Gardner farm, Section 11, Perry Township, Ashland County.

In Stark County, Jackson Township, East Ohio Gas Co. has a gas well in No. 4 on the Edward A. Frank farm, Section 14, and Pfeiffer and others have a gas well on the W. and T. Immel farm, Section 12, same township, in the Clinton lime from 4,376-96 feet. In the same township Cable and others are drilling around 4,000 feet on the O. Clovis farm, Section 25. East Ohio Gas Co. is drilling No. 1 on the Leonard Stockert farm, Section 26, Jackson Township. White and others have a rig on the Jacob Isler farm, Section 25, Perry Township, and Canton Drop Forge Co. is drilling on its own property, in Section 9, Canton Township. In Plain Township, same county, East Ohio Gas Co. has a rig in for No. 1 on the Paul Belden farm, Section 18, and a rig for No. 1 on the T. and H. McDowell farm, Section 16. Stolz and others made a location on the Lynhurst Addition, in Section 17, same township. Brendel Producing Co. is drilling No. 1 on the M. M. Bivenor farm, Section 9. Stark County is the most active in the Central Ohio Field at present.

East Ohio Gas Co. made a location on the John Wenhart farm, Section 20, Greene Township, Summitt County, and is drilling around 3,600 feet in No. 2 on the Everett Bexler farm, Section 17, same township. Kime and others are around 3,900 feet in No. 4 on the Charles Oberlin farm, Section 6, Jackson Township, Stark County. City Natural Gas Works has a rig for No. 2 on the H. and G. Stalder farm, Section 16, Pleasants Township, Fairfield County. Preston Oil Co. made a location for No. 1-1,522 on the Carey D. Harris farm, Section 17, Perry Township, Coshocton County. Wehrle Gas Co. made a location for No. 1 on the Gail Baker farm, Section 1, Granville Township, Licking County, and G. F. Early and others are drilling No. 2 on the Ray Gardner farm, Section 1, Newton Township, same county.

ILLINOIS

Illinois failed to report any new completions, as most of the wells in Clark, Crawford, Lawrence, Bond, Jefferson, Jasper, Clinton and Boone Counties are shut down.

INDIANA

Only one completion is reported from the Indiana Fields, Maxwell Petroleum Co.'s No. 3 on the George Hornby farm, SW Section 33, Center Township, Vanderburg County, estimated with an initial of 20 bbls. Most of the wells under way throughout the State are shut down. No report has been made of the test by Fred Brandt on the Huntington County poor farm, SW Section 26, Huntington Township, Huntington County. Should it prove a commercial producer it will bring about new activity in the old field.

KENTUCKY

Some new development work is being done in the old Bowling Green Field of Warren County, Kentucky, as well as in the Scottsville Field of Allen County. These two counties have had some very fine producing wells, with exceptionally good staying qualities in the past, but neither county has been given a thorough test. One good feature of these counties is that a well can be drilled and put on the pump at a very low figure. W. B. Bastrass, a Pennsylvania operator, has leased several hundred acres about 6 miles north of Scottsville, in Allen County, and is drilling No. 1 on the W. M. Beam 26 acres. Harry Morris & Son are drilling No. 8 on the Jeff Tabor farm, in the same county.

C. H. Morris and others from El Paso, Tex., are starting No. 1 on the W. A. Westbrook farm, in the Bowling Green area of Warren County. Several other wells are expected to be drilled in the Bowling Green Field. This field was shut down for almost a year and during the time a great many of the wells flowed and filled the stock tanks and gas lines with oil.

The Bowling Green Refining Co., under the management of Worth Dafoe, reports it is hardly able to get enough crude. W. K. White, old-time eastern operator, but now of Hollywood, Calif., will soon start development work on his lease holdings in Allen and Warren Counties, Kentucky.

In Ohio County, George Stewart and others' test on the E. C. Dunn farm, a mile north of Fordsville, produced 4 bbls. initial, while H. L. Ogle and others drilled a dry hole on the Jim Perry farm, 2 miles north of Fordsville at 725 feet.

In Daviess County, Owensboro Field, Hupp & Duff's No. 4 on the W. D. Wright farm, in the Maxwell Pool, after a 120-quart shot, produced an initial of 25 bbls. Ellis & Ashby's No. 6 on the Ramsey Brothers' 40-acre farm, 1 mile north of Whitesville, produced 17 bbls. at a depth of 842 feet. In the Maxwell Pool, same county, A. D. Schaffer's test on the B. W. Bristow farm produced 2 bbls. initial and the same party is drilling on the S. S. Nalley farm, same area.

L. C. Young is drilling on the William McCormick farm in Daviess County.

Reed, Hughes and others are reported drilling No. 2 on the Owen farm, on Trace Branch Creek, in the Barbourville Field of Knox County.

Five Gas Wells, Three Dry Holes in the East; No New Production Added During Week

By STAFF CORRESPONDENT

PITTSBURGH, Pa., May 8.—Completions consisted of five gas wells, with but one showing fair, and three dry holes. No new production was added.

In Clay district, Ritchie County, the test of the Lucky Strike Oil Co. on the Edgar Hinton farm, between Harrisville and Ellensboro, continues to flow natural and is making about 50 bbls. a day and is the best in recent years. Another test has been started in that vicinity, the test of H. M. Dilley on the Michael Moran farm. The Hinton Farm Oil Co. has started drilling on the L. E. Robinson farm, adjacent to the Edgar Hinton farm. Frank Finley and others have reached a depth of 650 feet in their test on the Bohem and Neeley farm close to the producer, and Lucas and Mahaney have completed rigging up on the Catherine Ball farm. The producing formation is around 1,925 feet, the Injun sand, and from logs of wells in this part of the county, the district is expected to be spotty.

SOUTHEAST OHIO

One small gas well and two dry holes was the total work done in Southeast Ohio. The gas well was a test of the Scott Oil & Gas Co. on the Jacob Ullman, Jr., lease in the NE Section 21, Elk Township, Noble County. It was drilled in the Germantown sand at a depth of 800 feet and is a light gas well.

In Jefferson County, C. S. Kelley and others drilled a test on the Telfer heirs' farm in Saline Township through the Berea sand to a depth of 1,490 feet. All formations were void of production.

In Noble County, W. M. Patten and others drilled No. 11 on the Austin Cunningham farm in the SE Section 14, Olive Township. It is a dry hole in the 800-foot sand at a depth of 696 feet. The well made a small showing of oil and gas when first drilled in but water soon filled up the hole.

It is definitely decided that the deep test of Benedum & Trees on the E. E. Knowlton farm in Section 10, Independence Township, Washington County, will not be drilled deeper. Drilled through the Medina sand to a final depth of 7,889 feet, little is offered below judging from the dip in formations in this county. The next structure, the Trenton, would probably be placed around 12,000 feet. This was an expensive and interesting test, much special equipment being used in the deep cable drilling.

Few wells are drilling to the deeper sands in Southeast Ohio. In Coshocton County, the Mehowa Oil & Gas Co. has a test on the Sol Haun farm in Clarke Township. In Columbiana County, the deep test of George E. Jewell and others on the Louden Libert farm in Hanover Township, still remains short of 4,000 feet.

WEST VIRGINIA

Four gas wells and a dry hole made up the total of completions for West Virginia. One of the gas wells was fair. In Guyandotte district, Cabell County, R. H. Adkins and others completed a test on the E. H. Darnell and others' lease in the Brown shale at a depth of 2,614 feet. It is showing for about 1,000,000 feet a day, initial.

In Boone County, C. P. Jones and others completed a test on the R. W. McKinney farm in Scott district. It was drilled in the Berea sand to a depth of 2,053 feet and will make a small gas well.

In Cabell County, D. R. Campbell completed a second test on the Gilbert Holton farm in McComas district. It is a fair gas well in the Brown shale and other sands reached 3,703 feet before completion.

In Calhoun County, W. A. Bickerstaff completed his test on the Edward Gainer farm in Sheridan district. It is an Injun sand gas well at a depth of about 1,900 feet and is rated good for about 300,000 feet a day.

In Wood County, on the waters of Big Run in Williams district, the Burnt Hill Oil Co. drilled a test on the R. C. Palmer farm through the Salt sand. It proved dry and is being abandoned.

Drilling in West Virginia

In Boone County, Pure Oil Co. is drilling three wells. A test on the Pocatello C. & C. Co. lease in Crook district has reached 1,692 feet. In Sherman district, its No. 1, on the Lafollette Robson and Prichard Tract C, is down 983 feet. Its No. 61, on the Federal Coal Co. tract, was spudded in and the tools are now down 321 feet. In Scott district, the Cambridge Gas Co. reached 1,890 feet in No. 5 on the C. C. Lewis farm and the hole started caving and is shut down. In Washington district, Pond Fork Oil & Gas Co. is making slow progress in its No. 14 on the Cole and Crane lease, har-

ing reached 1,680 feet and drilling on iron.

In Cabell County, a new test has started in Guyandotte district. Eureka Gas Co. is spudding on the Huntington Sand & Gravel Co.'s lot. In this district, C. C. Wolfe is down for casing at 2,230 feet in No. 5 on the Ben Lomond Land Co. lease and shut down in a test on the T. H. Tanner lot. In McComas district, the Manufacturers Light & Heat Co. has completed a road to a location for a test on the W. H. Holton farm.

In Calhoun County, two wells are drilling and little new work listed. F. F. McIntosh is drilling on the Charles and John Davis farm, deeper from the Injun sand and has reached 2,500 feet. This test is interesting in this district, Lee, as heretofore all wells have been completed in the Injun sand. In Sherman district, C. B. Lewis and others are down 610 feet on the W. T. Kelley farm. Apart from old locations reported and not started, the only new one listed is Evert Starcher and others on the C. C. Starcher farm in Center district.

Fayette and Gilmer

Fayette and Gilmer Counties are inactive. In DeKalb district, Gilmer County, A. E. Ellis and others have part of the material on the ground for a test on the Webster and Ware lease. Kanawha County is also without drilling. Ellyson and Wilson shut down their deep test on the Virgil C. Tate farm in Union district at 4,850 feet. In Lewis County, W. C. Turner had a rig standing on the John Brown farm in Court House district but abandoned the test.

In Lincoln County, Kanawha Gas & Utilities Co. has set a machine for a second test on the Nona Johnson farm in Sheridan district. In Jefferson district, Hamilton Natural Gas Co. holds a location on the Jink Miller farm.

In Logan County, West Virginia Gas Co. shut down at 1,591 feet in No. 37 on the Guyan Merch Co. lease in Logan district, testing the Salt sand. In Chapmansville district, Roberts and Jarrett remain shut down at 350 feet on the Robert Ferrell farm.

In Marion County, Snodgrass and others are drilling by the lost tools in their No. 1 on the Absalom Holbert farm in Mannington district, which is being deepened. Other parts of Marion County are inactive as are Marshall and Monongalia Counties.

In Putnam County, Teayes Valley Oil & Gas Co. is shut down for casing at 1,700 feet on the C. H. Cottle farm in Scott district. In Roane County, D. S. Fisher and others have reached 1,800 feet on the Stella V. Knotts farm in Spencer district. In this district, George Smith and others have a rig standing for a second test on the C. A. Kendall farm. Except for Clay district, Ritchie County is quiet.

In Tyler County, Jess Holmes and others are drilling on the A. H. Wells farm in Union district and have made 500 feet. In Wayne County, Union district, West Virginia Gas Co. is drilling on the C. M. Watts farm and has reached 1,140 feet. In Wirt County little work is being done. In Wood County, Warren Reed and others are down 1,243 feet on the C. T. Locker farm in Williams district, and in Union district, Charles Smith has reached 875 feet on the Blain Casteel lease. In Clay district, C. T. Smith, in an outside test, has reached a depth of 500 feet on the George Webber farm.

SOUTHWEST PENNSYLVANIA

No wells were completed in Southwest Pennsylvania and except for one rig, the only work being done at present is confined to Washington County. The rig is for a test by Burns and Anderson on the Helwig heirs' farm in Richland Township, Allegheny County.

In Washington County, E. H. Tague is nearing the Dunkard sand on the Owen Wright farm in South Franklin Township. This is a continuation of his Dunkard sand streak in that section which would have been more actively drilled but for the crude curtailment. In Amwell Township, Hallam and Lewis are drilling at 1,800 feet on the John Roach farm. The Pittsburgh Coal is at 720 feet. Raymond Orril has a rig standing for No. 3 on the Hazlett farm. Carnegie Natural Gas Co. is down 400 feet on the Mrs. Meunzer farm, which will be completed as a gas well if possible. The Philadelphia Oil Co. is preparing a location on the Jenkins farm next to the C. L. Morton on which the Carnegie Gas Co. has a fair producer.

Wildcats

In Virginia, the test of Benedum & Trees on the I. Kaufman farm, in Wise County, is drilling close to 2,900 feet. Other tests in this State made no progress during the week.

In lower West Virginia, the test drilling on the Pocohontas Coal Co. tract in Big Creek district, McDowell County, has passed 6,500 feet and nearing the sand.

H. B. ROBINSON DEAD

Horace Brady Robinson, age 48 years, a civil engineer in the employ of The Texas Company, died in Houston, Tex., recently. Mr. Robinson had resided in Houston for 17 years but came originally from Oil City, Pa.

Jasper County, Michigan, Wildcat Test Making 400-Bbls. Initial in Dundee

By GEORGE A. WHITNEY

MOUNT PLEASANT, Mich., May 8.—The outstanding completion in the Central Michigan Field was a test by the Pure Oil Co., 1708 feet from the north line and 660 feet from the east line of the Martha Clark heirs farm, N half SE NE Section 2, Jasepr Township, Midland County, far in advance of production, which is reported with an initial of 400 bbls. from the Dundee formation, at a total depth of 3,440 feet. It is in the first pay sand and may be deepened in an attempt to find a heavier pay zone in the Dundee. This find is almost as important as that on the State-Porter farm, in Porter Township, Midland County, which is among the largest of wells yet found in Michigan.

The Jasper Township strike confirms in a large measure the opinion advanced by oil men that the Pure Yost wells are on the northwest end of a prolific producing structure that extends far to the southeast into Porter Township. How far to the southeast or what ramifications the structure may take can be determined only by more testing. The structure is now believed to extend from the Yost to the Clark to the State-Porter and the Otway wells, a distance of approximately 7 miles.

Development immediately north of the Yost wells has not indicated favorable development thus far, nor to the immediate southeast of the Otway wells. The State-Porter well, estimated at 5,000 bbls. initial in the center of Section 15, Porter Township, may be producing from a cross-fold extending east off the general southeast structural trend. Some regard the structure as somewhat of a duplication of that in the Chippewa-Greendale Pool. There the Chippewa Pool is in conformity with the general southeast trend with the East Greendale extension appearing to be the cross-fold.

How far north or east the producing zone shown by the State-Porter extends can not be determined until more testing has been done. It is generally believed to extend to the Otway wells in Section 22, Porter Township, south about 1 mile, and with tests running favorably in Sections 16 and 17 to the west may go 2 or more miles in that direction.

Other Completions

Pure Oil Co.'s No. 1, 330 feet from the north and west lines of the Harry Bond farm, NW NW NW Section 14, Greendale Township, Midland County, is reported with an initial of 160 bbls. from the Dundee. Same company's No. 6, 1,650 feet from the south and west lines of the Emma Reed farm, SW NE SW Section 11, is reported with an initial of 65 bbls. from the same formation.

In Oceana County, Flanigan & Vorheis' test, 970 feet from the south line and 274 feet from the east line of the E. Mitchell farm, NE SE SE Section 36, Hart Township, after being treated, is reported as making an initial of 75 bbls.

In Gratiot County, Ralph Melhorn's test, 660 feet from the south line and 970 feet from the west line of the Mrs. Belle Cook farm, E half SW NW Section 10, Elba Township, showed considerable gas, but ran into water and is being plugged. This is a good test as it shows there is gas in commercial quantities in Elba Township.

Field Pickups

Reports from the test being drilled by James M. Taggert and others, 1,070 feet from the south line and 400 feet from the west line of the James H. Barton farm, NW SW SW Section 11, Austin Township, Mecosta County, where a gas well was reported with 4,000,000 feet at a depth of 1,485 feet, and in the Michigan sand, say that there being no market for the gas the owners concluded to drill to the Dundee in hope of opening a new oil field. At this time the well is reported drilling below 3,200 feet.

Pure Oil Co. is starting offsets in Section 15, Porter Township, Midland County, to the north and west of the State-Porter well, and on the Kenworth lease.

The Pure Oil Pipe Line Co. is completing its 6-inch oil main from the Yost lease in southern Greendale Township to its tank farm, 3½ miles long. Several booster pumps also are being put in.

A number of new locations will be made by the McClanahan Oil Co., in Sections 17, 20 and 4, Porter Township, Midland County. William J. Wilson, trustee, secured a permit for a test, 330 feet from the north and east lines of the William M. and Sophia Carter farm, NE SW Section 18, Porter Township.

Some of the wells almost due for completion are: Pure Oil Co.'s No. 2, 330 feet from the north and west lines of the P. O. Mates farm, SE SE Section 22, Porter Township; C. Fred White's No. 1, 990 feet from the south line and 330 feet from the east line of the Joseph Otway farm, E half SE SW Section 22, same township; and the Gill-Graves-Meckling No. 1 Otway, which is drilling close to the producing formation.

Reports from Muskegon are that the Old Dutch Oil & Gas Co. has abandoned its test, 420 feet from the north line and 330 feet from the east line of the W. C. Cotes farm, SE SE NW Section 29, Blue Lake Township, Muskegon County, due to the running low in the Red Rock formation compared with other developments in that area.

Hints of Practical Value

By L. G. E. BIGNELL

Petroleum Engineering Editor

Rules for Handling Sucker Rods

All sucker rods, pony and valve rods should conform to A.P.I. standards of material, workmanship and finish.

Do not throw rods out of railroad car or off of track in unloading. Support rods through their entire length on truck bed. Do not fasten to truck bed with "boomer." The ends of the rods should be safeguarded by steel protectors or by burlap coverings.

Racks for storing sucker rods should be well made and elevated several inches above the ground and support the entire length of the rod. Separate each tier or layer of rods by strips of wood. Inspect each rod before storing and clean boxes and pins. Cover with heavy oil in addition to steel protectors or other covering to retard rusting.

When the rods have been delivered to the well to be run they should not be screwed together in doubles or triples on the rod rack or derrick platform, but pulled into the derrick one at a time as they are to be made up into the string.

A rod-hanger in the derrick is recommended, but if it is not used a rod rack made of old sucker rods and junk pipe or a wooden trough can be used. Clean rod racks before running a string of rods.

Inspect all equipment used in making up the string of rods and be certain that the elevators are not worn more on one side than on the other. Worn elevators prevent the rods from handling straight and may kink them next to the upset. Standard 14-inch, 5-pound rod wrenches or their equivalent should be used without additional leverage for making up the rods.

When the rods are to be run they should be pulled into the rig one at a time, protectors removed after the rod is hanging in the derrick and the box and pin thoroughly cleaned and oiled. Rods with defective threads, burrs, or deformities should not be used. Kinked rods or rods that have been kinked and straightened should not be used.

The joints of a new rod should be made up tight, then broken down and reset before the rod is finally run. Use only standard wrenches for this work and do not pound joints with metal to make them fit snugly.

When running old rods into the well the joints should be cleaned, inspected and oiled before screwing them together. Every joint should be examined before running it back into the hole.

In pulling if the joint cannot be broken with standard rod wrenches, long-handled wrenches or extensions to the standard wrenches may be used. In no case should a joint be pounded with metal to loosen it, as this batters the shoulders and prevents the proper setting up of the joint later.

Every precaution should be taken to prevent kinking the rods when pulling them into the derrick. Low derrick girts should be temporarily removed to give clearance if necessary. Replace the girt as soon as possible.

When looking for possible causes for rod trouble, be sure that the pumping equipment is in good repair; examine the rig irons for loose wristpins, pitman stirrup, side iron caps, bandwheel keys and counterbalance. The engine may be overloaded, the belt slipping, or foundation weak under rig timbers causing trouble.

Fast pumping motion with short strokes often causes rod troubles.

If the trouble cannot be located by the above checking methods a dynamometer may prove helpful. A well survey for deflection from vertical may also be useful in determining cause of trouble.

Prospects Very Favorable in New Raymer Test; Cut Bank Field Attracting Many Oil Men

By TOLBERT R. INGRAM
Staff Correspondent, Rocky Mountain Area

DENVER, Colo., May 8.—Petitions are being circulated in New Mexico for a referendum on laws passed by the recent legislature imposing heavy taxes on the oil industry. Atlantic Oil Producing Co.'s No. 1-B State in the Eunice area gauged 1,008 bbls. first 24 hours. Humble's deep test in the north end of the Hobbs Pool went 500 feet below the pay horizon without picking up anything new. One location was reported in Eddy County.

No. 1 Anthes, joint test in northeastern Colorado, cut 15 feet of Muddy sand with gas in the top and saturation in the remainder. One new operation was reported in Weld County and Mountain Fuel Supply Co. is starting a test on the Sugar Loaf structure in Moffat County.

There were no completions and one new location was reported on the Frannie Dome in Park County, Wyoming.

The Cut Bank Field in Montana is attracting a number of oil men as a result of the Santa Rita completion in the Blackfeet Indian reservation 4 miles ahead of production. There were no completions or new locations.

NEW MEXICO

A meeting composed of representatives of the oil industry, taxpayers and consumers organizations and other business interests was held at Albuquerque at which a decision was reached to at once take measures to refer the severence tax and lubricating oil tax laws enacted by the legislature at its recent session to a vote of the people. The New Mexico Consumers League is the active force in circulating the petitions and Harry Leonard is in charge at the Albuquerque headquarters. Petitions are being signed at garages, filling stations and restaurants throughout the State. Representatives of the New Mexico Oil Men's Association, the Mid-Continent Oil and Gas Association and the Farmers Holiday Association attended the meeting and the plan to refer the measures is reported to have the approval of the New Mexico Taxpayers Association, the Automobile Dealers Association, and others. The two measures enacted by the legislature carried the emergency clauses and were signed by the governor, but the New Mexico Supreme Court has never passed upon the question of the legislature's right to determine whether an emergency exists under such circumstances. If the secretary of state declines to accept the petition for a reference of the two measures, it is expected the matter will be thrown into the court.

Lea County

In the Eunice area, Atlantic Oil Producing Co.'s No. 1-B State, C NW SE, Section 8-21-36, the best producer completed in that pool, gauged 1,008 bbls. of oil and approximately 5,000,000 feet of gas the first 24 hours. It was completed at a total depth of 3,901 feet and topped the Terry at approximately 3,897 feet. The pays were at 3,833, 3,863 and 3,897 feet.

In the Hobbs Pool, Humble Oil & Refining Co.'s No. 1 Hardin, SW cor. NW, Section 18-18-38, at the extreme north end of the field, was drilled to 4,720 feet, the deepest hole in the pool, and shut down for orders. It probably will be plugged. It is flowing sulphur water. Geologically it went about 500 feet below the pay horizon in the field. Amerada Petroleum Co.'s No. 3 Hardin, NW cor. SW, Section 18, a south offset to the Humble well, is shut down at 4,160 feet for orders. It also had water.

California Co.'s No. 2 McKinley, C SW NW, Section 20-18-38, which made 120 bbls. per hour on a company gauge, had not been gauged for proration at last reports. Texas Pacific Coal & Oil Co.'s No. 4-G State, SW cor. NE, Section 24-18-37, an outside well in the northwestern part of the field, is drilling at 3,875 feet in lime and anhydrite and will be an early completion. Stanolind Oil & Gas Co.'s No. 8 State, C NW NE, Section 9-19-38, in the southern area, is drilling at 3,878 feet in lime and anhydrite, and its No. 29 Byers, C SW NW, Section 3-19-38, is drilling at 3,910 feet in lime and anhydrite.

In the Lea area, The Texas Company's No. 3-A Lynch, C NW NE, Section 34-20-34, set 12½-inch at 411 feet and is drilling at 485 feet in the red beds.

In the Jal area, The Texas Company's No. 1-B Shepard, NW cor. SW, Section 5-26-37, is shut down for a test at 3,200 feet. Its diagonal offset, No. 1 Shepard, which was completed in 1929, made 1,000 bbls. initial at 3,285 feet. Continental Oil Co. and California Co.'s No. 1-A Wells, SW NE NW, Section 12-25-36, is drilling at 2,412 feet in salt and anhydrite and E. B. Guess' No. 1 Conditt, C SW SW, Section 12-25-36, is bottomed at 530 feet in the red beds and waiting for 10-inch.

Eddy County

One new location was reported in Eddy County in R. D. Compton's No. 2 Picher, NW NE, Section 8-18-27, Artesia area.

Harry Leonard and Barnsdall Oil Corp.'s No. 1 Dodd, SW SE SW, Section 22-17-29, Jackson area, is drilling and swabbing at 2,865 feet in gray lime with 1,300 feet of oil in the hole. It is swabbing 15 bbls. daily. R. Spearow and others' No. 1 McClellan, SW NW NE, Section 22-22-23, Indian Creek, west of Carlsbad, is drilling at 1,742 feet in black lime.

San Juan County

Kutz Canon Oil & Gas Co.'s No. 1 Day, SW cor., Section 20-28-10, Kutz

(Continued on Next Page)

Commercial Well Is Reported in Athabaska, With Recommendation It Be Deepened

By VICTOR LAURISTON
Staff Correspondent, Canadian Fields

CHATHAM, Ontario, May 6.—In the Athabaska district, northern Alberta, Athadome Oils No. 2, LSD 3, Section 15-66-23w4, is reported to have encountered oil and gas below 1,600 feet. The strike follows a previous gas flow of approximately 2,000,000 feet reported some weeks ago at 1,315 feet. Reports received at the company's office at Toronto are that Alberta government officials have reported a commercial well, recommending it be deepened.

The present strike is the outcome of operations commenced in 1932 by Athadome Oils, Ltd. The company was organized by Toronto interests. Athadome's No. 1 was started last summer on the Athabaska River near Smith, in N half Section 20-72-24w4. This test got shows of gas and oil at 1,200 feet and a larger gas show at 1,800 feet, drilling being continued into the Devonian lime at 1,900 feet. The gas flow was reported to be commercial, but seems to have been accompanied by considerable water, and the well was abandoned. The outfit was moved close to Athabaska Landing for No. 2 test higher on the structure.

The crude encountered in No. 2 is understood to be an asphaltic base product, though somewhat lighter than crudes in shallower tests in northern Alberta.

Athadome's No. 2 was the only active drilling test in the northern section of the province. If deeper drilling and a definite test shows good commercial production, further activity can be looked for. The original program of Athadome Oils, Ltd., called for the drilling of six tests, and it is probable other interests will enter the field. Crudome Oils, Ltd., has an unfinished test in LSD 16, Section 24-72-25w4, near Mirror Landing standing at 400 feet, not far from Athadome's No. 1. The Athadome company holds extensive acreage in the Athabaska area, but the potential oil territory is a very large one.

Central Turner Valley

In the Central Turner Valley area, New McDougall-Segur Oil Co.'s No. 6, LSD 11, Section 12-20-3w5, is reported drilling below 319 feet. This is a further effort to commercialize the crude oil possibilities of the shallower sands overlying the Madison limestone, strongly urged in recent years by the petroleum and natural gas division of the Alberta lands and mines department.

Acreage in this portion of the field was originally leased in 1912 by the McDougall-Segur Exploraton Co., which later drilled an unsuccessful deep test in the North Turner Valley. In 1926 the New McDougall-Segur Oil Co. was organized as a development subsidiary and its No. 1 test in LSD 14, Section 12-20-3w5, got light crude production in the McDougall-Segur sand around 2,800 feet. New McDougall-Segur's No. 3 was carried into the Madison but did not prove satisfactory.

Last year No. 5 was started to determine the possibility of developing the light crude horizon profitably. Smaller casing was used and efforts made to reduce costs and speed up drilling. The test was handled by Roy Widney and established a new record for speed and economy. The well reported a flush production of 60 to 75 bbls. of 55 gravity crude, settled production being somewhat smaller, but sufficient to insure satisfactory returns.

New McDougall-Segur's No. 6 is being drilled on the same basis with the light crude horizons as an objective and with the idea of further reducing drilling costs. Location is LSD 11, Section 12-20-3w5, is immediately south of the previous wells, all of which were drilled in LSD 14, and will test the possibility of a southward extension.

Okalta Seeks Crude Oil

Farther south, Okalta Oils, Ltd., is planning to further develop the light crude production of the upper sands on its acreage in Section 1-20-3w5. The company has drilled a total of five tests, three being carried to the crude naphtha horizon of the Madison lime. All encountered good shows of light crude in the shallower horizons. The company's plans include deepening of Okalta's No. 4, LSD 8, Section 1-20-3w5, which, standing at 1,664 feet, will be carried to the crude oil horizons. Okalta's No. 2, standing in the Madison at 5,141 feet, will pull 6-inch casing and recover light crude production from the upper sands, shut off in going to the lime. No 2 passed through three important light crude horizons and at one time swabbed 100 bbls. a day. Okalta's No. 5, standing at 1,623 feet, may later be carried to the light crude horizons.

South Turner Valley

In the South Turner Valley, Pacalta Oils' No. 1, LSD 7, Section 28-18-2w5, is moving equipment from Warner Oils' No. 3 well on the Highwood structure. The Pacalta test is expected to spud about May 20.

Considerable acreage in the South Turner Valley is reported changing hands. R. W. Brown of Gleichen, Alberta, has disposed of part of his holdings but is retaining some leases. Harold C. Ralphs of Vancouver is reported negotiating with Turner Valley independent interests for testing part of his holdings.

Turner Valley Regulations

Orders-in-council have been issued by the Alberta government embodying the new policy connected with Turner Valley operations approved at the recent session of the legislature. The major features are the increase in the permitted gas flow from Turner Valley deep lime wells to 40 per cent of open flow, and the rescinding of the regulation which, since December, 1931, forbade the drilling of new tests into the Madison limestone. Contracts have been awarded by the government for meters for use on Turner Valley producing wells, in accordance with the policy of meter-

ing all gas production from the deep line.

Tests in the Foothills

On the Moose Dome structure, west of Turner Valley, Herron Cartage Co.'s No. 1 Moose Oils, LSD 16, Section 29-22-6w5, is reported shut down after partially completing cleaning out operations. The test bottomed at 2,835 feet with 55 feet of iron in the hole, and this has been cleaned out down to 2,820 feet. No further work will likely be done till June, owing to spring floods. The test was taken over some months ago from Moose Oils, Ltd., and is being completed under the supervision of W. S. Herron of Calgary.

Drilling in Ontario

In Kent County, Ontario, Glenwood Syndicate's No. 2, Hope farm, NW, S half Lot 10, Concession 13, Tilbury East Township, got a commercial gas flow in the Tilbury sand. The test was drilled to 1,401 feet and later plugged back to 1,345 feet where a natural flow measuring 100,000 feet a day had been struck, with 250 pounds rock pressure. The well will be shot, and it is expected to bring the flow up to 200,000 feet a day. Production will be taken by the Southern Ontario Gas Co. Location is 3 miles north of Port Alma and 4 miles west of Merlin. Glenwood's No. 1, completed some weeks ago on another part of the same property, had a small shot production, around 35,000 feet a day. A third test may be drilled later.

In the old Tilbury Field, Ralph Dawson has started No. 4 test on the Tackaberry farm, Lot 2, Concession 15, Tilbury East. This will also be a test of the Tilbury gas sand. Location is about a half mile south of the three small gassers completed by Dawson last year.

In Dover Township, Kent County, Raleigh Development Syndicate's No. 1, Stevens farm, Lot 2, front concession, is drilling below 300 feet on a test of the Trenton limestone.

In Essex County, Bon Jasperson is reported drilling for gas in Maidstone Township, west of Kingsville.

In Lambton County, British Petroleum Co.'s No. 1 deep test on the Archie McKinlay farm near Aberarder, is reported drilling. Contract is being handled by Judd Gregory of Petrolia. The well will test the Trenton limestone and is to be drilled to the granite. It may require a depth of as much as 3,800 feet to complete the test, which is one of the most important undertaken for some years in the Lambton fields. The location is southwest of Forest, and in a general northwest direction from the Petrolia shallow field. The Trenton limestone has previously been tested at Petrolia, to the southeast, and at Arkona, some distance east, but there has been no deep drilling in the immediate vicinity. Farther north, at Kettle Point, on Lake Huron, there are extensive outcrops of shale which carries traces of oil; and it is possible this formation, overlying the Trenton limestone, may possess oil possibilities at a sufficient distance from the outcrops to afford good coverage.

Allowance for Oil Exhaustion

Under a recent ruling of the Alberta income tax department, oil operators, lessors and lessees in making their provincial income tax returns will be permitted to make an allowance of 25 per cent for exhaustion in oil and gas wells. The 25 per cent allowance will be on the gross income from the property during the taxable year, excluding from such gross income an amount equal to any rents, royalties or bonuses incurred by the taxpayer in respect of the property; but such allowance shall not exceed 50 per cent of the net income of the taxpayer. This is a distinct departure from the method formerly used and applies to the calendar year 1932 and subsequent years, but not to 1931. The ruling is stated to be an outcome of a realization by the department that some provision should be made for return of capital invested in natural resources which are being exhausted.

The Supreme Court of Canada at Ottawa last week heard the appeal of Spooner Oils, Ltd., and A. G. Spooner of Calgary in connection with the Turner Valley conservation measures of the Alberta government. The Spooner interests last spring brought suit challenging the validity of the legislation constituting the Turner Valley Gas Conservation Board and, in effect, the right of the Alberta government to restrict gas production in the Turner Valley Field. The trial and appellate courts in Alberta upheld the conservation measures, and the present appeal was from their decision. The Supreme Court reversed judgment.

In the Niagara area, the Emerald Oil & Gas Syndicate of Toronto has finished a small gasser in Moulton Township, Haldimand County, near Dunnville.

Rocky Mountain Area

(Continued from Preceding Page)

Canon district, is rigging up new sand line to resume at 4,100 feet. Fred Barrett's No. 1 Hart, Section 11-29-11, Fulcher Basin, is reported by the driller to be making approximately 1,500,000 feet of gas per day at a total depth below 700 feet. Gobernador Oil Co.'s No. 1 Likens, SW NE SW, Section 12-29-9w, Blanco district, is fishing for tools at 2,258 feet.

COLORADO

Weld County

Interest in Continental Oil Co.'s No. 1 Anthes, C NE NE, Section 24-8n-59, New Raymer area, joint with the California Co. and the Centennial Plains Co., is at a high pitch as the coring of the Muddy sand is in progress. So far the prospects are considered very favorable for a producer in that sand, but it has not yet been decided whether it will stop to test, or push down to the Dakota. The Muddy was picked up at approximately 6,527 feet and probably was penetrated at 6,542 feet, but coring is continuing at 6,551 feet to be sure that all the sand in that formation has been cut. The core will be pulled this afternoon and then it will be decided whether to make a test or continue to the Dakota. The last named sand was 190 feet thick in Colorado Associated Oil Co.'s No. 1 Pumphery, 3 miles northwest of Fort Morgan. In Ramsey Petroleum Co.'s No. 1 St. Anthony, 5 miles to the south the top 3 feet of the Dakota was saturated and made 40 bbls. of oil the first day before it was deepened only to run into water. No. 1 Anthes is running approximately 53 feet higher, sea level datum, than the Ramsey well to the south. The last named was completed as a gasser in the Muddy after plugging back. The interval between the base of the Timpas and the top of the Muddy is approximately 449 feet, which compares with 416 feet in the Ramsey well and 410 feet in the Greasewood Pool to the southwest. The Muddy sand in the Anthes well appears to be a thicker and better sand than so far found in most of the tests drilled in that area.

One new operation was reported in Weld County in W. H. Gill and others' No. 1 Smith, C SE SE, Section 14-1n-66, Brighton-Lupton area, which is bottomed at 300 feet and underreaming to lower 8¼-inch. It will test a sand in the top of the Foxhills around 800 to 900 feet. In No. 1 Smith, drilled one-fourth of a mile to the north of Retter Oil Co., this sand had a show of oil.

Prowers County

Shastatex Oil & Gas Co.'s No. 1 Lotus, NW NE NE, Section 15-23-46, Lamar area, is drilling at 160 feet after setting 20-inch conductor pipe at 80 feet. This is a test to the Pennsylvania at 4,000 feet.

Park County

South Park Oil & Gas Co.'s No. 1 Esche, SE cor. NW, Section 5-9s-76, Como area, is bottomed at 2,465 feet and fishing for spear, and South Park Oil Co.'s No. 1 Milligan, NE cor. SE, Section 13-8s-76, landed the 4¾-inch on bottom at 3,020 feet and is rigging up to resume.

Fremont County

Dr. T. A. Davis' No. 7 Mojada, NE SW SE, Section 21-20-69, South Florence, is waiting for casing at 2,140 feet, and Cherry Creek Placer Co.'s No. 1 Lucas, SW cor. NE, Section 32-18-69, is shut down for casing at 1,325 feet.

Larimer County

C. Leonard Smith's No. 2 Union Pacific, SW cor., Section 31-12n-69, Sand Creek, is drilling at 580 feet and carrying the 8¼-inch.

Moffat County

Mountain Fuel Supply Co.'s No. 1 Hatch, C NW SW, Section 9-11n-101, Sugar Loaf Dome, Hiawatha area, has rig up for a test. This dome is on the same line of folding as the Hiawatha gas field to the northeast and the test will explore the Tertiary beds. Same company's No. 2 Florence Wilson, C NE NE, Section 22-12-100, Hiawatha Dome, a rotary test to 7,000 feet, is rigging up.

Rio Blanco County

California Co.'s No. 1 California-Raven, NW SE, Section 30-2n-102, Rangely Dome, is testing at a depth of 6,315 feet after plugging back from a total depth of 7,173 feet. It may shoot the Weber at 5,657-6,200 feet in which there were numerous shows.

WYOMING

Only one drilling well was active in the Osage Field this week, this being Jones, Rose & Harberson's No. 3 Thierry, NW SW SE, Section 31-46-63, which is drilling below 1,100 feet and fighting cavey ground.

Natrona County

Drilling progress on Triangle Oil Co.'s No. 1 Ames, SE cor., Section 29-36-85, North Boone Dome, was slowed up at 400 feet while pumping equipment was installed on an old well drilled by Ohio Oil Co. to test a show of oil in the hole from the Shannon sand.

Leo B. Murphy's No. 1, SE NW, Section 29-33-80, North Platte, is still held up at 840 feet waiting for fuel which has been delayed by bad roads. Mutual Oil Syndicate's No. 1 Core Test, NE NE, Section 23-35-79, Midway Dome, is drilling at 2,100 feet, approximately 300 feet off the objective Shannon sand. Bessemer Oil Co.'s No. 7, NW Section 13-33-82, Poison Spider, cemented the production string at 1,390 feet and is ready to drill in.

Albany County

S. Marvin James & Co.'s No. 1-A Hindry, C SW SW, Section 10-13-76, Riverside district, cemented the 8¼-inch at 510 feet.

Carbon County

Ohio Oil Co.'s No. 1 Hazlett, SW Section 34-23-79, Allen Lake, is ready to spud as soon as weather conditions improve. Earl W. Reeder, Inc.'s No. 1 Union Pacific, C SW SW, Section 19-20-83, Pass Creek, set 20-inch at 195 feet and is drilling at 295 feet.

Sweetwater County

Mountain Fuel Supply Co.'s No. 2 Mullen, SW NE SE, Section 2-17-104, South Baxter Basin, cemented 10¾-inch in the top of the Frontier at 1,792 feet. The hole showed considerable gas. Same company's No. 3 Poston, C NW SW, Section 22-16-104, has cellar completed, and its No. 2 Union Pacific, SE cor. NW, Section 21-16-104, is building derrick. Wyoming-California Petroleum Co.'s No. 1, SE SE, Section 23-17-104, is resuming at 4,110 feet in the top of the Morrison and will go to the Sundance at 5,000 feet and to the Tensleep at 6,500 feet, if necessary. Mountain Fuel Supply Co.'s No. 2 Cappers, SW cor. NW, Section 12-19-104, North Baxter Basin, is coring in the Frontier at 2,445 feet.

Park County

Wyoming Petroleum Corp. has some material on the ground for its No. 1 Kirk, SW NW NE, Section 25-58-98, Frannie Dome. The location is between

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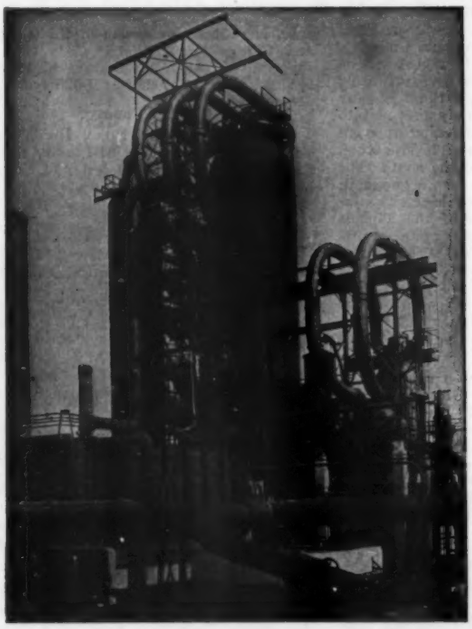
"Petroleum in the United States and Possessions" may be purchased through the book department of The Oil and Gas Journal at the regular price of $12.50 postpaid.



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MONTANA

Glacier County

The bringing in of Santa Rita Oil & Gas Co.'s No. 1 Blackfeet, C SW NE, Section 15-35-6w, 4 miles north of production in the Cut Bank Field, has resulted in an influx of oil men and considerable activity in leasing operations. This well is on a block of 4,016 acres of Indian leases which the company obtained at auction last December for a bonus of $4.15 per acre. On a four-day swabbing test it averaged 72 bbls. per day. It was then shot with 80 quarts and is cleaning out. The shot appears to have helped production.

Santa Rita Oil & Gas Co. and P. T. Sweeney's No. 1 Jacobson, C NW NW, Section 23-37-5w, cemented 10-inch at 1,615 feet and is drilling at 2,038 feet, and its No. 1 Olson, NE cor., Section 26-34-6w, is drilling at 450 feet. Hannah-Porter Co.'s No. 1 Britton, NW NE NE, Section 23-34-6w, ran and cemented the 10-inch at 610 feet with 50 sacks. Total depth is 1,000 feet. Water from behind the 13-inch was giving trouble. W. M. Fulton and others' No. 1 Haggerty, NE cor., Section 16-34-6w, is shut down at 2,100 feet for 10-inch which has been delayed by bad roads. Dakota-Montana Oil Co.'s No. 1 Haglund, Sr., SW NW NE, Section 14-34-6w, spudded April 30 and is drilling at 105 feet, and Bell-Headlight Oil Co.'s No. 1 Williams, NW cor. NE, Section 11-34-6w, is still a location.

Alberta-Pacific Consolidated Oil Co.'s No. 1 Kiesel, NE cor. NW, Section 11-34-6w, is trying to pull the 10-inch. It was swabbing around 90 bbls. per day when the rig burned. Same company's No. 2 Matson, SE NE SW, Section 14-34-6w, topped the Colorado at 528 feet and cemented the 13⅜-inch at 640 feet with 65 sacks, and its No. 2 Kiesel, SE cor. NW, Section 11-34-6w, is a location. R. C. Tarrant's No. 2 Hagland, Jr., C NW SE, Section 13-34-6w, has rig completed, and his No. 1 Miller, C NE NE, Section 24-34-6w, is drilling at 2,600 feet. Par Oil Co.'s No. 1 Haines, SE SE, Section 2-34-6w, is fishing for bailer at 2,784 feet total depth.

Carbon County

Ohio Oil Co.'s No. 9 Souders, C NE SW, Section 2-7s-21, Dry Creek, cemented 9⅝-inch on top of the Lakota at 5,471 feet. It had 10 feet of saturated sand in the Dakota.

A. M. Pressinger Retires From Jersey Standard

NEW YORK, May 8. — Arnott M. Pressinger, assistant comptroller of the Standard Oil Co. (New Jersey), retires this month after 44 years of continuous service with the Standard Oil organization.

Mr. Pressinger first joined the company in November, 1889, as an entry clerk in the export sales division of the Pratt Manufacturing Co., which later became the Pratt Works of the Standard Oil Co. of New York.

In March, 1903, all the refinery interests of the New Jersey and New York companies consolidated their accounting work in one office, and Mr. Pressinger was made head bookkeeper. The office, now known as the accounting department, was then known as the manufacturing department.

In 1904, Mr. Pressinger was made chief clerk in the comptroller's department, holding this position during the dissolution, and in 1913 succeeded the late C. G. Fay as assistant comptroller, when the latter was appointed comptroller, holding that position for the last 20 years.

APPOINTS NEW OFFICERS

At the annual meeting of the National Transit Co. the following appointments were made by the directors: D. M. Sachs, general manager; E. H. Fortmann, assistant general manager; J. H. Contino, assistant treasurer; B. L. Wood, assistant secretary; B. H. McMullen, real estate, right of way and tax agent; C. T. McClintock, auditor; F. B. Allen, superintendent, western division; H. A. Walter, superintendent, eastern division; David B. Watson, acting superintendent of telegraph.

PURCHASING AGENTS MEETING

The eighteenth international convention and Informashow of the National Association of Purchasing Agents will be held June 12, 13, 14 and 15, 1933, at the Hotel Statler, Boston, Mass. The program will be devoted to such subjects as "The Problem of Cutting Inventory Costs," "Today's Buying Policies," "Can Buyers Stabilize Markets?" etc. The members will also attend many plant visitations. A membership of at least 1,000 is expected to attend.

Gulf Coast Fields and Wildcats

(Continued from Page 48)

Sinclair Prairie Oil Co.'s No. 11 Wilburn (D.D.), Wm. Hodges Sur. ..... T.D. 4,924 ft; fishing core bbl.

Sun Oil Co.'s No. 16 Wilburn, Henry Griffith League, 150 ft. W of No. 14 and 50 ft. N of S line ..... Shale 3,088 ft; cmtd. 10-in. (O.D.) csg. 3,000 ft.

The Texas Co.'s No. 3 Lawrence fee, Henry Griffith League, 740 ft. W of E line in center of tract ..... T.D. in salt 5,278 ft; sidetracked third time at 3,547 ft. and drlg. new hole in shale 3,625 ft.

The Texas Co.'s No. 9 Wilburn, Henry Griffith League, 580 ft. E of NW cor. and 50 ft. S of N line ..... Pulling screen to deepen 3,927 ft.

Texas Gulf Prod. Co.'s No. 1 O. K. Winfree (W.O.), W. D. Smith Sur., 50 ft. from S line, 100 ft. from W line of tract ..... Set 27¾ ft. of 5-in. (O.D.) screen and full string of 5-in. liner 5,615 ft; comp. 765 bbls. of fluid, 30% wtr.; 9/16-in. choke.

Yount Lee Oil Co.'s No. 20 Chambers County, Wm. Bloodgood Sur., 150 ft. N of No. 2 and 50 ft. E of W line ..... T.D. 6,824 ft; plugged to 5,502 ft. and cut out 5-in. liner at 4,727 ft; set 44½ ft. of screen 4,782 ft.

Yount Lee Oil Co.'s No. 22 Chambers County, Wm. Bloodgood Sur., 200 ft. from W line, 262½ ft. from N line of lease ..... Drlg. sand and gravel 160 ft.

RABBS RIDGE—FORT BEND COUNTY

Cullen & West's No. 2 Whitmore, Samnel Kennedy Sur., 476 ft. W of No. 1 and 350 ft. N of S line ..... Rig.

Gulf Prod. Co.'s No. 3-A Mary Gubbels, Samuel Kennedy Sur., 1,457 ft. S along E line from NE cor. and 422 ft. W at right angles ..... Comp. 920 bbls.; ¾-in. choke, 5,277 ft.

Humble O. & R. Co. and Gulf Prod. Co.'s No. 14-A F. I. Booth, J. Rabb Sur. ..... Drlg. shale 4,740 ft.

Humble O. & R. Co. and Gulf Prod. Co.'s No. 15-A F. I. Booth, 7,040 ft. E along S line of lease from NW cor. of E ½ of J. Rabb Sur. and 467 ft. N at right angles ..... Drlg. shale 3,230 ft.

Humble O. & R. Co. and Gulf Prod. Co.'s No. 18-A Lockwood & Sharp, J. Rabb Sur., 3,114 ft. E along N line of Tract 3 from NW cor. and 1,049 ft. S at right angles ..... Drlg. shale 2,275 ft.

Humble O. & R. Co. and Gulf Prod. Co.'s No. 7 A. E. Meyer, J. Rabb Sur., 7,550 ft. E along S line of 275-ac. tract and 426 ft. N at right angles ..... Drlg. lime 3,325 ft.

HIGH ISLAND—GALVESTON COUNTY

Yount Lee Oil Co.'s No. 3 Broussard, M. Dunman Sur., 150 ft. E of center of W line of tract ..... Drlg. shale 6,200 ft.

Yount Lee Oil Co.'s No. 34 Cade, N. Fitzsimmons Sur., 356 ft. S of No. 33 ..... Drlg. shale 5,836 ft.
Yount Lee Oil Co.'s No. 35 Cade, N. Fitzsimmons Sur., 600 ft. S of No. 34 ..... Drlg. shale and lime 4,550 ft.
Yount Lee Oil Co.'s No 16 Smith, Martin Dunman Sur., 1,623 ft. from NW line, 315 ft. from SW line ..... Drlg. shale and lime 4,542 ft.
Yount Lee Oil Co.'s No. 18 Smith, Martin Dunman Sur., 300 ft. SE of No. 12 and parallel to land line ..... Drlg. hard sand 4,275 ft.

ARIOLA—HARDIN COUNTY

Republic Prod. Co.'s No. 3 Ariola fee, Ariola Sur., 400 ft. S of No. 1 ..... No report.

BATSON—HARDIN COUNTY

Danciger O. & R. Co.'s No. 1 Hooks, 95 ft. S, 150 ft. W of NE cor. of Strip 13, Donoghue Sur. ..... Sandy shale showing oil 4,424 ft; cmtd. 7-in. csg. 4,389 ft.

SARATOGA—HARDIN COUNTY

Rio Bravo Oil Co.'s No. 96 Jordit, Jordit Sur., 150 ft. N. 150 ft. E of No. 95 ..... Set 50 ft. of 8¼-in. screen 621 ft; pumping.

HOCKLEY—HARRIS COUNTY

John Deering's No. 3 Warren, T. A. Scully Sur., 200 ft. S, 100 ft. W of No. 2 ..... Drlg. shale 1,680 ft.

PIERCE JUNCTION—HARRIS COUNTY

Rio Bravo Oil Co.'s No. 14-A Settegast, J. Kopman Sur. .. Set 51 ft. of 4¾-in. screen 5,395 ft; swabbing.
Rock Drlg. Co.'s No. 1 Herman Est., J. Kopman Sur. No. 44, 788 ft. from E line, 38 ft. from N line of tract ..... Set 91 ft. of 4½-in. screen 4,689 ft; bailing.

ESPERSON—LIBERTY COUNTY

Cranfill-Reynolds Co.'s No. 7 Davis (W.O.), David L. Kokernut Sur. ..... No report.
Cranfill-Reynolds Co.'s No. 8 Esperson (W.O.), C. W. Fisher Sur. ..... Set 2 joints of 4¾-in. screen 3,306 ft; comp. 90 bbls. daily.
Cranfill-Reynolds Co.'s No. 10 Moore's Bluff, M. Duncan Sur., 1,500 ft. from E line, 2,100 ft. from N line of 632-ac. tract ..... Drlg. shale 7,149 ft.

HANKAMER—LIBERTY COUNTY

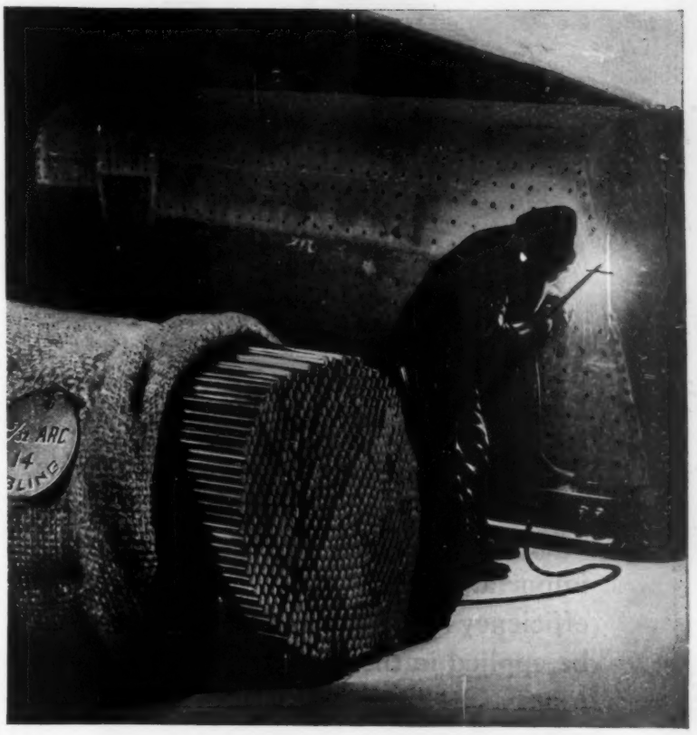
Gulf Prod. Co.'s No. 1 Crowe & Jacobs, H.&T.C. Sur., Sec. 21, 900 ft. from W line, 1,700 ft. from S line of N 320 ac. of section ..... T.D. 4,893 ft; sandy shale showing oil 4,840-92 ft; cmtd. 6⅝-in. csg. 4,870 ft.

HULL—LIBERTY COUNTY

Aberoil Oil Co.'s No. 1 Barrow, Jesse Devore Sur., 64 ft. from N line, 700 ft. from E line of 10-ac. tract .. Pulling screen 6,158 ft.
Eclipse Oil Co.'s No. 1 Gordon, Jesse Devore Sur., 50 ft. S, 50 ft. W of NE cor. Empire 13 acres ..... No report.
Edwards Drlg. Co.'s No. 1 Noble & Lynd, Jesse Devore Sur., 204 ft. from W line, 137 ft. from S line of 5-ac. lease ..... No report.

CONROE—MONTGOMERY COUNTY

Alpha Oil Co.'s No. 5-A Krohn, S. H. Bryan Sur., 396 ft. from N line in center E and W of tract ..... Drlg. shale 2,130 ft.
Amerada Pet. Corp.'s No. 1 Hall-Crump, C. A. West Sur., 340 ft. from S line in center of 20-ac. lease E and W ..... Sand 5,037 ft; cmtd. 7-in. csg. 5,019 ft.
A. & P. Prod. Co.'s No. 2 Keystone Mills, A. Steele Sur., 466 ft. from S line of 40-ac. lease in center E and W ..... Comp. 118 bbls. per hr.; ½-in. choke, 5,122 ft.
Atlas Oil Co.'s No. 1 Wahrenberger, R. C. Hamlet Sur., 300 ft. N, 600 ft. E of center of lease ..... Rig.
Fariya Oil Co. and Feltex Oil Co.'s No. 1 Thompson, C. A. West Sur., center of 10-ac. tract ..... Coring sand showing oil 5,040 ft.
Feltex Oil Co.'s No. 2 Kirby-Bertrand, Wagers Sur., 1,267 ft. S of No. 1, in center of tract E and W .... Rig.
Feltex Oil Co.-Kirby Pet. Co.'s No. 5 Felson, G. W. Wagers Sur., 466 ft. from S line in center of lease E and W ..... Cored oil sand 5,041 ft; setting csg.
Feltex Oil Co.'s No. 2 Keystone Mills, L. Smith Sur. .. Drlg. shale and shell 2,740 ft.
E. S. Craft's No. 1 Granger, T.&N.O. Sur. No. 14, 467 ft. out of NW cor. of 77-ac. lease ..... Drlg. shale 1,154 ft.
Gulf Coast Drlg. & Prod. Co.'s No. 1 E. E. Hensley, A. Steele Sur., 486 ft. from W line, 466 ft. from S line of 44 acres ..... Drlg. 305 ft.
Gulf Coast Drlg. & Prod. Co.'s No. 3-A Keystone Mills, A. S. James Sur., 933 ft. NE of No. 7-A and 466 ft. from NW line of lease ..... Comp. 76 bbls. per hour; ¼-in. choke, 5,074 ft.
Gulf Coast Drlg. & Prod. Co.'s No. 1 J. L. Hensley, A. Steele Sur., 695 ft. from W line, 205 ft. from S line of 44 ac. ..... Drlg. 305 ft.
Gulf Coast Drlg. & Prod. Co.'s No. 4 Keystone Mills, A. Steele Sur. ..... Drlg. shale 4,329 ft.
Gulf Coast Drlg. & Prod. Co.'s No. 6-B Keystone Mills, A. Steele Sur., 238 ft. W of SW cor. of J. L. Hensley lease and 467 ft. N at right angles to S line of lease ..... Drlg. shale 1,287 ft.
Gulf Coast Drlg. & Prod. Co.'s No. 7-B Keystone Mills, A. Steele Sur., 1,070 ft. W of No. 6 and 469 ft. N of S line of lease ..... Bldg. derrick.
Hamill & Smith's No. 1 South Tex. Dev. Co., T.&N.O. Sur. No. 13, 341 ft. from W line in center, N and S of 10-ac. tract ..... Comp. 120 bbls. per hr.; ¾-in. choke, 5,033 ft.
Harrison & Abercrombie's No. 2 Arthur Wiggins, T. M. Wiggins Sur., 300 ft. from W line, 466 ft. from S line of lease ..... Comp. 30 bbls. per hour ¼-in. choke, 5,073 ft.
Harrison & Abercrombie's No. 3 Ben Wiggins, T. M. Wiggins Sur., 1,431 ft. from N line of survey, 260 ft. from E line of lease ..... Comp. 40 bbls. per hour; ½-in. choke, 5,100 ft.
Harrison & Abercrombie's No. 4 Wiggins, 750 ft. from N line and 288 ft. from W line of T. M. Wiggins Sur. ..... Cmtd. 10¾-in. csg. 1,025 ft.
Harrison & Abercrombie's No. 4 John Massey, John Massey Sur., 330 ft. from N line, 1,269 ft. from W line of Sur. ..... Comp. 50 bbls. per hour; ½-in. choke, 5,093 ft.
Hi-Grade Oil Co.'s No. 1 South Tex. Dev. Co., T.&N.O. Sur. No. 5, 360 ft. from N line, 207 ft. from W line of lease ..... Drlg. shale 3,887 ft.
Houston Oil Co.-Tide Water Oil Co.'s No. 2 Dobbins, Ransom House Sur., 435 ft. from N line, 1,503 ft. from W line ..... Coring sand and shale 5,080 ft.
Houston Oil Co.-Tide Water Oil Co.'s No. 5 Dobbins, Ransom House Sur., 425 ft. from N line, 466 ft. from E line ..... Cmtd. 7-in. csg. 5,019 ft.
Houston Oil Co.-Tide Water Oil Co.'s No. 6 Hamman, C. B. Stewart Sur., 600 ft. from S line and 1,188 ft. from W line ..... Rigging up.
Houston Oil Co.-Tide Water Oil Co.'s No. 2 Moore, Lemuel Smith Sur., 250 ft. from N line, 456 ft. from W line of the 100-ac. lease ..... Derrick.
Humble O. & R. Co.'s No. 2 Pearl Collins, L. Smith Sur., 300 ft. from S line, 525 ft. from E line of lease ..... Drlg. shale 972 ft.
Humble O. & R. Co.'s No. 4 B. E. Jones, Lemuel Smith Sur., 250 ft. from S line, 1,526 ft. from E line ..... Sand 5,093 ft; cmtd. 7-in. csg. 5,021 ft.
Humble O. & R. Co.'s No. 1 E. B. Hill, C. A. West Sur., 660 ft. S of No. 1 Alenius Chilsom, and 15 ft. from W line of lease (Lots 68 and 77) ..... Sand 5,051 ft; cmtd. 7-in. csg. 5,036 ft.



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Humble O. & R. Co.'s No. 3 T. B. McComb, Lemuel Smith Sur., 466 ft. out of SW cor. ..... Comp. 81 bbls. per hr.; ¾-in. choke, 5,133 ft.

Humble O. & R. Co.'s No. 35 Madeley, Ransom House Sur., 425 ft. from S line, 266 ft. from W line ..... Sand 5,020 ft; cmtd. 7-in. csg. 5,003 ft.

Humble O. & R. Co.'s No. 35 Moore, Lemuel Smith Sur., 980 ft. NE of No. 30 ..... Drlg. shale 1,956 ft.

Humble O. & R. Co.'s No. 2 A. Moorehead, Treviathan Sur., 933 ft. W of No. 1 ..... Drlg. sand 46 ft.

Humble O. & R. Co.'s No. 2 E. Moorehead, 466 ft. out of most Southerly NW cor. of L. A. Lang Sur. .... Sand 5,045 ft; cmtd. 7-in. csg. 5,020 ft.

Humble O. & R. Co.'s No. 5 Plaefflin, W. M. Real Sur., 664 ft. S of No. 4 ..... Drlg. shale 4,955 ft.

Humble O. & R. Co.'s No. 46 South Tex. Dev. Co., Theo. Slade Sur., 760 ft. NE of No. 15 ..... Cmtd. 7-in. csg. 5,085 ft.

Humble O. & R. Co.'s No. 1 Wiggins & Athey, L. Smith Sur. ..... T.D. 5,131 ft; cmtd. 7-in. csg. 5,075 ft.

W. M. Massie's No. 3 Hooper, Fannie Hooper Sur., 1,717 ft. from N line in center E and W ..... Drlg. shale 4,917 ft.

Mortex Oil Co.'s No. 1 Springfield, J. E. Springfield Sur., 467 ft. from N line, 467 ft. from W line of 100-ac. lease ..... Sand 5,143-53 ft; cmtd. 7-in. csg. 5,038 ft.

Navarro Oil Co.'s No. 1 Wiggins hrs., L. A. Lang Sur., 168 ft. from S line, 410 ft. from E line of lease .... Comp. 43 bbls. per hr.; ½-in. choke, 5,126 ft.

Neversuch Oil Co.'s No. 4 South Tex. Dev. Co., T.&N.O. Sur. No. 5, 1,275 ft. N of No. 3 ..... Drlg. shale 3,585 ft.

North Star Oil Co.'s No. 1 Granger, 1,400 ft. from E line, 2,600 ft. from N line of T.&N.O. Sur. No. 14. S.W. sand 5,150-77 ft; to P.B.

Republic Prod. Co.'s No. 2 B. D. Griffin, Wilson Strickland Sur., 194 ft. from E line, 1,972 ft. from N line. Sand 5,035 ft; cmtd. 7-in. csg.

South Gulf Oil Corp.'s No. 2 Granger, T.&N.O. Sur. No. 14, 933 ft. E of No. 1 and 467 ft. from S line... Comp. 40 bbls. per hr. 5,075 ft.

Southern Liberty Oil Co.'s No. 1 Allen, L. Smith Sur., 466 ft. from N line, 275 ft. from W line ..... Drlg. shale 3,255 ft.

Southern Liberty Oil Co.'s No. 1 Harris, John Davis Sur., 357 ft. from S line in center E and W of 22.7-ac. lease ..... Drlg. shale 4,250 ft.

Southern Liberty Oil Co.'s No. 1-D South Tex. Dev. Co., 330 ft. from N line, 2,600 ft. from E line of T.&N.O. Sur. No. 5 ..... Comp. 80 bbls. per hr.; ½-in. choke, 5,069 ft.

Strake Pet., Inc.'s No. 1 Geo. Hamman, C. B. Stewart Sur., 467 ft. out of SW cor. ..... Drlg. shale 1,245 ft.

Sun Oil Co.'s No. 1 Jones, Sitton Sur., 466 ft. out of NW cor. of tract ..... Sand 5,015-39 ft; set screen.

Sun Oil Co.'s No. 2 Foster, John Bricker Sur., 933 ft. SW of No. 1 ..... Comp. 64 bbls. per hr.; ½-in. choke, 5,130 ft.

Sun Oil Co.'s No. 3 Foster, J. Bricker Sur., 933 ft. W of No. 2 and 466 ft. S of N line ..... Drlg. sandy shale 3,443 ft.

Sun Oil Co.'s No. 4 Foster, John Bricker Sur., 466 ft. out of SW cor. ..... Drlg. shale and lime 4,300 ft.

Sun Oil Co.'s No. 3 South Tex. Dev. Co., T.&N.O. Sur. No. 5, 933 ft. N of No. 2 in center of lease E and W.. Rig.

Sun Oil Co.'s No. 4 South Tex. Dev. Co., T.&N.O. Sur. No. 4, 933 ft. N of No. 3 in center of lease E and W.. Rig.

Sun Oil Co.'s No. 5 Foster, John Bricker Sur., 933 ft. S of No. 1 and 467 ft. from E line ..... Rig.

Sun Oil Co.'s No. 5 South Tex. Dev. Co., T.&N.O. Sur. No. 5, 164 ft. from N line in center E and W ..... Drlg. sand 1,588 ft.

Sun Oil Co.'s No. 2 Jones, Wilson Strickland Sur., 466 ft. from N and E lines of lease ..... Set screen 5,128 ft; washing.

Texas Unity Oil Co.'s No. 1 Keystone Mills, L. Smith Sur., 466 ft. from S and E lines of lease ..... Comp. flowing 296 bbls. first 5½ hrs.; 1-in. choke, 5,100 ft.

The Texas Co.'s No. 6 Dudley, C. B. Stewart Sur., 1,178 ft. W and 466 ft. N out of SE cor. of lease .... Sand and boulders 775 ft.

The Texas Co.'s No. 22 Moody, Ransom House Sur., 350 ft. from most westerly west cor. and 466 ft. from most southerly N line ..... Comp. 64 bbls. per hour; ½-in. choke, 5,073 ft.

The Texas Co.'s No. 24 Moody, Ransom House Sur., N 75 deg. E 1,400 ft. and S 15 deg. E 2,330 ft. from NW cor. of lease ..... Comp. 55 bbls. per hour; ½-in. choke, 5,151 ft.

The Texas Co.'s No. 25 Moody, Ransom House Sur., 1,400 ft. N 75 deg. E and 1,398 ft. S 15 deg. E of NW cor. of lease ..... Comp. 65 bbls. per hour; ½-in. choke, 5,095 ft.

The Texas Co.'s No. 26 Moody, Ransom House Sur., S 2,293 ft. 75 deg. W and 1,236 ft. S 15 deg. W from NW cor. of lease ..... Rigging.

The Texas Co.'s No. 27 Moody, Ransom House Sur., 2,633 ft. S 75 deg. W, and 2,178 ft. S 15 deg. E from NE cor. of lease ..... Drlg. gumbo and boulders 481 ft.

The Texas Co.'s No. 13 Rhodes, 1,450 ft. from S line, 1,300 ft. from E line of lease, W. S. Rhodes Sur. .. Comp. 73 bbls. per hour; ½-in. choke, 5,107 ft.

The Texas Co.'s No. 14 Rhodes, W. S. Rhodes Sur., 1,060 ft. from W line, 1,470 ft. from S line ..... T.D. 5,010 ft; rigging up to comp.

Tide Water Oil Co.'s No. 6 Dean, W. C. C. Lynch, 2,398 ft. from N line, 325 ft. from E line ..... Drlg. hard shale and shells 4,835 ft.

Tide Water Oil Co.'s No. 1 Eichletz, Lemuel Smith Sur., 467 ft. from N line, 1,010 ft. from E line of lease ..... Comp. 87 bbls. per hour; ½-in. choke, 5,125 ft.

Tide Water Oil Co.'s No. 2 Granger, T.&N.O. Sur. No. 14, 1,096 ft. from N line, 325 ft. from W line ..... Derrick.

Tide Water Oil Co.'s No. 3 Krohn, S. H. Bryan Sur., 466 ft. from N line, 467 ft. from W line of tract.... Comp. 94 bbls. per hour; ½-in. choke, 5,125 ft.

Tide Water Oil Co.'s No. 5 South Tex. Dev. Co., T.&N. O. Sur. No. 5, 1,459 ft. from W line, 467 ft. from N line of lease ..... Sand 5,025-62 ft; cmtd. 7-in. csg. 5,020 ft.

REFUGIO—REFUGIO COUNTY

United Prod. Corp.'s No. 1-A M. F. Lambert, 666 ft. from N line, 322 ft. from W line of Hews & Brown Sur. ..... No report.

WEST COLUMBIA—BRAZORIA COUNTY

The Texas Co.'s No. 5 Abrams ..... Pulling screen and liner to deepen, 2,937 ft.

PORT NECHES—ORANGE COUNTY

The Texas Co.'s No. 3 Kuhn (W.O.), Mary E. Hall Sur., No. 2, 587 ft. S, 150 ft. W of NE cor. of survey..... T.D. 4,695 ft; plugged to 4,111 ft.

The Texas Co.'s No. 1 Orange Nat. Bank, 150 ft. out of NW cor. of lease ..... Setting up.

SOUTH LOUISIANA FIELDS

ALLEN PARISH

O'Brien Bros., Inc.'s No. 1 Long Bell, 430 ft. from W line, 330 ft. from N line of NW SW Sec. 34-4s-6w.. Sticky shale 5,760 ft.

ASSUMPTION PARISH

Barnsdall Oil Co.'s No. 1 Williams, 330 ft. out of NE cor. Sec. 38-14s-14e ..... Rig.

BEAUREGARD PARISH

Herber & French's No. 1 Cochran, 400 ft. S, 850 ft. W of NE cor. Sec. 34-4s-5w ..... S.D. 480 ft.

CAMERON PARISH

Southern Sulphur Co.'s No. 1 Gulf of Mexico, 330 ft. S, 338 ft. E of SW cor. Sec. 29-15s-10w ..... Rigging up.

CAMERON MEADOWS—CAMERON PARISH

Bertrand-Sutton Oil Co.'s No. 1 School, 500 ft. W, 20 ft. N of SE cor. Sec. 16-14s-13w ..... No report.

CHOCTAW—IBERVILLE PARISH

Standard Oil Co.'s No. 4 Myrtle Grove, 2,350 ft. S, 150 ft. W of NE cor. NW Sec. 52-9s-11e ..... Drlg. 850 ft.

DARROW—ASCENSION PARISH

Rio Bravo Oil Co.'s No. 2 Community, Sec. 31-10s-2e, 1,760 ft. S, 600 ft. W of No. 1 ..... Set 81 ft. of 7-in. screen 4,827 ft; failed to flow; pumping.

Rio Bravo Oil Co.'s No. 1 Gumbel, 4,000 ft. W, 250 ft. S of NE cor. of S. Gumbel & Co. tract, Sec. 33-10s-2e.. T.D. 5,830 ft.; cutting and pulling screen to deepen.

GUEYDAN—VERMILLION PARISH

Pure Oil Co.'s No. 3 Mulvey, Sec. 34-11s-1w, 1,515 ft. from N line, 1,150 ft. from E line of tract ..... Sand and shale showing oil 4,865 ft; to make D.S. test.

Pure Oil Co.'s No. 3 Mulvey, 600 ft. S, 2,369 ft. E of NW cor. Sec. 34-11s-1w ..... T.D. 4,278 ft; cmtd. 7-in. csg. 4,248 ft; drilled plug and setting screen.

HACKBERRY—CAMERON PARISH

Calcasieu Oil Co.'s No. 2 Hanszen, Sec. 14-12s-10w, 400 ft. W, 200 ft. S of No. 1 ..... Drlg. sandy lime 4,900 ft.

East Hackberry Oil Co.'s No. 1 Landry, 2,957 ft. E, 156 ft. S of SW cor. Sec. 13-12s-10w, in Sec. 36..... Oil sand 2,613-33 ft.

Gulf Ref. Co.'s No. 11 Irwin, Sec. 13-12s-10w, 200 ft. N and 100 ft. E of No. 9 ..... Rig.

The Texas Co.'s No. 10-B State, 1,000 ft. E, 300 ft. N of NE cor. Sec. 13-12s-10w ..... Rock 7,064 ft.

Union Sulphur Co.'s No. 5 Gulf Land-Humble lease, Sec. 11-12s-10w, 300 ft. N of No. 1 ..... Sand showing oil 6,240 ft; cmtd. 7⅝-in. csg. 6,230 ft.

IOWA—CALCASIEU AND JEFF DAVIS PARISHES

Magnolia Pet. Co.'s No. 1 Gillson, 330 ft. out of SE cor. NE Sec. 12-9s-7w ..... Drilling.

Shell Pet. Corp.'s No. 4 Heyd, 2,122 ft. W, 1,310 ft. S of NE cor. Sec. 13-9s-7w ..... Drlg. sand and gravel 425 ft.

Shell Pet. Corp.'s No. 1 Stafford, 825 ft. S, 325 ft. E of NW cor. Sec. 18-9s-6w ..... T.D. 7,021 ft; cmtd. 6⅝-in. csg. 6,825 ft; drlg. plug and made D.S. test; to set screen.

JEFFERSON DAVIS PARISH

Humble O. & R. Co.'s No. 2 Devilbiss, 1,850 ft. S, 250 ft. W of NE cor. Sec. 14-9s-4w ..... Drlg. sand 4,148 ft.

JENNINGS—ACADIA PARISH

Yount Lee Oil Co.'s No. 12 Houssierre-Latrielle, Sec. 47-9s-2w, 300 ft. SW of No. 5 and 400 ft. NE of No. 4 ..... Drlg. hard sand 4,695 ft.

LA FOURCHE PARISH

V. N. Miller's No. 1 Sanbury, 150 ft. N, 100 ft. E of SW cor. Sec. 65-15s-15e ..... Spudded.

Southern Sulphur Co.'s No. 1 State-Bay Marchand, 617 ft. E, 710 ft. S of SW cor. Sec. 20, in Sec. 29-23s-23e. Rigging up.

PLAQUEMINES PARISH

The Texas Co.'s No. 8 Garden Island, 497 ft. E, 172 ft. N of SW cor. Sec. 107-23s-32e ..... Drlg. sand 1,050 ft.

Texas Gulf Sulphur Co.'s No. 1 LaFourche Levee district, 595 ft. from N line, 75 ft. from W line of Sec. 12-18s-25e ..... No report.

PORT BARRE—ST. LANDRY PARISH

Gulf Ref. Co.'s No. 3 Wilson & Cochran, Sec. 4-6s-5e.... Comp. flowing 1,400 bbls. daily; ⅝-in. choke, 3,445 ft.

STARKS—CALCASIEU PARISH

Gulf Ref. Co.'s No. 32 Lutcher-Moore, 1,363 ft. N, 650 ft. E of SW cor. Sec. 19-9s-12w ..... Drlg. sand 3,105 ft.

SWEET LAKE—CAMERON PARISH

Pure Oil Co.'s No. 11 Yount Lee, Sec. 13-13s-8w, 800 ft. S 66 deg. 43 min. from No. 9 ..... Drlg. hard shale 7,777 ft.

ST. BERNARD PARISH

Southern Sulphur Co.'s No. 1 State-Lake Borgne, 850 ft. N, 230 ft. E of SE cor. Sec. 32-13s-15e ..... Rig.

Southern Sulphur Co.'s No. 1 Lake Levy, 400 ft. S, 500 ft. N of SW cor. Sec. 28-13s-15e ..... Rigging up.

SULPHUR—CALCASIEU PARISH

Union Sulphur Co.'s No. 727 fee, 75 ft. N, 1,270 ft. W of SE cor. SE NW Sec. 29-9s-10w ..... Sand 4,745 Yt.

Union Sulphur Co.'s No. 780 fee, 465 ft. N and 536 ft. E of center of Sec. 29-9s-10e ..... Drlg. gumbo 2,250 ft.

Union Sulphur Co.'s No. 783 fee, Sec. 29-9s-10w ..... Drlg. shale and sand 2,850 ft.

TERREBONNE PARISH

The Texas Co.'s No. 8 State-Caillou Island, 1,050 ft. S, 2,770 ft. E of NW cor. Sec. 20-23s-20e ..... Derrick.

The Texas Co.'s No. 8 State-Dog Lake, 4,067 ft. W, 1,877 ft. N of SE cor. Sec. 31-21s-16e ..... Sand 1,710 ft.

The Texas Co.'s No. 18 State-Lake Barre, 1,876 ft. W, 851 ft. S of NW cor. Sec. 30, in Sec. 33-21s-20e .... Salt 1,900 ft.

VERMILLION PARISH

Shell Pet. Corp.'s No. 1 Herbert, 2,310 ft. W, 330 ft. N of SE cor. Sec. 10-15s-1e ..... Drlg. hard sandy shale 7,144 ft.

VINTON—CALCASIEU PARISH

Marrs McLean's No. 15 Gray, Sec. 33-10s-12w ..... No report.

TEXAS

MISCELLANEOUS WILDCATS

AUSTIN COUNTY

Cranfill-Reynolds Co.'s No. 1 Swearingen, 1,705 ft. NE along SE line from S cor. of C. K. Hamm Sur., and 336 ft. NW at right angles ..... Drlg. shale 3,215 ft.

BRAZORIA COUNTY

Amerada Pet. Corp. and Rycade Oil Corp.'s No. 3 Seaburn, 1,250 ft. E of W line and 4,550 ft. S of N line of Austin & Williams Sur. ..... Sand and shale showing oil 4,468-95 ft; reaming to set 9⅝-in. csg.

Danciger O. & R. Co.'s No. 2 Hunt, Pledger, 6,550 ft. from E line, 5,550 ft. from S line of W. Carson Sur.. Drlg. sandy shale 6,318 ft.

Tri-fin Oil Co.'s No. 1 Moers, 1,635 ft. SW of Chocolate Bayou, 693 ft. SE of NW line of F. Moore Sur. ..... S.D. 5,275 ft.

BRAZOS COUNTY

Adkins & O'Neill's No. 1 Clay, 1,150 ft. E, 5,750 ft. N of SW cor. of Walter Southerland Sur. ..... Shale 3,534 ft; S.D.; W.O.

CHAMBERS COUNTY

Mills & Jones' No. 1 Gan, John S. Roberts Sur., 255 ft. W, 1,052.72 ft. S of NE cor. of 138-ac. tract .... Rig.

COLORADO COUNTY

Danciger O. & G. Co. and L. E. Hults' No. 1 C. L. Raver, B.B.B.&C. Sur., Sec. 1, 990 ft. out of SW cor. of 477-ac. tract ..... Shale 3,820 ft; S.D. for repairs.

Fabrigus & Poole's No. 1 Lake Side Irrigation, 1,500 ft. SE, 500 ft. NE NW cor. Patrick Real Sur. ..... T.D. 1,445 ft; cmtd. 12½-in. csg. 1,150 ft.

Humble O. & R. Co.'s No. 1 John McShane, L.&G.N. Sur., Sec. 42, 466 ft. out of NE cor of tract ..... Drlg. shale 5,395 ft.

Plymouth Oil Co.'s No. 1 Ream, 330 ft. out of NE cor. of L.&G.N. Sur. No. 47 ..... Drlg. shale 5,948 ft.

FORT BEND COUNTY

Naylor & DeCosta's No. 1 Naylor, 4,350 ft. N, 55 deg. E from SW cor. 652-ac. tract in Christman Sur. .... T.D. 7,014 ft; P.B. to 5,600 ft.

GRIMES COUNTY

Koch et al's No. 1 Haferkamp, Samuel Fulton Sur., 335 ft. from S line, 347 ft. from E line of 189 acres.. Spudded.

Southwest Pet. Co.'s No. 1 Greer, Pat O'Connor Sur., 300 ft. from W line, 400 ft. from N line of 150-ac. tract ..... Spudded.

HARRIS COUNTY

H. H. Sloan's (Weatherall) No. 1 Paden, 1,320 ft. from N line, 1,320 ft. from W line of Brock Sur. ..... Cmtd. 10-in. csg. 491 ft; T.D. 520 ft.

H. B. Jordan's No. 1 Cochran, J. L. Jordan Sur., 1,950 ft. from S line, 1,320 ft. from E line ..... Rig.

Magnolia Pet. Co.'s No. 1 Kobs, 923 ft. from E line, 1,650 ft. from N line of lower J. M. Hooper Sur. .... Standing 5,090 ft.

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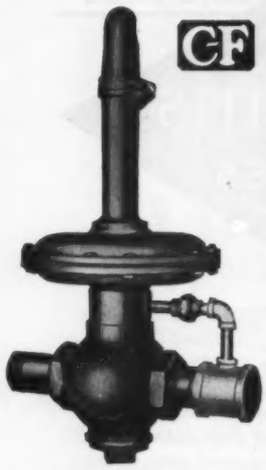

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HOUSTON, TEXAS
Producers, Transporters, Refiners and Marketers of Petroleum and Its Products.

Magnolia Pet. Co.'s No. 1 Martens, Joseph House Sur., 600 ft. from W line, 5,600 ft. from S line of tract ..Standing 5,186 ft.
Polk Drlg. Co.'s No. 1 Malcomson, A. Schouten Sur., 500 ft. from N line, 1,800 ft. from E line of 283-acre Daniels tract ..... Drlg. shale 1,884 ft.

JACKSON COUNTY

The Texas Co.'s No. 1 Mitchell, S. F. Austin League, 450 ft. W, 450 ft. S of NE cor. of 63-ac. tract, Lot 38, Clement Subd. ..... Drlg. gumbo 2,658 ft.

LIBERTY COUNTY

Yount Lee Oil Co.'s No. 1 E. W. Boyt, H.&T.C. Sur., Sec. 17, 300 ft. from S line, 2,440 ft. from E line of section ..... Drlg. shale 5,967 ft.

MATAGORDA COUNTY

Cockburn Oil Corp.'s No. 5 Hawkins, Shepherds Mott, 2,200 ft. SE, 1,800 ft. NE of W cor. Daniel McCarthy Sur. ..... T.D. 5,320 ft; drlg. sidetracked hole, shale 4,026 ft.

Humble O. & R. Co.'s No. 2 Pierce est., 1,900 ft. NE, 466 ft. NW at right angles out of SW cor. of Pierce estate, same being NW cor. of W. S. and L. B. Hunt tract, W. Carson Sur. ..... Drlg. hard sand 5,129 ft.
United North & South Dev. Co.'s No. 1 Stoddard (W.O.), 150 ft. W, 545 ft. N of SE cor. of Blk. 53, Buckeye townsite ..... T.D. 7,926 ft; sidetracking 7,390 ft.
United North & South Dev. Co.'s No. 1 Unit 6 (No. 2 Stoddard), 25 ft. each way out of NW cor. of Lot 19, Buckeye Townsite ..... T.D. 6,060 ft; sidetracking 5,463 ft.
United North & South Dev. Co.'s No. 1 Unit 14 (No. 1 Dr. Plotner), 1,210 ft. SE of No. 1 Stoddard and 136 ft. W of right of way of Collegeport branch of St. L.&B.M.R.R., Buckeye ..... Coring sandy shale 7,736 ft.
United North & South Dev. Co.'s No. 1 Unit 25, 1,335 ft. S, 1,000 ft. E of No. 1 Unit 6 ..... Rig.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY

A. H. Parsons et al's No. 2 Drought, Kronknite Sur., 3,000 ft. N, 100 ft. E of NW cor. of A. B. Hill 46⅛ acres ..... S.D. 4,450 ft.

POLK COUNTY

Anderson et al's No. 1 Duke, Peter J. Manard Sur., 330 ft. out of NW cor. of 235-ac. tract ..... Standing 4,730 ft.
Boone, Clark & Boone's No. 1 Tex. Long Leaf, 2,835 ft. NW along NE line of D. B. McComb Sur. from E cor. and 1,188 ft. SW at right angles ..... Drlg. shale 2,414 ft.
Englewright et al's No. 1 Kingsbury, A. Viesca Sur., 150 ft. NW and 1,114 ft. SW of NW cor. of H. J. Pratt 20 acres ..... Drlg. shale 719 ft.
Carl B. King Drlg. Co.'s No. 1 U. S. Alabama Indian Reservation, 3,248 ft. from SW line, 5,022 ft. from SE line of Thomas Colville Sur. ..... Rig.
Roxie Oil Co.'s No. 1 Reed, A. Viesca Sur., 150 ft. out of NW cor. of 479-ac. lease ..... S.D. 4,500 ft.

REFUGIO COUNTY

Humble O. & R. Co.'s No. 5 O'Connor, Florentine Rice Sur., 933 ft. NW of No. 4 ..... Drlg. shale 2,488 ft.
Geo. M. Smith's No. 1 J. M. O'Brien, 450 ft. W of center of E line of Winfield Sur. ..... Sand 4,294-4,302 ft; cmtd. csg.

TYLER COUNTY

Republic Prod. Co. and Houston Oil Co.'s No. 1,014-E (No. 2 Sterne fee), Adolph Sterne Sur., 1,300 ft. S, 400 ft. W of No. 1 Sterne fee ..... Coring sand showing oil 4,931 ft.

VICTORIA COUNTY

Stoneleigh O. & G. Co.'s No. 1 Terrell, SW cor. of R. Manchola Sur. No. 3 ..... Drlg. shale 4,125 ft.
The Texas Co.'s No. 7 McFaddin, 6,600 ft. S 15 deg. W, 450 ft. N 75 deg. W at right angles from the NE cor. of the A. J. Gray Sur. ..... T.D. 1,176 ft; blowing gas and mud.

WALLER COUNTY

Trapshooter Reilly Oil & Royalty Co.'s No. 1 Menke, Justo Liende Sur., 600 ft. at right angles from NW line at 250 ft. at right angles from E line of 330-ac. tract ..... S.D. 2,950 ft.

WASHINGTON COUNTY

Cline, Taylor et al's No. 1 Chadwick, Isaac Lee Sur., 560 ft. from N line, 1,000 ft. from E line of 320-ac. tract ..... Drlg. shale 1,645 ft.

WHARTON COUNTY

Pure Oil Co.'s No. 1 Stewart, 2,419 ft. NW, 1,650 ft. NE of S cor. of Sec. 25, Morris & Cummings Sur. ..... Coring sandy shale 6,266 ft.
Smith & Daniels' No. 1 Mitchell, H.&T.C. Sur. No. 8, 330 ft. from NE line of NE 80-ac. tract in center of tract NW and SE ..... T.D. 6,875 ft; plugged to 3,250 ft.

Wildcat Operations in Southwest Texas

(Continued from Page 49)

Whisenant & Trenchard's No. 1 Duval County Land Co., 1,750 ft. from N line, 1,100 ft. from E line of Sur. No. 76 ..... T.D. 750 ft; S.D. for wtr.
Whisenant & Trenchard's No. 2 Duval County Ranch Co., 300 ft. from N and W lines of E ½ of SE ¼ of Sur. 76 ..... T.D. 20 ft; set surface csg.
Windsor Oil Co.'s No. 1 Peters, 330 ft. from E line, 2,904 ft. from S line of W ⅓ of S (or 1,600 ft. to N 2,900 ft. to W of Sur.) No. 33 ..... Rigging up.
Wright & Wilson's No. 1 Wood-Welder, 6,150 ft. from N line, 7,200 ft. from W line of Sur. No. 102 ..... Rigging up.

FRIO COUNTY

James E. Greenlee's No. 1 W. W. Burns, 612 vrs. to N line, 900 vrs. to W line of Antone Hutzler Sur. ..... T.D. 2,330 ft; set csg; waiting on cement.

GUADALUPE COUNTY

Luling O. & G. Co.'s No. 1 Schueneman, 450 ft. from S line, 150 ft. from W line of 130-ac. tract in B. Fuqua Sur. ..... T.D. 2,235 ft; abd.
Magnolia Pet. Co.'s No. 1 E. W. Williams, 200 ft. from N and E lines of 100-ac. tract in Green DeWitt Sur. .. T.D. 2,788 ft; dry in Edwards at 2,710 ft.
Buckley Bros.' No. 1 M. T. Howell, 2,800 ft. S of road, 187 ft. from E line of tract in Jacob Darst Sur. .... Moving in tools.

HIDALGO COUNTY

Carl & Johnston's No. 1 Doughty, 187 ft. from S and E lines of Lot 11, Blk. 5 of Subd. of Indios Ranch Sur. in N. Hidalgo ..... T.D. 2,100 ft.; drlg.
Maxwell & Young's No. 1 King, 175 ft. from N and E lines of Lot 8, Blk. 16, Alamo tract ..... T.D. 1,400 ft; drlg.

JIM HOGG COUNTY

Cole Pet. Co.'s No. 1 E. Vela Hrs., 5,184 ft. from E line, 2,762 ft. from S line of Sur. 588 in El Peyote grant ..... T.D. 2,925 ft; abd.
D. C. DeWitt's No. 1 A. G. Lopez, 3,475 ft. from W line, 425 ft. from N line of Sur. No. 106 ..... Spudded in.
R. F. Force's No. 1 Holbien, 150 ft. from N and W lines of Blk. 54, Sec. 9 of Holbien Sur. of Share 3 of Las Animas grant ..... T.D. 2,507 ft; reinstated; to deepen.
Seaton A. Barnes, Jr.'s No. 1 R. Holbien, 220 ft. from W line, 340 ft. from S line, of Blk. 54, share 3, Los Animas tract ..... Rigged up.

KARNES COUNTY

Magnolia Pet. Co.'s No. 1 C. G. Porter, 250 ft. from W line, 1,650 ft. from S line of 1,362-ac. tract and survey in S. Morris Sur. ..... T.D. 3,661 ft; comp. 200 bbls. dly.

KERR COUNTY

J. E. Anderson's No. 1 J. D. Witt, 1,320 ft. from N line, 1,320 ft. from W line of Sec. 1,923, in Hamilton Sur., 4 miles S of Center Point ..... T.D. 1,008 ft; drlg.

Eastland Oil Co.'s No. 1 Love, 1,100 ft. SW of Evans & Gant's No. 1 Love ..... Moving in rig.

KLEBERG COUNTY

Harry Clark's No. 1 V. J. Kivlin, 360 ft. from E line, 400 ft. from S line of Sec. 39, Blk. 8, Kleberg Town & Improvement Co. Sur. ..... T.D. 1,300 ft; drlg.

Harris et al's No. 1 Dennett, 660 ft. from S line, 760 ft. from E line of Blk. 7, Sec. 38, Kleberg Town & Improvement Co. Sur. ..... T.D. 2,797 ft; resumed drlg.

LIVE OAK COUNTY

Jacob, Buzzini & Pickett's No. 1 O. M. Withers, 920 ft. to N line, 370 ft. to W line of Farm 10, McCowan ranch ..... T.D. 1,094 ft; abd.

LEE COUNTY

Paton Bros.' No. 1-B Turner, 424 ft. from NW line, 375 ft. from NE line of 51.9-ac. tract in David Hudson Sur. ..... T.D. 5,500 ft; drlg.

McMULLEN COUNTY

Jacob, Buzzini & Pickett's No. 1 Hurt & Tartt, 160 ft. from SW and SE line of J. W. Williams Sur. 144 .... T.D. 550 ft; drlg.

Jaqua & Crow's No. 1 Hagist, 330 ft. from N and W lines of R. W. Mills Sur. No. 467 ..... T.D. 2,465 ft; abd.

C. B. Loftin's No. 3 R. H. Brown, 5,283 ft. from N line, 924 ft. from E line of 3,006-ac. tract in Sur. No. 64 ..... T.D. 768 ft; swabbing a little oil.

C. R. Pope, Inc.'s No. 1 A. C. Miles, 200 ft. to E line, 2,375 ft. to S line, Sur. 149 ..... T.D. 1,203 ft; in sand at 1,198 ft; testing.

Tarver & Nance Co.'s No. 2 Dickson Farm Mrtg. Co., 700 ft. due W of No. 1, 900 ft. from NE line, 300 ft. from SE line of survey, Sec. 45 ..... T.D. 682 ft.; changing rigs.

NUECES COUNTY

John F. Camp's No. 1 King, 150 ft. from N and W lines of H⅛ Sec. 29 of Richard King Subd. Sur. .. Derrick; waiting for rig.

STARR COUNTY

R.&B. Oil Co.'s No. 1 Crown Brick & Tile Co., 1,800 ft. S of State Highway No. 4 and 580 ft. from W line of Porcion 87, near La Puerta ..... T.D. 4,530 ft; setting csg.

W. P. Chancellor's (Bryan & Tharp) No. 1 A. Guerra, 36,000 ft. from line, 2,800 ft. from E line of Share No. 6 of San Jose grant, in NE cor. of county ..... T.D. 1,410 ft; waiting for tools.

Chiquita Oil Co.'s No. 1 Starr County Cattle Co., 341 ft. from W line, 271 ft. from S line of Share 60, Partition of Porcions 38 and 39 ..... T.D. 618 ft; drlg.

F. R. Cooper's No. 1 J. M. Martinez, 150 ft. to S and E lines of A.B.&M. Sur. No. 135 ..... T.D. 2,110 ft; drlg.

Dawson et al's No. 5 Margo, 1,000 ft. from W line, 5,500 ft. from S line of Share 3-B, Por. No. 70, jurisdiction Mier ..... T.D. 500 ft; drlg.

Goodwin & Yantis' No. 1 Walker, 450 ft. SE of W line of Isabel Lopez property in Sur. 767 ..... T.D. 1,300 ft; drlg.

Dr. R. McCormick's No. 1 Seabury, 592 ft. S of Cen. of N line of Sur. 32, Share 1, Por. 107 ..... T.D. 752 ft; abd.

E. H. Stickney's No. 1 H. Gonzales, 300 ft. from E line, 3,166 ft. from S line of H.E.&W.T. Sur. 339 ... T.D. 1,066 ft; drlg.

E. H. Stickney's No. 1 H. Gonzales, 300 ft. from S and E lines of H.E.&W.T.R.R. Sur. No. 339 ..... Spudded in; changing to heavier rig.

TRAVIS COUNTY

F. Fuch's No. 1 Rummell, 800 ft. to S line, 150 ft. to E line of 169-ac. tract in Peter Cartwright Sur. ... T.D. 65 ft; S.D.

UVALDE COUNTY

Evans & Thompson's No. 1 Farris, 400 ft. from S and W lines of 535-ac. tract near center of John J. Hammond Sur. ..... T.D. 300 ft; changing rigs.

WEBB COUNTY

Earl Calloway et al's (Osborne) No. 1 Gates, 330 ft. from N and W lines, SE Sec. 14, Blk. 1 (Gates ranch), C.C.S.D.&R.G.N.G.R.R. Sur. ..... T.D. 2,200 ft; drlg.

Cole Pet. Co.'s No. 1 A. Villareal, 330 ft. from S and W lines of Sur. No. 1,090, 5 miles E of Dilton ..... T.D. 3,230 ft; abd.

Edwin M. Jones' No. 1 Callaghan, 1,650 ft. from E line, 990 ft. from S line of Sec. 603 of B.S.&F. Sur., 13 miles E from Callaghan Switch ..... T.D. 800 ft; waiting for wtr.

Gibson et al's No. 1 Smith, 150 ft. from NE line, 300 ft. from NW line of Blk. 5, Sur. No. 1,102..... Rigging up.

Will Ohlhausen's No. 1 Moses Jones, 273 varas from E line, 516 varas from S line of 100-ac. tract in Sur. No. 1,640 ..... Spudded in.

P. G. Rouse's No. 1 S. M. Withers, 3,000 ft. from E line, 400 ft. from N line of Sur. No. 28 ..... T.D. 1,010 ft; drlg.

Seagraves & Salsbury's No. 1 A. E. Gates, 3,850 ft. from S line, 725 ft. from W line of Sec. 66, Blk. 1, C.C.S.D.&R.G.N.G. Sur. ..... T.D. 2,505 ft; abd.; to move 1 mile west.

Shankle & Roche's No. 1 W. W. Stell, 660 ft. from N and W lines of NW NW of No. 37 Sur., 11 miles N from Mirando City ..... T.D. 150 ft; drlg.

WILLIAMSON COUNTY

McNeill & Matthews' No. 1 B. H. Hamilton, NE cor. 108-ac. tract in West Sur. ..... T.D. 1,540 ft; abd.

WILSON COUNTY

Sexton Pet. Co.'s No. 1 Joe Gutzeit (1,032-ac.), 150 ft. from W line, 150 ft. from S line of road of F. Flores No. 18 Sur. ..... T.D. 175 ft; drlg.

ZAPATA COUNTY

Hamilton, Brower & Crow's No. 1 Slator, 2,111 ft. from SW line, 1,980 ft. from SE line of Blk. 1, Subd. of Slator ranch in J. V. Borrego grant ..... T.D. 1,240 ft.; standing.

O. W. Killam's No. 5 Bruni, 150 ft. from SW and SE lines of Blk. 53, Killam Subd. of Borrego grant .... T.D. 1,365 ft; drlg.

Stevens & Brown's No. 1 J. M. Garcia, 150 ft. from NE line, 350 ft. from SE line of Blk. 102, Sur. 434.... T.D. 1,095 ft; drlg.

Sarah Poppas' No. 1 Juan V. Cueller, Jr., 150 ft. from NE and SE lines of Blk. 3, Sur. 2 of Poppas Subd. of Por. 34 ..... T.D. 75 ft; drlg.

A. C. Savey et al's No. 1 Flores, 150 ft. from NW line, 306 ft. from NE line of Blk. 8, Share 1 of P. A. Richer Subd. of Porcion No. 86 ..... T.D. 1,600 ft; drlg.

A. H. Wray's No. 1 Gopher Trust Est., in Fullerton Subd. of Share 8 of J. V. Borrego grant ..... T.D. 310 ft; drlg.

ZAVALA COUNTY

O. W. Killam's No. 5 Bruni, 150 ft. from SW and SE lines of Blk. 53, Killiam Subd. of B-8 Blas Uribe Subd. of Borrego grant ..... Rigging up.

Zavala O. & G. Co.'s No. 1 Gates, 1,320 ft. from N line, 1,320 ft. from E line of Hooper & Wade Sur. No. 13.. T.D. 5,508 ft; waiting for wtr.

Southwest Texas Proven Areas

Week Ending May 6

HILBIG POOL—BASTROP COUNTY

Company, well, farm name, section and block—	Remarks:
Humble O. & R. Co.'s No. 2 Hassel	T.D. 750 ft; drlg.
Humble O. & R. Co.'s No. 2 Wilhelm, 415 ft. from NE line, 295 ft. from SE line of tract in Andrew Mayes Sur.	T.D. 2,457 ft; comp. 50 bbls. hrly.

RIDDLE POOL—BASTROP COUNTY

Witherspoon Oil Co.'s No. 1 A. D. Harris, 1,050 ft. from NW line, 3,350 ft. from SW line of John Maxmilian Sur.	T.D. 2,175 ft; coring.

TULETA POOL—BEE COUNTY

Grisham et al's No. 1 Rapp & Hatch, 1,700 ft. from N line, 2,640 ft. from E line, Sec. 12 of Ragsley's Subd. of Uranga grant	Location changed; bldg. derrick.

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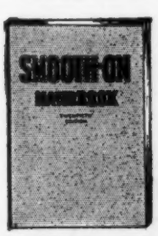

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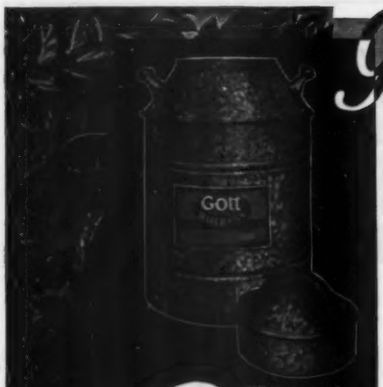

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READ THE CLASSIFIED BARGAINS ON PAGE 79

NORTH GOVERNMENT WELLS POOL—DUVAL COUNTY

George Parr et al's No. 1 Hahl, 330 ft. from N and W lines of SE ¼ of Sur. 46 ..... T.D. 400 ft; drlg.
Hester Bros.' No. 1 fee, 330 ft. from S and E lines of NE of Sur. No. 47 ..... Rigging up.
Magnolia Pet. Co.'s No. 1 Hahl-Burch, 330 ft. from S and E lines of SW of Sur. 43 ..... T.D. 2,258 ft; comp. 100 bbls. dly.
Navarro Oil Co.'s No. 6 Hahl, 330 ft. from W line, 990 ft. from S line of Sur. No. 360 ..... T.D. 2,268 ft; set csg.
Southwest Drlg. Co.'s No. 9 Wendt, 990 ft. from S and E lines of SE of Sur. No. 43 ..... Rigged up; waiting for wtr.
Sun Oil Co.'s No. 1 Mrs. Weiderkehr, 330 ft. from S and E lines of Sur. 359 ..... T.D. 1,517 ft; tested 200 ft. of oil and mud in Cole sand; drlg.
The Texas Company's No. 7 Wendt, 330 ft. from N line, 990 feet from W line of NW of Sur. No. 42 .... T.D. 1,900 ft; drlg.

PETERS POOL—DUVAL COUNTY

Shasta Oil Co.'s No. 3 Peters, 330 ft. from N and W lines of S of W 200 acres of S½ of Sur. No. 176.... T.D. 315 ft; drlg.

SARNOSA POOL—DUVAL COUNTY

Magnolia Pet. Co.'s No. 3 M. Ruiz, 300 ft. from NW and NE lines of S ¼ of Sur. 576 ..... T.D. 1,000 ft; drlg.
Sarnosa Oil Corp.'s No. 6 A. Weil, 330 ft. from NW and NE lines of Sur. No. 130 ..... T.D. 2,374 ft; drilled plug; running tubing.
Sun Oil Co.'s No. 3 Cano, 330 ft. from NE and SE lines of Sur. No. 576 ..... Derrick.

SAL-MAR POOL—GUADALUPE COUNTY

Sal-Mar Oil Co.'s No. 1 Chas. Woehler, 1,040 ft. from N line, 300 ft. from E line of G. W. Williams No. 46.. Rigged up; abd.

JACOB POOL—McMULLEN COUNTY

Jacob, Buzzini & Pickett's No. 11 Jacob, 160 ft. from most westerly SE line, 1,542 ft. from NE line of Jacob Sur. No. 8 ..... T.D. 964 ft; comp. flowing 50 bbls. daily.

SAXET FIELD—NUECES COUNTY

C.N.T. Co.'s No. 1 L. M. Vance, 330 ft. from E line, 1,320 ft. from S line of 255-ac. tract in Sur. 402... T.D. 3,710 ft; drlg.
Gibson Oil Corp.'s No. 2 Rand Morgan, 1,320 ft. from N line, 330 ft. from E line of lease ..... T.D. 5,180 ft; S.D.
Houston Oil Co.'s No. 1 McGregor ..... T.D. 4,260 ft; to be deepened to 4,800 ft.; S.D.
Gulf Port Oil Co.'s No. 3 Frank Bliss, 1,699 ft. to N line, 350 ft. to E line of 235-ac. tract in J. W. Stevens Sur. No. 406 ..... T.D. 5,616 ft; drlg.
Gulf Port Oil Co.'s No. 2 Humphreys, 115 ft. from N line, 330 ft. from W line of lease (S offset to No. 1 Gibson, Rand Morgan Sur.) ..... T.D. 3,355 ft; drlg.
Gulf Port Oil Co.'s No. 1 Rand Morgan, 330 ft. from N and E lines of 30-ac. lease ..... T.D. 4,905 ft; standing.
Holliday et al's No. 2 Smith 660 ft. N of No. 1 ..... T.D. 4,270 ft; tested gas third time; may deepen.
Shasta Oil Co.'s No. 1 Erigan, on N end of 10-ac. strip, W of Quiros tract ..... T.D. 4,877 ft; set csg.; waiting on cmt.
Sinclair Prairie's No. 1 Issencee, 330 ft. from N and W lines of 80-ac. tract in Sur. No. 404 ..... T.D. 4,570 ft; 9 ft. in sand; preparing to test.

MATHIS POOL—SAN PATRICIO COUNTY

Geo. W. Scruggs' No. 1 Collins ..... T.D. 1,515 ft; drlg.

WHITE POINT FIELD—SAN PATRICIO COUNTY

Saxet Oil Co.'s No. 19 Rachel ..... T.D. 7,204 ft.; P.B. to 4,875 ft.; running tubing.

LOS OLMOS POOL—STARR COUNTY

Hooks & Weaver's No. 15 Kelsey Bass, 200 ft. from W line, 150 ft. from S line, NW SE Sec. 6, Pors. 75, 76, 77, jurisdiction Camargo ..... T.D. 1,300 ft; drlg.
Hooks & Weavers' No. 14-A2 Kelsey Bass, 200 ft. from W line, 250 ft. from S line of E 30 acres of NE SW Sec. 6, Pors. 75, 76, 77, Camargo ..... Drlg. 1,268 ft; moving in larger rig.

LAUREL POOL—WEBB COUNTY

Dyck Oil Co.'s No. 4 Garcia-Villareal, 150 ft. from S and E lines of NE NW of Sur. No. 1,100 ..... T.D. 2,215 ft; comp. flowing 150 bbls. daily.
O. W. Killam's No. 2 Garcia-Villareal, 150 ft. from N and W lines of NE SE of Sur. No. 1,100 ..... T.D. 1,535 ft; drlg.
Magnolia Pet. Co.'s No. 5 Garcia-Villareal, 150 ft. from S and W lines, NW NE Blk. 3, Sur. No. 1,100 ..... T.D. 2,216 ft; comp. 35 bbls. dly.
Shankle & Newton's No. 1 S. Benavides, 330 ft. from S and E lines of Blk. 13, in No. 2,272 Sur. ..... T.D. 40 ft; set surface csg.; W.O.C.
South Texas Oil Co.'s No. 16 Laurel, 150 ft. from S and E lines of Blk. 11, Sur. 271 ..... T.D. 2,250 ft; drlg.
Sal-Mar Oil Corp.'s No. 1 Vela, 660 ft. from NW and SW lines of Blk. 16, Sur. No. 1,011 ..... T.D. 3,255 ft; abd.
M. Stein's No. 1 Garcia-Villareal, 150 ft. from SW and NW lines of Sur. No. 720 ..... Rigging up.
Wise & Jackson's No. 2 Garcia & Villareal, 150 ft. from N and E lines of Blk. 7, Sur. No. 1,100 ..... Rigging up.

MOCA POOL—WEBB COUNTY

Moca Oil Co.'s No. 4 Duval County Ranch Co., 810 ft. from N line, 120 ft. from W line of Blk. 22, Share 3, Zapata County School Land ..... Rigging up.
Whisenant & Trenchard's No. 1-A Duval County Ranch Co., 650 ft. to N line, 150 ft. to W line of Blk. 13, Sur. 101 ..... T.D. 1,210 ft; abd.

ESCOBAS POOL—ZAPATA COUNTY

Lefevre et al's No. 1 M. Garza Hrs., 330 ft. from NW and SW lines of Blk. 53, C. A. Douglas Subd., Zerro ranch, Comitas Grant Sur. ..... T.D. 1,668 ft; standing.
B. W. Roscoe's No. 3 Bustamente, 300 ft. from NE line, 375 ft. from NW line of SE of Share 33, Comitas grant ..... T.D. 1,240 ft; set csg.
The Texas Co.'s No. 26 Measles, 1,290 ft. from SE line, 300 ft. from SW line, Sur. Cerrito Blanco grant.... T.D. 850 ft; drlg.

Wildcat Operations in Louisiana-Arkansas

(Continued from Page 47)

C. D. Loe, tr.'s No. 1 Whitney, 330 ft. N and W, SE cor. NW NE Sec. 19-9-14 ..... Base chalk 2,107 ft; S.D.; W.O. 2,205 ft.

CONVERSE DISTRICT

Lambert et al's No. 1 Edwards, 200 ft. S and E, NW cor. SW NW Sec. 29-9-13 ..... Showed oil; bailing to test 2,046 ft.
H. C. Lessenger's No. 1 Bowman-Hicks, 330 ft. S, 330 ft. E, NW cor. Sec. 13-9-13 ..... Bailed dry 2,031 ft; W.O.

Arkansas

LITTLE RIVER COUNTY

American Portland Cement Co.'s No. 1 fee, 150 ft. S and E, NW cor. SW NE Sec. 21-12-32 ..... Coring 2,300 ft.

MILLER COUNTY

J. T. Humphrey's No. 1 Grace, C SW SW Sec. 9-15-27... Cmtd. 10-in. 206 ft.

UNION COUNTY

Tom Nash's No. 1 Union Sawmill, 200 ft. N and E, SW cor. NW NE Sec. 19-18-11 ..... Drlg. lime 3,390 ft.

East Texas

CASS COUNTY

T. H. Pardoe, operator's No. 1 S. A. Orr, in the G. W. Morris Sur., 390 ft. east of the W line of the G. W. Morris Sur., also the east line of the David Frazier Sur. ..... S.D. fuel, 2,160 ft.

NATURAL GAS DEVELOPMENTS

Expect Pipe Line From Hebron Gas Field Soon

WELLSBORO, Pa., May 6. — Construction will likely start soon on an 8-inch line from the Phelps well in Hebron Township, Potter County, to Crosby, McKean County, where it will tie into the United Natural Gas Co.'s system. Rights of way have been secured and it is reported that the United Natural has purchased the 8-inch pipe. The Phelps well is owned by the Sylvania corporation, a subsidiary of United Natural. The point at Crosby, where the new line will tie in, is the site of a compressor station for United Natural. From this point the gas may be diverted north, into the New York State centers, or south into Pennsylvania.

Potter County is the only active gas area at this time in northern Pennsylvania. G. K. Rodgers and others are drilling at 5,270 feet on the No. 1 E. A. Coyle, Hebron Township, where they got the top of the lime at 5,265 feet. J. B. Reed and others are drilling at 1,100 feet at No. 2 Champlain, Allegany Township. The Potter Development Co. is drilling at 2,562 feet at No. 2 Carpenter in Hebron Township and drilling at 3,000 feet at No. 6 Charles Stearns in Hebron. The North Branch Development Co. is building a rig on the Frank Moe, Allegany Township, and the Sylvania corporation has announced a location on the Nancy Wilcox, in Hebron Township.

In New York State, Peterman and others have abandoned their location on the Valerio, in Phelps Township. The Geneva Natural Gas Co. has shut down at 2,967 feet on the O'Connor in Phelps Township. Dorr Martin interests have shut down at 790 feet on the Bower, Cameron and Carl Finger and others have ceased operations on the Louise Kipp, Torrey. The Belmont Quadrangle Corp. is straightening a 1,315-foot hole on the Laura Chapman at Ovid. The Mutual Natural Gas Co. is spudding at 100 feet on the Eugene Black at Scio. Fisher, Agnew and others have completed their rig on the Tooby, at Waterloo. Peterman and others are rigging up on the P. I. Patrick, in Phelps Township. George Donovan is spudding on the George Reynolds at Thurston and J. B. Reed and others are building a rig on the Quinlin Oil Co.'s land in Olean, Cattaraugus County.

The drill in the first deep test for gas in the immediate vicinity of Wellsville, N. Y., was reported down 250 feet, as drilling operations went forward on the Pennsylvania Natural Gas Co. well on the Eugene Black farm, town of Scio.

The objective of the well is the Oriskany sand, which will be encountered, it is expected, at 4,150 feet.

The Gas States Corp. of Pensylvania has leased a block of 10,000 acres a few miles northeast of Hornell, Steuben County, and an official of the company announces that a location has been made for a test in Dansville Township on Maple Hill near Haskinville and a second test will be drilled farther northeast between Brown Hill and Potter Hill. Oriskany sand will be the objective.

TEXAS RATE RECOMMENDATION

FORT WORTH, Tex. May 8.—The Texas Railroad Commission's ruling on Lone Star Gas Co. gate rates will be made before long. Olin Culberson, chief examiner for the commission, said he would have his recommendation ready by summer. The rate order will affect nearly 300 towns and cities into which gas is piped from the Lone Star's system. The commission's hearing is expected to end within two weeks.

Three Methods May Be Used in Making Calculations of Gas Meter Charts

By W. H. RICHMAN

The charts most familiar to the gas accounting departments are circular graphs designed for the purpose of recording pressure and time. These charts indicate a period of 24 hours, each hour being divided into quarters. The lines dividing the time are made to conform to an arc as described by either the differential or the pressure pen. Charts are sometimes designed for different meter springs as 50, 100, 250, 500, as the case may be. The L-10 charts are designed all alike, regardless of the pressure spring to be used, and this is adjusted by using a factor for each spring used.

Manufacturers have spent considerable time and money in order to manufacture a paper of the proper thickness and texture which will be the least affected by temperature and moisture, which causes expansion and contraction. Such contraction and expansion causes a variation in the length of the radii and results in an incorrect record being made upon a chart.

The hole in the center of the chart should be made to fit the hub on the meter snugly, and the edge of the hole from any point thereon should be equidistant from any point measured along the radius of the circle to any point on one of the outer circles.

Charts should never be folded or creased before they are placed on the meter. Neither should they be folded after they are taken off the meter, especially if they are to be run on a McGaughy Integrator. By calculating charts at a certain differential and pressure on a McGaughy machine before and after folding, the following results were obtained:

E-50 CHARTS USING DIFFERENTIAL 5—PRESSURE 20

	Reading	Coefficients	Difference M.C.F.
Not folded	313	3.427	7
Folded	311	1.021	2
Difference	2	.0920	0

E-50 CHARTS USING DIFFERENTIAL 15—PRESSURE 40

Not folded	686	2.427	10
Folded	683	1.021	3
Difference	3	.0920	0

E-100 CHARTS USING DIFFERENTIAL 40—PRESSURE 80

Not folded	946	.6342	1
Folded	944	.0569	0
Difference	2	3.599	7

E-250 CHARTS USING DIFFERENTIAL 5 PRESSURE 25

Not folded	640	.....	..
Folded	639	.....	..
Difference	1	.....	..

E-500 CHARTS USING DIFFERENTIAL 5 PRESSURE 250

Not folded	880	.0649	0
Folded	877	.6342	2
Difference	3	12.491	37

E-500 CHARTS USING DIFFERENTIAL 20 PRESSURE 450

Not folded	2,321	.0649	0
Folded	2,314	.6342	4
Difference	7	12.491	87

The next test was made by six girls, each on her respective machine. After the machine had been tested as to accuracy, a test run was made at a differential and pressure which she used regularly to test her machine on a chart that had been folded. Results as follows:

	Should run	Run on folded chart	Difference
E-25 vacuum.	468	465	3
E-50	265	261	4
Second E-50	650	641	9
E-100	1,277	1,275	2
E-250	1,361	1,359	2
Second E-250	1,627	1,624	3
E-500	1,903	1,902	1
E-500	1,903	1,901	2

In almost every case the measurement taken from the folded chart is less than on the smooth chart.

There are three methods in use at the present time of figuring charts—the inspection method, the use of the McGaughy integrator, and by using the planimeter.

By the inspection method all readings are made by hand or inspection. The readings of the differential and the pressure arc are made for each hour, and the figures usually placed upon the charts—the differential reading in red and the pressure reading in black. The square root of the differential multiplied by the absolute pressure is the extension for the hour. The hourly extension multiplied by the hourly coefficient is the delivery for one hour:

$$Q = \sqrt{h(p + 13)}\ C$$

In order to shorten the mathematical calculation, a list of hourly extension tables has been compiled in book form. Since the delivery varies as to the square root of the differential and the square root of the absolute pressure, a square root or direct reading chart was designed; and, in some respects, is much easier to calculate than the old type. The hourly extension instead of

$$\sqrt{h(p + 13)}$$

is $(h \times p)$. You will note "p" on L-10 charts is the absolute pressure; therefore, the chart reading, in case the absolute pressure remains constant for 24 hours, is the sum of the hourly differential reading times the absolute pressure times the coefficient. The mechanics of reading charts by the inspection method may be learned by anyone in a few minutes.

The planimeter is often used where the chart load does not vary much and there is not a great deal of vibration recorded. A comparatively accurate measurement can be had from a chart which runs regularly; but for an irregular pressure and differential it is generally conceded that the reading is not accurate and is little more than an estimate; and where high-priced gas is being measured it has not been found advisable to use the planimeter. A great many of these machines are used in figuring charts where measurement is being made of gas for gasoline extraction.

The use of the McGaughy integrator is an advanced development in reading charts. The machine performs a continuous mathematical calculation, which is the extension of the formula as given before, which is

$$\sqrt{h(p + 13)}$$

while the calculation is only made for each hour under the inspection method. This machine eliminates personal error in handling a great number of figures, and still we have found by experience that where a machine is in constant use it is advisable to test it about four times during an eight-hour day.

Contract With Consumer Upheld in Kansas Case

In the case of Allen W. Hinkel Dry Goods Co. v. Wichison Industrial Gas Co., Circuit Court of Appeals, Circuit Judge Phillips held that where a natural gas company constructed a pipe line from gas fields in Oklahoma to a city in Kansas and a distributing system in such city at a cost in excess of $2,000,000 pursuant to contracts with consumers during a certain period in accordance with the schedule of rates set forth in the contracts, a consumer could not avoid its obligation to purchase its gas from the company at the contract rate during the period specified in an agreement extending the contract on the ground that the agreement was lacking in mutuality and not enforceable by reason of the power of the Kansas Public Service Commission to regulate the company's rates.

The commission has the power to modify contract rates but can exercise such power only after it has found that the rates are unreasonable. In the absence of such a finding and an order of the commission abrogating the contract rates, the contract remains in full force and effect and the rates provided therein remain binding on the parties. In the instant case the commission had taken no action as to the contract rates. If it had modified the rates, the contract would have remained in force as modified, since such contracts are presumed to have been made in contemplation of the paramount power of the State to regulate the rates.

The company was not deprived of the right to injunctive relief against the consumer's breach of the contract on the ground that it had an adequate remedy at law. The contract dealt with a commodity not readily salable or obtainable in the general market. The company's patrons belonged to a limited class. The company and its affiliates had expended large sums of money to enable it to carry out its contracts to furnish gas. The particular contract had 37 months yet to run and damages for breach thereof during such future period would be extremely difficult to ascertain.

TEXAS GAS UTILITIES BILL

AUSTIN, Tex., May 8. — The house committee on municipal and private corporations has reported unfavorably a senate bill by Blackert more clearly to define gas utilities. The measure was passed by the senate after it had been attacked. The vote to report the bill unfavorably was 9 to 2.

The bill prohibits raising domestic and commercial gas rates in towns of less than 500 population without notice and hearing. Provision also is made to have the railroad commission aid smaller towns in appraising properties and in auditing accounts for rate making purposes.

CANADIAN GAS LINE

CHATHAM, Ontario, May 6. — Announcement is made that the Olga Oil & Gas Co. and Producers Gas Corp. of Toronto will jointly lay a temporary 2-inch pipe line from the Olga Field in Raleigh Township to deliver gas to the Southern Ontario Gas Co.'s main transmission line. Between 3 and 4 miles of line will be required. The field was tested under a joint arrangement between the Union Gas Co. and the Olga Oil & Gas Co., but after the first well the development was handled by the Olga company which secured several gassers. Tentative arrangements were made earlier in the year for construction of a 4-inch line to deliver the gas to the Union Gas Co. but this has been dropped.

SHELL

PERSONAL PARAGRAPHS

J. Goble, export sales manager for the Oil Well Supply Company, is visiting in London.

* * *

L. J. Teemer, of the Allegheny Steel Company, Brackenridge, Pa., was in Tulsa recently.

* * *

Sir John Cadman, chairman of Anglo-Persian Oil Company, Ltd., has been awarded the Melchett Medal for 1933 by the Institute of Fuel.

* * *

L. V. Boggs, president of National Supply Corporation, is visiting Rumanian oil centers, with W. J. Wigney, European manager for the company.

* * *

M. (Bink) Manning, president of the Oil Field Material Company, and A. D. Locke, rig builder, both of Houston, Tex., are back from a hunting and fishing trip in Mexico.

* * *

R. F. King has been appointed sales manager of the General Petroleum Corporation, a subsidiary of Socony Vacuum Corp., succeeding E. R. Rich, who recently retired.

* * *

M. E. Gray, formerly of Tulsa, and J. A. Beller, have arrived in Belgium to complete the construction of and take over operation of the refinery plant at Terdonck, near Ghent.

* * *

Robert C. Tuttle, manager of the marine department of the Atlantic Refining Company, has been elected a member of the board of directors of the Philadelphia Maritime Exchange.

* * *

Grace Srager, president of Chatham Petroleum Company, New York, and known in the trade as "the wax queen," is back at her desk after an absence of several weeks due to an appendicitis operation.

* * *

T. J. Donoghue, executive vice president of The Texas Company, was expected to be back in his office in Houston, Tex., this week, following an absence of three week in New York, where he was called on business.

* * *

C. J. Halloran, district manager of the Continental Supply Company, Tulsa, and H. A. McCarty of the sales force, are recovering from illness, Mr. Halloran from an emergency operation for appendicitis, and Mr. McCarty from acute stomach trouble.

* * *

Judge E. C. Finney, until recently with the Department of the Interior, has entered practice of law as a member of the firm of Vogelsang, Brown, Cram & Feely. Judge Finney's service with the department covered a long period as first assistant secretary and solicitor.

* * *

Leopold Albu, London, England, managing director for General Mining & Finance Corporation, Ltd., has been elected a director of Phoenix Oil & Transport Company, Ltd., and of Phoenix Oil Products, Ltd., as well as chairman of these companies, succeeding the late Sir Edward Manville.

* * *

F. E. Packard, of Chicago, general tax attorney for the Standard Oil Company (Indiana), and O. C. Cash, tax attorney for Stanolind Oil & Gas Company, with Tulsa headquarters, were in Casper and Cheyenne, Wyo., recently conferring with D. W. Greenburg, tax commissioner for the Standard of Indiana in the Rocky Mountain division.

* * *

Gen. Palmer E. Pierce, of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, has been appointed a member of the Committee on Inter-American Commerce, formed under the auspices of the Council of Inter-American Relations, in association with the National Foreign Trades Council, to promote trade reciprocity between North, Central and South American countries.

L. F. Rothermel, president of Deepwater Oil Terminals, Houston, Tex., went to Tulsa on a business trip last week.

* * *

B. J. Brinckman, of Merck & Company, St. Louis, Mo., chemical manufacturer, called on oil company trade in Tulsa.

* * *

David Gregg, Jr., of New York, has been elected a director of Northern Pipe Line Company, succeeding Benjamin Graham.

* * *

Sidney H. Keoughan, president of the Mutual Oil Syndicate, has returned to his Casper, Wyo., offices from a business trip to Denver, Colo.

Men of the Industry

EVERETT J. SADLER

Everett J. Sadler, head of the production activities of the various subsidiaries of the Standard Oil Company (New Jersey), is also a director and a vice president of the holding company. Born in Lockport, N. Y., in 1879, he entered the oil industry by way of the United States Naval Academy, Annapolis. Following his graduation there in 1899, Mr. Sadler went into the Kansas oil fields, where his first job was as a "mule skinner" on pipe hauling jobs. Succeeding years found him getting experience in a variety of field operations, as roustabout on the drilling floor, draftsman, civil engineer, and foreman. He foraged in the tank farm and pipe line construction fields, too.

Mr. Sadler's first major job with the Jersey organization came in 1909, when he was appointed managing director of Romano-Americana, Rumanian subsidiary of the Standard Oil Company (New Jersey).

Upon this country's entrance into the World War, Mr. Sadler went back to the Navy. On his return to civil life he went to Mexico, where he became president of the Transcontinental Petroleum Company, Mexican subsidiary of the New Jersey company. From this position he moved to the head of the foreign production department of the parent company.

Fifteen years after joining the New Jersey organization, Mr. Sadler in 1921 participated in his first meeting in the board room at 26 Broadway. In July, 1928, he was made president of the Creole Petroleum Corporation, operating in Venezuela, and in May, 1930, he became vice president of the parent New Jersey company.

C. E. Hathaway, representing the Stanley Belting Company, Chicago, was in Tulsa last week.

* * *

Ralph B. Lloyd was re-elected president of the Oil Producers Sales Agency of California at the annual meeting.

* * *

W. G. Ensinger, general manager, Union Wire Rope Company, Kansas City, Mo., spent several days in Tulsa recently.

* * *

J. A. Linedecker, of the National Lumber & Creosote Company, Texarkana, Tex., called on oil company buyers in Tulsa.

* * *

Delmer L. Powers spoke before the Rocky Mountain Association of Petroleum Geologists at its weekly luncheon meeting, in Denver, Colo., last week on "Some Observations on Western Canada."

* * *

M. W. Reynolds, sales manager of the Acheson Oildag Company, is on an extended business trip through the East, touching such points as New York, Boston, Philadelphia, and Pittsburgh.

* * *

Fernand Gilabert, of Societe Generale des Huiles de Petrole, has been appointed a Councillor for French Foreign Commerce, for a term of five years. He was recently appointed a Chevalier of the Legion of Honor.

* * *

Friends of A. W. Peake, vice president of the Standard Oil Company of Indiana, are extending condolences on the death of his mother, Mrs. Jennette Seely, who passed away in Huntington Park, California.

* * *

William Wilson, eastern manager of the Republic Oil Refining Company, has returned to New York after a prolonged stay in the South, visiting Richmond, Va., Petersburg, Hopewell, Baltimore and Philadelphia.

* * *

G. M. Shaw has been appointed superintendent of the petroleum division of Anglo-Persian Oil Company's operations in Persia. This division comprises the geological, chemical, physical and petroleum engineering sections.

* * *

Elisha Walker, of New York, and J. Paul Getty, of Los Angeles, Calif., have been elected to the board of directors of the Tide Water Associated Oil Company, to succeed the late John H. Markham and the late Frank Callahan.

* * *

R. J. Dearborn, president of Gasoline Products Company, Inc., has sailed for Europe, where he will be engaged in negotiations with agents of the company, chiefly pertaining to patent matters and licensing arrangements on the Continent.

* * *

Prof. H. C. George, director of the School of Petroleum Engineering at the University of Oklahoma, will serve as a member of the teaching staff at the summer school for engineering teachers held at the University of Wisconsin, at Madison, from July 5 to 25.

* * *

B. E. Hull, president, and A. S. Bailey, vice president, of The Texas Pipe Line Company, Houston, Tex., went to San Antonio, Tex., last week to attend the funeral on Tuesday of Guy T. Haltom, assistant chief electrical engineer in the refinery department of The Texas Company, New York.

* * *

The Associated Oil Company, a subsidiary of the Tide Water Associated Oil Company, re-elected Axtell J. Byles, W. F. Humphrey, Alden Anderson, J. A. Chanslor, L. F. Bayer, F. H. Buck, Paul Shoup, B. I. Graves and L. D. Jurs as members of the board of directors and added four new members to the board consisting of C. M. Cadman, J. A. McCarty, John F. Forbes and H. P. Grimm.

FIELD PROBLEMS FROM READERS

Edited by Thomas F. Smiley

This department is conducted in order that men connected with the drilling, producing or transporting branches of the petroleum industry may obtain aid in solving problems that confront them in their work. Readers are invited to send questions freely. These questions will be placed in the hands of persons capable of answering them authoritatively, and the answers, based on the best available information, will be published.

Each question should give as much detail as possible, especially if it involves depth of sands, types of sands and operations on adjoining or nearby properties. The source of questions will be considered confidential, and only the initials of the sender will be published. Questions involving patented processes, intricate formulas or estimates of cost cannot be answered. If an immediate answer is important, one will be given by mail when the writer requests it.

In this connection, The Oil and Gas Journal will be glad to publish articles from field men who have devised new methods or improved old ones.

Action of Mud on Face of Sands Penetrated in Rotary Drilling

There seems to be more or less disagreement among operators and engineers as to the effect which drilling mud has or is likely to have on the face of sands penetrated in rotary drilling. I would like to ask if the rotary method is used with entirely satisfactory results in hard formations and also whether it is possible to get accurate information concerning the formations drilled through with rotary tools. I would like to know too if productive sands ever are really damaged by the mud fluid and just how the mud fluid acts in sealing off formations.—R. E. E.

When the rotary method of drilling first came into use it was not practicable for hard formations, but this difficulty has been overcome by the development of rock bits. The method in its early days did not yield information concerning strata penetrated as did cable tools, but that objection too has been removed by introduction of coring devices. In answer to your third request for information the following discussion is provided by Dr. Stanley Gill, petroleum engineer.

"The action of a properly proportioned mud fluid in sealing off porous formations may be very simply pictured. Since the weight of the mud fluid must always be such that its hydrostatic pressure is greater than the pressure existing within the formations, there is a tendency for the mud fluid to pass into the porous formation.

"This tendency is measured by the differential pressure just mentioned. The result of this action is to filter out the solid particles of the mud fluid against the face of the porous formation and so to form a wall of mud material upon the face of the bore hole. When a mud fluid of proper characteristics is employed, the wall becomes entirely impervious, and prevents the fluid from penetrating the porous formation.

"All tests and experience have shown that the mud wall can be broken down very easily when the pressure is reversed; i.e., if the fluid in the hole is lightened, or if its level is lowered to a point where the pressure within the well is less than the pressure in the formation, the deposit leaves the wall. Laboratory tests have indicated that only a few pounds of pressure are required to break down the filter cake.

"Obviously, therefore, a clay wall formed by deposition from a proper drilling mud fluid cannot of itself damage an oil-bearing formation, since the wall is fractured by the formation pressure as soon as the column is removed from the well. It may be accepted as a fact that damage by clogging or sealing of productive formations will be effected only when mud fluid itself, or water filtered from the mud fluid, penetrates the sand.

"The damage to productive formations by penetration of mud fluids may manifest itself by causing great difficulty in bringing a well in. This effect may not be permanent, and may be overcome after the flow of the well has cleaned the mud from the sand. On the other hand, permanent damage to the formation may be experienced, and both initial and ultimate production of the well may be seriously reduced.

"Not only would such penetration affect the main producing horizons of a well, but it would also damage upper productive horizons passed through in drilling to deep production or cased off while producing from the greater depth. Such damage to shallow oil-bearing formations may make it impossible to plug back and obtain production from them after the deep pay has been exhausted.

"Unfortunately, there is little field information from which to determine the extent of the damage to oil-bearing formations caused by drilling mud fluids. Direct comparisons between rotary and cable tool completions, where both methods have been used at the same time in the same field, make possible a conclusion as to whether or not the rotary drilling mud has damaged the production of the wells. Cases where such direct comparisons can be made are somewhat rare."

Well Under Normal Conditions Is Benefited by Back Pressure

Is it to be expected that the rate of a well's decline will be the same where back pressure has been put on as it will be where there is no back pressure? Is the relation of the back pressure to the declining rock pressure always the same? Please tell me just what the effect of back pressure is on production.—T. D. E.

Conditions governing the rate of decline of a well have become so complicated under proration that it is difficult to give any definite answer to your question. There are a number of facts known about production methods that should be taken into consideration in fixing a well's allowable but unfortunately few of those facts actually have been considered by the commissions issuing proration orders. Therefore the rate of decline of wells varies over wide ranges.

To answer the question academically it may be said that to apply back pressure to a well is beneficial under most normal conditions. This is true because the energy in a reservoir from which oil and gas are being produced is of two kinds, one compressed gas and the other water under hydrostatic pressure. There are one or two minor additional sources of power for moving oil underground but they will not be considered here.

Gas exerts its energy by expanding. The greater the difference in pressure existing at any two places underground the more rapidly expansion takes place. As the well is usually the point of lowest pressure within the producing formation any pressure gradient should be toward that point.

As the gas will use its energy first to move the oil toward the point of low pressure (the bottom of the well), it is of practical benefit to place a back pressure or controlling pressure upon the well so that the differential pressure between points in the producing formation and the well bottom will be only sufficient to move the oil to the well efficiently.

As gas tends to escape out of solution from the oil if a high differential in pressure exists between reservoir and well pressure a large volume of the gas will tend to move to the bottom of the well ahead of the oil, or more properly it will leave the oil behind in the formation and escape from the well without doing effective work. This will increase the gas-oil ratio and will result in a smaller quantity of oil ultimately being recovered.

On the other hand if the difference between well bottom pressure and reservoir pressure is relatively small the gas will expand more slowly and escape in smaller quantities and more work will be done by it in delivering oil to the well. Raising oil from the bottom of the well to the surface can be done by mechanical means so it has not been given consideration here.

Why Was It Called That?

GEOLOGY

The word geology was made from two combining forms, each taken from the Greek. One is geo-, which means earth and is seen in many other words, such as geography, geodetic, geometry, etc. The other is -ology, denoting a science or theory. So the two, united in geology, mean the science which treats of the history of the earth and its life, especially as recorded in the rocks. The word geologia appears in Latin literature, but the English form apparently was used first in the fourteenth century, when learned men decided to classify the various sciences and divided them into two groups, theology, the science of God or religion, and geology, the science of earthly things.

Can Small Producers in Shallow Areas Be Made Profitable?

The low price of crude and the small daily production per well (one-quarter to one-half barrel) in this field (Kentucky) have made operations unprofitable or nearly so. Only two suggestions have been made, some method of increasing the production and some method of lowering lifting costs. Repressuring has been tried with indifferent success.

To lower the cost of pumping it has been suggested that the regular 2-inch tubing, working barrel, rods and jack be replaced with tapered tubing. I am wondering if a tapered string would flow the production from these small wells. Have you any information which would be of help in testing and engineering for tapered tubing?

Our wells produce from the Corniferous limestone of the Mississippian group. The pay is 5 to 10 feet in thickness, 300 to 1,200 feet deep. The flush production varied from 10 to several hundred barrels and most of the wells flowed. The average life of the wells is 10 to 11 years. The decline in production has been due entirely to exhaustion of the gas and has not been complicated by paraffin, water or caving. The casing is 6¼-inch, set at 300 to 100 feet to shut off surface water with open hole below.—W. E. S.

There is no doubt about the difficulties being experienced by oil producers with small wells and oil selling at a low price. There are hundreds of thousands of such wells in this country and few of them actually show profit in operation. However, they are too valuable to be abandoned because it is not unlikely the wells of this type will be called upon to produce all of the oil possible in the not far distant future. The large flush fields in East Texas and Oklahoma are rapidly depleting their natural flow production and they too will soon be on the basis of pumpers. With this possibility it seems probable that owners of old shallow wells will soon be placed at an advantage, because it is cheaper to lift oil from 1,000-foot wells than it is to lift it from wells 3,650 to 6,500 feet in depth.

With this preliminary statement it is suggested that you make a careful study of the application of tapered tubing. This will require a careful survey of the properties and really should be delegated to a consulting engineer familiar with your district and tapered tubing practice.

As the average well in Kentucky producing from the Corniferous limestone is reported to have made about 5,000 bbls. of oil since its completion and the average production of lime wells in other fields has been many times this, it would seem that there must still remain in your wells much more oil than already produced.

The problem you face is finding some way to get this oil to flow to the well more rapidly. There are mechanical ways to accomplish this and articles on this general subject appear in The Oil and Gas Journal from time to time. Just which method would best suit your particular wells it is impossible to say without an engineering survey.

Pumping costs have been materially reduced by all oil companies during the last two or three years. Wells that used to cost 40 cents per barrel to produce are now getting their oil for 20 cents and others have been reduced proportionately.

TECHNICAL QUESTIONS ANSWERED

By Charles K. Francis, Ph. D., Technical Editor

This department of The Oil and Gas Journal is devoted to the manufacturing branches of the oil industry.

Those connected with the refining of crude petroleum, the manufacture of natural gasoline and closely allied industries are invited to submit their problems to Dr. C. K. Francis, technical editor. The department was created for the purpose of aiding managers, superintendents, engineers, chemists and all those engaged in the various phases of plant operation; also those connected with marketing and utilization of petroleum products.

Questions should be submitted in as much detail as possible.

Inquiries must be signed but only the given initials will be printed. The source of the questions is considered to be confidential.

Questions requiring a dicussion of patents, the use of intricate formulas, extended computations, or cost estimates cannot be considered.

When the matter is of general interest the reply will be published within a reasonable time.

Characteristics of Gasoline as Related to Performance

The question is frequently asked: What makes good gasoline? The discussion by H. G. F. relating to this subject is submitted.—Editor.

"The writer is very much interested in the basic fundamentals of what constitutes a high class gasoline, and is under the impression that the five factors that interest the consumer would be:

1. Starting qualities.
2. Acceleration and power.
3. Mileage or economy.
4. Corrosion.
5. Antiknock rating.

"My opinion is that the temperature at which 10 per cent distills is a fair criterion for comparison of starting qualities of different gasolines.

"That the temperature at which 30 per cent distills would likewise be a fair criterion for comparison of acceleration and power. The thought in mind being that a gasoline having 30 per cent distilling at 200° will have better acceleration than a gasoline with 30 per cent distilling at 225° F. The idea being that the gasoline with 30 per cent of its makeup quite volatile, would have superior acceleration and power, due to the fact that there would be increased pressure at the point of the explosion in the cylinder on account of the increased volatility.

"From what I have read, I am ready to believe that mileage and economy are largely dependent on the boiling point range. That this boiling point range should show on a chart as a reasonably straight line, and that the gasoline should be properly "balanced," not having too heavy an endpoint, and yet not having too light an endpoint. It is my understanding that a too light endpoint of between 375° F. and 400° F. is not conducive to the best of mileage, and that the ideal endpoint should come fairly well below Naval Specifications of 437° F. to approximately 420° to 425°.

"It would appear quite important that the consumer would not wish corrosive compounds present in the gasoline.

"It would also appear that the antiknock rating or "octane rating" of a gasoline would be reasonably vital today, especially for consumers with the newer types of cars having high compression ratio motors.

"I would appreciate very much your advice in reference to these ideas, and if there are any factors that I have omitted, without going too deeply into technical detail."

In general the views expressed by H. F. G. agree with those advocated by petroleum technologists.

The percentage points are very reliable, such as the 10 and 20 per cent points, for comparing the starting qualities of different gasolines. The standard specifications do not mention the 30 per cent point. These lower distillation points are favored for specification purposes because they are considered to be good indications of starting and acceleration qualities which can be determined with reasonable accuracy and the results of different analysts may be expected to check. Many experts prefer to consider, in addition, the initial boiling points when making a study of starting and acceleration possibilities.

The initial boiling point furnishes data that may be of particular value in relation to gas lock and frequently directs attention to a vapor tension which exceeds that specified. These objectionable features of a motor fuel would not necessarily be indicated by the 10 per cent temperatures of the distillation test. The objection to the inclusion of the initial boiling point in specifications for gasoline is that the results are not reproducible and this fact makes it possible for disputes to arise when the initial is a part of a contract. An extremely low initial is objectionable and while this may not be covered in a specification, excessive volatility is guarded against through the minimum permissible recovery percentage.

Source of Gasoline Marketed in the United States

Could you give me the source of the gasoline marketed in the United States? What I want to know is how much, or the percentage of straight run, cracked, etc., is produced?—P. R.

There is some difference between gasoline marketed and produced, due to stocks held over and a small quantity that is imported.

Based on the total output of refineries, the yield of gasoline for the year 1932 represented a yield of 47.9 per cent of the crude oil refined. This was distributed as follows:

GASOLINE PRODUCED, 1932

Kind—	Percentage of crude runs
Straightrun	23.8
Cracked	20.9
Natural	3.2

The total quantity of gasoline made during 1932 was 399,145,000 bbls. Of this, 195,386,000 bbls. was straightrun, 170,905,000 bbls. cracked, 35,772,000 bbls. natural and 8,209,000 bbls. imported.

The quantity consumed during the year is shown in the table.

GASOLINE CONSUMED, 1932

	Per cent
Straightrun	48
Natural	9
Cracked	41
Imported	2

The greater part, over 70 per cent, of the natural gasoline produced is blended with refinery gasoline for the manufacturing of motor fuel.

The complete report of the U. S. Bureau of Mines covering the production of petroleum and petroleum products for the month of December, with preliminary figures for the year 1932, may be found in The Oil and Gas Journal, February 23, 1933. In the same issue, page 11, an article by Mr. Ziegenhain includes charts showing the source of gasoline.

S. A. E. Nos. for Motor Oils and Free-Wheeling Lubricants

Will you please give me the range covered by the various S. A. E. viscosity numbers for motor oils and also for free-wheeling lubricants?—H. E. W.

The S.A.E. numbers for motor oils, with the related viscosities, are:

S.A.E. No.	Saybolt Univ. vis., seconds, at— 100° F.	130° F.	210° F.
10	.....	90/120	.....
20	231/384	120/185	59/60
30	384/550	185/250	60/69
40	550/652	250/293	69/75
50	652/1,244	293/397	75/105
60	.....	.....	105/125
70	.....	.....	125/150

The original classification for free-wheeling lubricants formulated by the Special Committee of Automotive Manufacturers on Free-Wheeling Lubricants, was adopted November 23, 1932, and modified January 19, 1932. See J. Soc. Auto. Eng., Feb. 1932, page 49. The problem was discussed by Wolf and Mougey before the A.P.I. meeting Tulsa, June 3, 1932, from which the material following has been abstracted.

The proposed S.A.E. free-wheeling viscosity numbers are S.A.E. 80 F.W., S.A.E. 90 F.W., and S.A.E. 110 F.W.

"S.A.E. viscosity numbers for free-wheeling transmission lubricants constitute a classification in terms of viscosity and of consistency at low temperatures only. Other factors of quality or character are not considered.

S.A.E. free-wheeling lubricants shall be properly refined, free from water, sediment or any other substance detrimental to the proper performance of the lubricant. Fillers or abrasives such as talc, pulp, cork, fuller's earth, graphite, mica, asbestos, etc., are not permissible. Saponifiable oils or compounds derived therefrom are not excluded unless their use causes the lubricant to fail to meet other requirements. Lubricants which have an artificial viscosity are not permissible.

These lubricants shall not channel in service at the following temperatures:

Viscosity No.	Max. channeling temperature
S.A.E. 80 F.W.	—10 deg. F.
S.A.E. 90 F.W.	0 deg. F.
S.A.E. 110 F.W.	+10 deg. F.

"S.A.E. free-wheeling transmission lubricants are intended and recommended for use under the following minimum atmospheric temperature conditions:

Viscosity No.	Temperature
S.A.E. 80 F.W.	above —15 deg. F.
S.A.E. 90 F.W.	above +15 deg. F.
S.A.E. 100 F.W.	above +40 deg. F.

Minimum viscosity limitations at 210° F. are fixed at 41 and 42 for A.P.I. gravities ranging from 18.24° to 31.14° and oils free from saponificable oils should not have viscosities at 100° or 130° F. greater than the corresponding viscosities at 210° F. These may be summarized: S.A.E. 80 F.W.—Actual Saybolt viscosity at 210° F., 41 to 55; maximum viscosity permitted at 100°, 167 to 310. S.A.E. 90 F.W.—Actual Saybolt viscosity at 210° F., 69 to 105; maximum viscosity permitted at 130° F., 320 to 490. S.A.E. 110 F.W.—Actual Saybolt viscosity at 210° F., 134 to 200; maximum viscosity permitted at 130° F., 1,113 to 1,310.

Lubricants containing saponifiable oils, or derived therefrom, shall have viscosity limits as follows: S.A.E. 80 F.W.—Actual viscosity at 210° F., 41 to 55; maximum viscosity permitted at 100° F., 150 to 285. S.A.E. 90 F.W.—Actual viscosity, 69 to 105; maximum viscosity permitted at 130° F., 280 to 460. S.A.E. 110 F.W.—Actual viscosity at 210°, 134 to 200; maximum viscosity permitted at 130° F., 906 to 1,170.

Use of Mineral Substances for Breaking Emulsions

Would a mineral with a strong affinity for water be effective in breaking emulsions, such as exist in lubricating oils and crude oils, when brought in contact with them?—J. T. D.

The statement that pure oil and pure water will not mix conforms to the old axiom, but without this qualifying word the facts do not support the frequently quoted phrase, "Oil and water do not mix." Some serious emulsions are produced in the manufacture of lubricating oils and crude oil emulsions are common in nearly every field in the United States.

The quantity of emulsified crude oil produced in the United States each year is very large. On a percentage basis the oil requiring treatment in many fields is about 10 per cent of the production. The extreme is probably 35 per cent, and possibly 20 per cent of the flush production of the Mid-Continent has to be treated to some extent. These quantities mean something like 10,000,000 to 30,000,000 bbls. of oil.

Permanent emulsions of petroleum oils, both crude and lubricating oils, are largely the result of chemical combination of mineral salts carried in the small quantities of water present, and traces of resins contained in the oil. The combination is not complete, but more in the nature of a skin-like covering so that the droplet of water is covered with a film of oil. Microscopic inspections of thoroughly emulsified oils reveal that these minute drops are dispersed throughout the entire mass. It is therefore difficult to obtain any action by the use of adsorbing substances, because the action is inhibited by the presence of the oil film surrounding the water.

Emulsions may vary in the quantity of water and the nature of the oil. As a rule the light oils do not form stable emulsions, but as the gravity of the oil approaches that of water, the emulsion formed is more difficult to break. When the quantity of water is small, simple and inexpensive methods usually are effective.

According to my experiences, earths and chemicals having an affinity for water have not been successful for breaking emulsified petroleum oils on a commercial basis.

NEW AND IMPROVED EQUIPMENT

New Portable Compressor Is Developed by Sullivan

The Sullivan Machinery Co., 400 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago, has placed on the market a new-sized portable air compressor, providing 505 cubic feet displacement against the customary working pressure of 100 pounds per square inch. This unit has been designed to meet the growing demand for a really portable compressor of large capacity and superior efficiency.

The Sullivan design has been followed in general, maintaining the essential characteristics of mobility, dependability

and simplicity. This unit is a two-stage, four-cylinder type compressor, powered by a six-cylinder Climax engine, coupled to the compressor by the standard Sullivan gear type coupling, with twin disc clutch and self-starter. The entire rig is mounted on a heavy fabricated steel plate frame and mounted on steel wheels with rubber tires, with single tires on the front wheels and dual tires on the rear wheels.

A four-cylinder "V"-type compressor is used. Two low-pressure cylinders 11½ inches in diameter are set on one side of the crankshaft and two high-pressure, or discharge, cylinders 6½ inches in diameter are set on the other side of the same crankshaft. An intercooler is provided between the two stages, situated just in the rear of the compressor unit. High actual air delivery and power economy follow this design. Sullivan standard "wafer" valves are used throughout. The cooling system for the compressor and intercooler is separate from that for the engine. Lubrication is of the gravity and splash type.

Two Lubricant Pastes Are Put on Market by Garlock

Proper and regular lubrication of packings in service is essential to successful operation. Insufficient lubrication, or the use of the wrong kind of lubricant results in excessive friction, scored rods, leaks and ultimate destruction of the packing. To provide correct lubricants the Garlock Packing Co., Palmyra, N. Y., has developed Garlock lubricating paste compound No. 2 for steam and water packings and Garlock lubricating paste compound No. 3 for packings working against gasoline and oils.

Compounded in the company's laboratories, these pastes are said to contain the highest grade ingredients and to be the most effective and economical lubricants for Garlock packings. They are intended to replace hand-mixed lubricating compounds. When applied to packings at regular intervals friction is reduced, maximum efficiency is obtained and the life of the packings in service prolonged. The two lubricating pastes are packaged in standard 12-ounce, 24-ounce and 5-pound cans. They are also furnished in larger special containers of any size.

Among the Equipment Houses

The E. H. Edwards Co., San Francisco, Calif., has elected the following officers: G. A. Urquhart, chairman of the board; George Wagner, president; H. A. Wood, vice president; A. M. Dodge, secretary-treasurer; and W. W. Davis, assistant secretary. The directors appointed H. A. Wood as manager with supervision of sales and manufacturing.

—

The Mid-Continent office of the Byron Jackson Co. is now located at 2505 Boaz Street, Fort Worth, Tex., with Lynn Sawyer in charge. The Tulsa office has been closed, and hereafter all business of the Mid-Continent will be carried on from Fort Worth. L. C. Fay has been transferred to the New York office, with headquarters at 1258 Graybar Building.

—

A financial reorganization which involves a change in corporate name but no change in management has been announced by the Wisconsin Motor Co., Milwaukee,, Wis., one of the oldest builders of internal combustion engines. The firm name is now Wisconsin Motor Corp.

—

William T. Mayer, for several years the Neilan Co., Ltd., representative in the San Francisco territory, has been transferred to the New York office, at 19 Rector Street, as assistant to R. B. Werey, in charge. Don Church, well known in the California oil and gas industries, is to be transferred from the Neilan factory in Los Angeles to San Francisco.

—

Steel & Tubes, Inc., Cleveland, Ohio, has appointed the following distributors for its Electrunite boiler tubes: John B. Astell & Co., Inc., New York; Williams & Co., Inc., Pittsburgh, Pa., Cleveland, Ohio, and Cincinnati, Ohio; Chicago Tube & Iron Co., Chicago; and Service Steel Co., Detroit, Mich.

—

At the annual meeting of the stockholders, in Chicago, Evans Woollen was elected a director of Link-Belt Co. for a term of three years. Mr. Woollen is president of the Fletcher Trust Co. of Indianapolis, Ind.

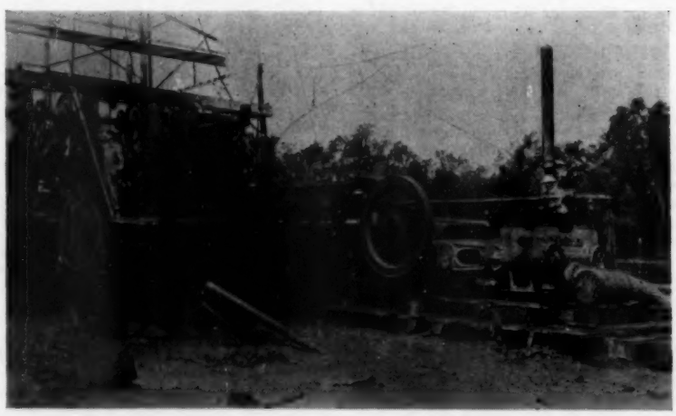
—

The Edward Valve & Manufacturing Co., East Chicago, Ind., is now represented in the District of Columbia by the Dunbar Engineering Co., 601 Thirteenth Street, N. W., Washington, D. C. The office is in charge of P. N. Israel.

—

Appointment of Roy C. Muir, for three years assistant to the late Charles E. Eveleth, vice president in charge of engineering, as manager of the engineering department of the General Electric Co., is announced.

Engine Effects Savings in Steam and Drilling Costs



The illustration shows a deep Gulf Coast drilling well with an "Oilwell" vertical twin-cylinder steam engine driving hoist, rotary and an "Oilwell" No. 14-P (7½x14) power pump. The engine is equipped with "dual-drive" and hand-controlled variable steam cutoff, which are reported to effect marked savings in steam consumption and drilling costs.

"Dual-drive" makes it possible to drive the hoist in the usual manner while hoisting, and to drive the rotary and a power-driven pump while drilling. A center drive-sprocket is mounted midway between the cranks for driving the hoist and rotary. A clutch-sprocket is mounted on an extension of the engine crankshaft for driving the power pump.

The hand-controlled variable steam cutoff, which has been used successfully for years on steam locomotives, makes it possible to reduce or lengthen the cutoff for the greatest efficiency under various load conditions. In this way the engine is operated with the throttle wide open and the cutoff is reduced as less power is required. High steam pressure is maintained, a greater part of the available energy of the steam is used (the expansive force of the steam is utilized for a larger proportion of each stroke), and steam consumption is reduced. The cutoff range is 20 to 87 per cent.

This engine has 12"x12" cylinders, inside-admission type balanced piston valves, automatic water-relief valves, and is constructed for trouble-free operation with steam pressures as high as 350 pounds.

Sprays Molten Metals By Improved Process

The process of spraying molten metals onto other metals or materials is not new. It has been tried with varying success and by many methods and appliances, and all experiments, however, successful, proved that were the process and the means ever brought to the point where practical and economical commercial operation was possible, a vast field of usefulness was assured.

The Metal Spray Co., of Los Angeles, Calif., claims to have attained this development with the Metalspray process and the Metalspray gun.

The Metalspray gun is a compact hand tool consisting of an air turbine supplying power through reduction gears in the gear case to two knurled wheels that feed metal wires into an oxyacetylene flame. As the flame melts the wire an air blast atomizes and impacts against any surface desired the molten metal particles which instantly solidify and form a bond with the sand-blasted surface. The wire feed synchronizes with the 6,300° F. heat of the flame, and with the air blast, to produce a fine molten spray.

Coatings of any desired thickness may be obtained, it is said, and any metal sprayed that can be secured in wire form. Almost any surface may be coated without heating, burning or distorting because the spray is moved continuously over the surface and very little heat is imparted to any particular unit. The spray gun may be attached to the tool rest of a lathe, thus making the Metalspray process fully automatic.

SOUTHEASTERN TEXAS AGENTS

HOUSTON, Tex., May 8.—Earl H. Butler and L. J. Maxwell of 2501 Commerce Street, Houston, have announced they have been appointed representatives in southeastern Texas for George L. Mesker & Co., of Evansville, Ind., to distribute standard sectional steel buildings manufactured by that company. Butler and Maxwell also are representatives for Stafix pumps manufactured by Hall Lowrie Iron Works, Goose Creek, Tex.; Waterlox, manufactured by Waterlox, Inc., Detroit, Mich.; and Rod Tite packing, made by Dareoid Co., Inc., New York.

MOVED TO HOUSTON

The Dallas, Tex., district sales office of Republic Steel Corp. has been closed and removed to 2322 Gulf Building, Houston Tex. R. E. Lanier, district sales manager, and his present staff will be in charge of the new Houston office.

Oklahoma-Kansas and Eastern Monthly Pipe Line Report

OKLAHOMA-KANSAS PIPE LINE STATEMENT FOR FEBRUARY

Runs

Company—	Month (bbls.)	Dy.av. (bbls.)
Gulf Pipe Line Co.	1,094,462	39,088
Texas P. L. Co.	525,390	18,764
Empire P. L. Co.	1,769,843	63,209
Magnolia P. L. Co.	1,046,782	37,385
Cosden P. L. Co.	430,844	15,387
Stanolind P. L. Co.	2,520,000	90,000
Oklahoma P. L. Co.	1,482,322	52,940
Other lines*	6,747,000	240,964
Total February	15,616,643	557,737
Total January	15,353,055	495,260
Difference	263,588	52,477

Shipments

Gulf P. L. Co.	1,219,466	43,552
Texas P. L. Co.	1,043,788	37,278
Empire P. L. Co.	1,996,457	71,302
Magnolia P. L. Co.	1,247,894	44,568
Cosden P. L. Co.	548,003	19,572
Stanolind P. L. Co.	3,080,420	110,015
Oklahoma P. L. Co.	1,532,947	54,748
Other lines	5,292,000	189,000
Total February	15,960,975	570,035
Total January	15,667,390	505,398
Difference	293,585	64,637

Stocks

Prairie O. & Gas Co.*	32,557,000
Gulf P. L. and Gypsy Oil Co.	6,362,449
The Texas Company	2,540,032
Empire P. L. Co.	4,786,366
Mid-Continent Petroleum Corp.	2,161,224
Stanolind Crude Oil Pur. Co.*	14,750,000
Magnolia Petroleum Co.	7,290,212
Oklahoma P. L. Co.	1,482,851
Carter Oil Co.	3,258,456
Other lines*	17,669,000
Total February	92,857,590
Total January	92,608,692
Difference	251,102

*Estimated. Stanolind Pipe Line Co. shipments include Texas crude oil.

EASTERN PIPE LINE REPORT FOR MONTH OF MARCH

Runs from Wells

In the following table will be found the regular receipts from wells by various pipe lines in New York, Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Ohio, Kentucky, Illinois, Indiana and Michigan for February and March:

	Feb., 1933	Mar., 1933
Nat. Transit	182,312.95	220,925.12
S. W. Pa. P. L.	53,663.73	58,745.45
Eureka P. L.	206,913.51	221,243.10
Buckeye P. L. (Macksburg)	203,874.92	222,332.51
Buckeye P. L. (Cleveland)	8,716.59	10,107.75
Buckeye P. L. (Lima, etc.)	57,981.09	69,098.34
Indiana P. L.	1,355.84	927.97
Stoll Oil Ref.	16,008.97	23,965.00
Bradford Trans.	341,197.34	386,069.87
N. Y. Transit	28,852.51	31,273.00
Tide Water P. L.	20,970.06	24,768.82
Pure Oil	302,122.75	350,806.03
Daugh'ty Ref.	524.00	
Valvoline	57,400.61	60,948.27
Other companies	146,023.84	160,743.73
Total	1,627,928.71	1,841,954.96
Daily average	58,140.31	59,417.90

Petroleum Deliveries

The following tables exhibit the shipments or regular deliveries of various pipe lines in New York, Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Ohio, Kentucky and Indiana for February and March:

	Feb., 1933	Mar., 1933
Nat. Transit	525,991.40	507,375.15
S. W. Pa. P. L.	321,153.15	341,781.33
Eureka P. L.	119,265.69	260,333.51
Buckeye P. L. (Macksburg)	256,855.10	257,355.99
Buckeye P. L. Cleveland)	1,462.52	1,465.48
Buckeye P. L. (Lima, etc.)	1,388,854.77	1,364,169.33
Indiana P. L.	898,950.00	990,749.19
Bradford Trans.	303,580.22	413,477.90
Southern P. L.		46,334.33
Tuscarora	191,325.21	262,637.30
N. Y. Transit	177,999.97	182,838.78
Northern P. L.	3,208.87	
Tide Water P. L.	423,538.54	426,205.12
Pure Oil	485,417.29	428,283.51
Valvoline	23,566.17	27,698.06
Other companies	140,833.13	181,893.86
Total	5,262,002.03	5,692,598.84
Daily average	187,928.64	183,632.22

Gross Stocks

The gross stocks held by various pipe lines in the oil-producing sections of New York, Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Ohio, Indiana and Kentucky at the close of February and March:

	Feb., 1933	Mar., 1933
Nat. Transit	551,400.64	578,366.20
S. W. Pa. P. L.	323,362.67	390,799.99
Eureka P. L.	1,042,465.15	974,372.49
Buckeye P. L. (Macksburg)	267,680.02	323,144.57
Buckeye P. L. (Cleveland)	35,558.35	43,974.37
Buckeye P. L. (Lima, etc.)	2,321,978.33	2,227,252.18
Indiana P. L.	470,609.19	486,134.25
Bradford Trans.	305,235.11	295,417.13
Southern P. L.	187,628.85	144,863.14
Tuscarora	9,501.05	9,442.84
N. Y. Transit	83,683.97	81,683.17
Northern P. L.	212,109.04	229,823.79
Tide Water P. L.	979,708.23	996,755.49
Pure Oil	216,823.06	192,457.83
Valvoline Pipe	115,498.09	135,854.69
Other companies	185,504.94	169,501.62
Total	7,302,746.69	7,279,843.74
Decrease	308,763.67	22,902.95

Grades of Oil

The following table shows the amount of the different grades of oil held by the Eastern pipe lines at the close of February and March, showing gross stocks of the above fields:

	Feb., 1933	Mar., 1933
Pennsylvania	3,152,019.68	3,169,081.58
Lima	419,588.30	400,186.51
Kentucky	121.80	16,099.33
Mid-Continent	3,584,082.69	3,581,257.47
Illinois	5,077.72	4,469.19
Michigan	141,856.59	108,749.16
Total	7,302,746.69	7,279,843.74

Daily Average Runs

The following table shows the daily average runs of the Pennsylvania, Lima and Kentucky oil fields for the past four years:

	1930	1931	1932	1933
Jan.	76,907	53,939	53,501	64,491
Feb.	79,256	55,163	55,493	58,144
Mar.	76,688	54,331	57,199	59,411
Apr.	84,536	54,914	57,348	.....
May	70,546	53,344	59,105	.....
June	75,430	54,110	64,371	.....
July	68,921	50,723	63,402	.....
Aug.	54,291	51,503	67,676	.....
Sept.	56,595	61,345	63,423	.....
Oct.	58,179	65,595	65,960	.....
Nov.	52,332	59,319	60,602	.....
Dec.	53,999	61,335	57,401	.....

Daily Average Shipments

The following table gives daily average shipments from the Pennsylvania, Lima and other fields for the past four years:

	1930	1931	1932	1933
Jan.	217,623	175,269	186,551	198,996
Feb.	224,355	183,494	169,856	187,928
Mar.	228,846	189,508	188,793	183,632
Apr.	241,845	191,450	202,036	.....
May	248,383	199,247	201,404	.....
June	234,401	221,155	201,631	.....
July	207,094	211,632	202,859	.....
Aug.	205,506	224,166	187,839	.....
Sept.	193,999	217,537	170,524	.....
Oct.	167,675	210,831	185,504	.....
Nov.	146,633	196,425	189,636	.....
Dec.	143,001	176,241	186,135	.....

Gross Stocks

In the following table will be found the gross stocks of the various lines of the Pennsylvania, Lima and Kentucky oil fields, including oil received from other lines at the close of each month for the past three years:

	1931	1932	1933
Jan.	11,381,092	9,023,914	7,608,270
Feb.	11,506,489	8,974,350	7,302,746
Mar.	11,012,162	8,802,192	7,279,843
Apr.	11,044,481	8,908,461	.....
May	10,728,239	8,835,726	.....
June	9,903,349	8,732,724	.....
July	9,569,849	8,176,956	.....
Aug.	9,192,457	8,128,576	.....
Sept.	8,492,431	7,895,421	.....
Oct.	8,417,694	7,421,620	.....
Nov.	8,830,386	7,116,200	.....
Dec.	9,119,032	7,139,420	.....

The Illinois Field

The following table gives the report of the Illinois Pipe Line Co. in Illinois:

Gross stocks, April 1	563,958.03
Runs from wells	360,896.75
Other receipts	72,513.84
Regular deliveries	288,538.32
Other deliveries	114,427.27

The amount of Illinois oil run by the Tide Water Pipe Co. in March was 24,768.82 bbls. Deliveries were 25,976.16 bbls. Adding these figures to those of the Illinois Pipe Line Co. makes the runs and deliveries as follows:

	Runs	Deliveries
1933—		
March	385,665.57	314,514.48
1932—		
January	500,177.12	246,634.10
February	482,561.50	186,010.30
March	565,538.70	270,617.75
April	461,920.92	285,817.98
May	521,884.64	279,859.83
June	501,878.26	263,703.70
July	466,635.89	284,537.13
August	476,095.53	307,325.89
September	436,529.00	329,994.39
October	332,680.67	352,620.34
November	346,880.27	338,351.23
December	336,072.57	317,749.63
1933—		
January	344,054.84	314,108.93
February	306,520.61	294,340.35

Tide Water Pipe Co., Ltd., also delivered in March 84,108.35 bbls. Oklahoma oil.

Average Daily Imports of Crude and Refined Oil at Principal United States Ports

Average barrels per day in 1932-33—	Atlantic Ports: Baltimore	Boston	New York	Philadelphia	Others	Total	Gulf Coast Ports: Galveston	New Orleans, Baton Rouge	Port Arthur, Sabine Pass	Tampa	Total	Total all ports
April	37,167	18,467	158,233	38,733	39,400	292,000	6,767	44,600	3,167	3,333	54,867	346,867
May	31,161	2,065	170,226	50,774	14,935	269,161	903	710	4,194	1,516	7,323	276,484
June	30,900	11,700	199,300	22,733	29,900	294,533	.....	.....	12,867	.....	12,867	307,400
July	2,613	2,161	62,968	14,935	2,129	84,806	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	84,806
August	3,323	2,161	72,673	25,613	1,098	105,871	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	105,871
September	5,100	2,200	57,900	12,167	10,066	87,433	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	87,433
October	14,033	.....	72,193	30,645	7,139	124,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,000	126,000
November	14,167	.....	49,967	19,233	8,900	92,267	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,133	94,400
December	14,258	2,065	84,323	28,162	9,256	138,064	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,226	143,290
January	7,644	4,355	64,194	25,710	6,613	108,516	.....	.....	.....	.....	548	109,064
February	7,682	4,789	120,490	12,610	10,822	156,393	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,357	158,750
March	7,710	4,290	101,258	36,292	16,000	165,290	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	165,290

Average Daily Receipts of California Crude and Refined Oil at Atlantic and Gulf Ports

Average barrels per day in 1932-33—	Atlantic Ports: Baltimore	Boston	New York	Philadelphia	Others	Total	Gulf Coast Ports: Galveston	New Orleans, Baton Rouge	Port Arthur, Sabine Pass	Tampa	Total	Total all ports
April	3,500	.....	19,333	3,867	4,833	31,533	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	31,533
May	2,161	.....	15,226	18,774	3,871	40,032	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40,032
June	2,500	.....	17,333	3,933	833	24,600	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24,600
July	2,323	.....	22,226	8,677	8,935	42,161	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	42,161
August	4,452	.....	22,484	7,548	7,677	42,161	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	42,161
September	2,900	.....	5,000	11,633	7,967	27,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27,500
October	2,387	1,226	14,452	9,355	9,193	36,613	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	36,613
November	4,667	.....	21,700	7,767	2,366	36,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	36,500
December	4,129	.....	15,678	5,322	8,226	33,355	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,903	38,258
January	968	1,484	20,903	3,742	18,064	45,161	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	45,161
February	9,106	1,643	14,250	10,965	11,500	47,464	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,643	50,107
March	5,065	.....	16,516	9,968	13,935	45,484	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,484	52,968

Gross Production of Crude Oil in the United States for 12 Months

(In barrels of 42 gallons)

1932-33—		California	Oklahoma	Texas	Kansas	Arkansas	Louisiana	Rocky Mts.	Eastern	Total
February:	Month	14,616,862	11,806,190	23,858,375	2,838,839	1,008,563	1,617,087	2,420,224	3,374,000	61,540,140
	Daily average	504,030	407,110	822,703	97,891	34,778	55,762	83,456	116,345	2,122,074
March:	Month	15,575,915	12,998,796	26,162,647	3,042,929	1,062,897	1,703,144	2,617,392	3,643,000	66,806,720
	Daily average	502,449	419,316	843,956	98,159	34,287	54,943	84,433	117,516	2,155,055
April:	Month	15,524,444	12,718,020	26,362,851	2,974,080	1,048,620	1,858,957	2,525,040	3,766,000	66,778,012
	Daily average	517,481	423,934	878,762	99,136	34,954	61,965	84,168	125,533	2,225,934
May:	Month	15,575,741	13,169,420	27,328,472	3,038,930	1,064,402	2,013,701	2,600,683	3,891,000	68,681,549
	Daily average	502,443	424,820	881,564	98,030	34,342	64,926	83,893	125,516	2,216,554
June:	Month	14,118,970	12,757,230	26,161,092	2,837,179	1,022,970	1,857,433	2,416,680	3,577,000	64,748,554
	Daily average	470,632	425,241	872,036	94,572	34,099	61,914	80,556	119,233	2,158,285
July:	Month	14,627,550	13,030,571	28,946,714	2,906,808	1,060,386	1,933,757	2,554,648	3,723,000	66,782,434
	Daily average	471,856	420,341	869,248	93,768	34,206	62,379	82,408	120,097	2,154,304
August:	Month	14,839,951	13,743,666	26,924,953	3,046,959	1,062,897	1,870,764	2,413,536	3,873,000	66,775,726
	Daily average	478,708	411,986	868,547	98,289	34,287	60,347	77,856	124,935	2,154,056
September:	Month	14,351,140	11,705,280	27,366,515	2,970,750	1,019,250	1,929,161	2,289,300	3,618,000	65,249,396
	Daily average	478,371	390,176	912,217	99,524	33,975	64,305	76,310	120,599	2,174,980
October:	Month	14,627,663	11,915,811	27,213,832	2,892,486	1,019,931	1,963,063	2,254,444	3,814,000	65,701,230
	Daily average	471,860	384,381	877,866	93,306	32,901	63,325	72,724	123,032	2,119,394
November:	Month	14,142,389	11,340,930	26,155,652	2,841,780	1,020,600	1,962,943	2,169,685	3,578,000	63,211,979
	Daily average	471,413	378,031	871,855	94,726	34,020	65,431	72,323	119,267	2,107,066
December:	Month	14,595,028	11,637,171	23,487,318	2,777,879	1,037,539	1,966,481	2,067,855	3,694,000	61,263,770
	Daily average	470,807	375,393	757,672	89,609	33,469	63,435	66,705	119,161	1,976,251
January:	Month	14,460,282	12,483,111	26,035,549	2,871,282	943,020	1,984,413	2,227,722	3,112,000	64,117,379
	Daily average	466,461	402,681	839,856	92,622	30,420	64,013	71,862	100,387	2,068,302
Total 12 months		177,055,935	148,306,196	314,004,470	35,039,901	12,371,274	22,659,904	28,557,209	43,663,000	781,657,889

MARKET RECORD OF OIL SECURITIES

By A. E. Mockler

NEW YORK, May 8.—Oils reacted somewhat during the week, following the action of Socony-Vacuum Corp. in dropping its dividend payment, and of Standard of California in halving its disbursement. Notwithstanding these developments, however, the maintenance of the regular dividend by Standard of New Jersey and Indiana Standard tended to impart a feeling of confidence in the oils, and the list was well supported.

The action of the board of directors of the New Jersey company in placing its dividend disbursements on a semi-annual basis, rather than quarterly, aroused considerable interest, and it is expected that other oil companies, as well as corporations in other lines of industry, will follow this step. With operating economies the watchword, the savings in postage and check tax payments alone run into sizeable amounts on the part of companies with large stockholders' lists. National Transit was the first company in the oil group to revert to the semiannual dividend basis, some months ago.

S. O. California

Directors of the Standard Oil Co. of California have reduced the quarterly dividend from 50 cents to 25 cents a share, the current dividend being payable June 15 to stockholders of record May 15.

Standard Oil Co. of California reports for the March quarter net loss of $718,987 after taxes and charges, compared with net profit totaling $2,930,241 in the first quarter last year.

The Standard Oil Co. of California says the statement of the company for the first quarter reflects the highly unsatisfactory competitive condition in the industry and the abnormally low prices for gasoline during that period. Production of crude oil must be kept at a figure which, when combined with reasonable withdrawals from the excessive stocks aboveground, will not exceed the demand, and the irrational struggle for gallonage must be controlled if the industry is to return to a profitable basis. Marketing conditions already show some improvement over the situation in the first quarter.

Texas Gulf

Texas Gulf Producing Co. has declared a dividend of 2½ per cent on the no par common, payable in common stock May 27 to stock of record May 5.

Pan American Foreign

Pan American Foreign Corp. (Standard Oil Co., New Jersey, subsidiary) reports for the eight months ended December 31, 1932, net profit of $1,998,359 after taxes and charges, equal to 58 cents a share on 3,416,082 combined shares (par $1) of class "A" and "B" common outstanding at the close of the year.

Consolidated Royalty

Consolidated Royalty Co. and subsidiaries report for 1932 net profit of $153,659 after expenses, interest, and taxes, but before depreciation and depletion. This compares with net of $107,779 in 1931.

Union Tank

Union Tank Car Co. declared a quarterly dividend of 30 cents per share, payable June 1 to stock of record May 15. This compares with a dividend payment of 35 cents a share on March 1, last.

General Asphalt

General Asphalt Co. reports for the 12 months ended March 31 net loss of $651,937 after taxes and charges, against net loss of $7,174 during the previous 12 months.

Sun Oil

Sun Oil Co. declared the regular quarterly dividend of 25 cents a share on the common, payable June 15 to stock of record May 25, and $1.50 on the preferred, payable June 1 to stock of record May 10.

Salt Creek

Salt Creek Consolidated Oil Co. reports for 1932 net loss of $51,581 after taxes and charges, as compared with profit of $166,700 reported during the previous year.

New Bradford

New Bradford Oil Co. reports for 1932 net loss of $175,080 after taxes and charges, compared with net loss of $327,945 in 1931.

Twenty Representative Stocks

The Oil and Gas Journal's weekly average price of 20 representative petroleum stocks listed on the New York Stock Exchange and New York Curb, based on closing quotations for Wednesday, was as follows:

Oct. 19	14.37	Jan. 25	13.37
Oct. 26	14.43	Feb. 2	13.31
Nov. 2	13.99	Feb. 8	13.21
Nov. 9	14.36	Feb. 15	13.14
Nov. 16	15.15	Feb. 21	13.14
Nov. 23	14.61	Mar. 1	13.81
Nov. 30	14.04	Mar. 15	14.22
Dec. 7	13.31	Mar. 22	12.66
Dec. 14	14.21	Mar. 29	12.31
Dec. 21	13.53	Apr. 5	12.69
Dec. 28	13.50	Apr. 12	13.04
Jan. 4	13.89	Apr. 19	14.12
Jan. 11	14.52	Apr. 26	15.10
Jan. 18	13.76	May 3	16.14

Indian Territory

Indian Territory Illuminating Oil Co. and subsidiaries report for the year ended November 30, 1932, profit of $2,376,308 after taxes, interest, etc., but before depreciation, depletion, and minority inter-

Independent Oils on New York Curb

Quotations Compiled by Francis, Bro. & Co., Associate Members of New York Curb, Kennedy Building, Tulsa, Okla.

(Complete record week ended April 29)

1932 High	1932 Low	Week ended Apr. 29 Sales	Week ended Apr. 29 High	Week ended Apr. 29 Low	Close May 2	Stocks—		Outstanding capital	Par value	Div. rate	Payable or last paid	1930 High	1930 Low	1931 High	1931 Low	1933 High	1933 Low
⅞	1/16	1,800	⅜	¼	1/16	American Maracaibo	(sh)	700,000	N.P.	....	.....	4½	½	1¾	¼	¾	¼
2	1⅛	1,500	1½	1⅛	1½	Arkansas Natural Gas	(sh)	4,084,225	N.P.	....	.....	16¾	4⅝	6½	1⅞	3¾	⅞
2	1	5,100	1⅜	1⅛	1⅜	Arkansas Natural Gas "A"	(sh)	3,522,521	N.P.	....	.....	16⅝	4⅝	6¾	1⅞	3⅜	⅛
3¼	2	100	2½	2½	..	Arkansas Natural Gas pfd.	(sh)	2,193,000	$10	....	4- 1-32	8⅛	6¼	7	3⅞	5⅝	1½
9	6⅛	500	8¼	8¼	9	British American Oil Corp.	(sh)	2,622,642	N.P.	20cQ	3-14-33	23	13⅜	16⅞	6¼	9¾	6⅜
1	¼	500	¾	⅝	..	Carib Syndicate		$131,250	25c	....	.....	2¾	⅝	2⅜	¼	¾	⅛
3½	2	79,600	3	2¼	2⅝	Cities Service	(sh)	36,979,065	N.P.	....	6- 1-32	44¼	13	20¾	5	6⅞	1¼
17½	10½	1,600	15¼	13	..	Cities Service pfd.	(sh)	1,125,931	N.P.	....	6- 1-31	93⅞	78¼	84¾	35⅝	53⅜	10
1/16	1/16	No sales	..	..	..	Colombia Syndicate		3,250,000	N.P.	....	.....	21	3⅜	7⅛	1	¼	1/16
1¼	⅝	900	1⅛	1	⅝	Columbia Oil & Gasoline v.t.c.	(sh)	$2,000,000	$1	....	.....	¾	⅛	½	1/16	2⅛	⅛
⅞	¼	300	⅝	⅝	½	Colon Oil	(sh)	2,200,000	N.P.	....	.....	8¼	1⅛	3⅛	¼	1¼	¼
1½	1	500	1½	1⅜	..	Consolidated Royalty Oil Co.		$5,527,880	$10	5cQ	1-25-33	5⅞	2	2¾	1	2	1
2½	⅞	No sales	..	..	2¼	Cosden Oil	(sh)	323,950	N.P.	....	.....	74¾	1¼	3¾	⅝	2⅛	⅜
3½	2⅛	500	3½	3⅜	..	Darby Petroleum	(sh)	609,696	N.P.	....	10-15-30	21¾	4¼	5	1⅜	7⅛	1⅜
2	⅞	600	2	1½	..	Derby Oil & Refining	(sh)	500,000	N.P.	....	.....	11	2	6	1½	3	1
25¼	25	100	25¼	25	..	Derby Oil & Refining pfd.	(sh)	19,049	N.P.	....	.....	60	30	40⅛	25	24½	10½
40	24	20,900	37⅞	33⅝	37	Gulf Oil Corp.	(sh)	4,504,921	$25	....	10- 1-31	166⅞	58½	75½	25⅝	44¾	23
1½	1¼	No sales	..	..	..	Indian Terr. Illum. Oil "B"	(sh)	7,090,037	N.P.	....	.....	53½	12⅝	16⅞	5	4½	1½
⅛	1/16	No sales	..	..	..	Intercontinental Petroleum		$5,682,000	$5	....	.....	1¾	⅜	⅝	⅛	¼	1/16
1	⅝	100	1	1	⅞	Kirby Petroleum	(sh)	750,000	N.P.	10c	4-15-33	3	⅞	1⅞	¼	1	⅜
1/16	⅛	No sales	..	..	..	Leonard Oil & Development		$50.000.000	$25	....	.....	5	¾	2	½	¾	⅛
1⅜	1/16	9,000	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	La. Land & Exp.	(sh)	3,000,000	N.P.	....	.....	4¾	½	1½	¼	2½	⅛
2¼	1¼	100	1⅞	1⅞	..	Lion Oil & Refining	(sh)	250.000	N.P.	....	10-27-30	29	4⅞	6¾	1½	3½	⅜
7⅝	4¾	3,700	7	6½	7	Lone Star Gas	(sh)	5,000,000	N.P.	16cQ‡	3-31-33	55⅞	19⅝	25	5½	11	3⅜
6½	4	No sales	..	..	..	Margay Oil Corp.	(sh)	149,757	N.P.	25cQ	1-10-33	16	3	5	1⅞	8	3¾
6⅛	2⅛	9,300	5⅞	4	5⅜	Memphis Natural Gas	(sh)	920,000	N.P.	....	4-15-32	22¼	7½	12⅛	4½	5¼	1⅝
5	2	1,700	5	4	..	Mexico-Ohio Oil Co.		500.000	N.P.	....	.....	7½	1¾	4⅞	1½	3⅜	1½
⅝	¼	No sales	..	..	..	Mountain & Gulf		$4,000,000	$1	....	4-15-31	¾	⅜	½	⅛	⅝	⅛
4⅜	2½	700	4	3½	3½	Mountain Producers		$1,682,182	$10	20cQ	4- 1-33	12⅛	3¾	5⅞	2	4¾	2⅜
13¾	10	2,400	12½	11½	13½	National Fuel Gas	(sh)	3,810,183	N.P.	25cQ	1-16-33	41⅜	19⅜	26½	9¾	14⅝	8
1⅜	½	1,450	1⅛	⅞	1¼	New Bradford Oil		$7,224,186	$5	....	4-15-31	3½	1⅛	1½	½	⅞	⅜
1¼	½	400	1	1	1	New Mexico and Arizona		$1,000,000	$1	....	.....	7¼	1½	3	¾	1¼	⅜
1⅛	½	200	1⅛	1⅛	..	North Central Texas	(sh)	262,446	$5	....	9- 2-30	11¼	2⅛	3¼	⅝	1½	⅜
⅜	1/16	6,600	⅜	¼	¼	North European Oil	(sh)	1,372,391	N.P.	....	.....	6¼	⅝	2⅛	¼	⅜	1/16
3	3	No sales	..	..	..	Pacific Western Oil	(sh)	1,000,000	N.P.	....	.....	19½	5½	15	2⅞	8	3
⅝	⅛	1,200	⅝	⅜	⅜	Pantepec Oil	(sh)	1,595,500	N.P.	....	.....	4⅜	⅞	2	⅝	⅝	1/16
¼	¼	200	¼	¼	..	Reiter-Foster	(sh)	388,584	N.P.	....	12- 2-29	5⅜	1	3½	¼	½	1/16
¼	¼	No sales	..	..	..	Richfield Oil pfd. x.w.	(sh)	399,950	$25	....	.....	23½	6½	11	¼	1	⅛
1½	⅝	600	1½	1	..	Ryan Consolidated	(sh)	296,931	N.P.	....	.....	8⅝	2	3	¾	2½	⅜
½	⅜	1,200	1/16	⅜	..	Salt Creek Consolidated	(sh)	1,286,300	$10	....	4- 1-31	2½	½	1⅜	⅛	⅞	⅛
4⅞	3½	1,600	4½	4⅛	..	Salt Creek Producers	(sh)	1,496,859	$10	25c	2- 1-33	15¼	5¼	7¾	2¾	5½	2⅜
½	¼	4,982	½	1/16	½	Sunray Oil	(sh)	1,163,185	$5	....	4-15-31	10	2	5¼	¼	⅝	¼
8¼	6¼	2,800	8	7½	..	Texon Oil & Land	(sh)	936,036	N.P.	25cf	12-30-32	19½	8	12⅞	2½	10½	4½
1/16	⅛	400	½	¼	..	Venezuelan Petroleum	(sh)	755,090	$5	....	2-15-30	4¼	⅜	1⅞	¼	⅛	⅛
2⅛	1½	100	1½	1½	..	Woodley Petroleum		$500,000	$1	....	3-31-29	5	½	3½	1⅛	2⅜	1⅛

*Ex-dividend. †Plus extra dividend of 25 cents. ‡Payable in stock. §Paid in lieu of regular cash dividend of 2 per cent.

est. After deducting $2,099,588 depreciation and depletion, there was profit of $276,780 before minority interest.

Colonial Beacon

Colonial Beacon Oil Co. (subsidiary of Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey) reports for the March quarter net loss of $1,226,521 after taxes and charges, compared with net loss of $865,902 in the first quarter last year.

Houston

Houston Oil Co. of Texas and its wholly owned subsidiary, Houston Pipe Line Co., report for the March quarter consolidated net loss of $355,294 after interest, taxes, etc. This compares with net profit of $20,146 in the first quarter last year.

Skelly Oil

Skelly Oil Co. reports a net loss of $1,282,678.92 for the first quarter of 1933, after depletion, depreciation and other capital extinguishments, and after writing down inventories of crude oil and refined products to accord with the decline in market prices occurring in the quarter. This compares with a net loss of $278,628.90 for the first quarter of 1932.

Standard Oil Stocks on New York Curb

Quotations Compiled by Francis, Bro. & Co., Associate Members of New York Curb, Kennedy Building, Tulsa, Okla.

(Complete record week ended April 29)

1933 High	1933 Low	Week ended Apr. 29 Sales	Week ended Apr. 29 High	Week ended Apr. 29 Low	Close May 3	Stocks—		Outstanding capital	Par value	Div. rate	Payable or last paid	1930 High	1930 Low	1931 High	1931 Low	1932 High	1932 Low
7	6	No sales ..	..	..	..	Borne Scrymser		$1,000,000	$25	....	10-15-30	25	11¼	16	6	7	6
30	25	300	30	28	..	Buckeye Pipe Line		$10,000,000	$50	75cQ	6-15-33	69	39⅞	56	30	35	17½
90	71	200	80¼	79¼	90	Chesebrough Mfg.		$3,000,000	$25	$1Q‡	3-31-33	184⅞	104¼	129½	75	90	53
6⅝	2¼	26,300	5⅞	4⅛	5½	Creole Petroleum	(sh)	5,977,872	N.P.	..	.....	7⅞	3	3⅞	1⅝	3⅛	1¾
28½	20	No sales ..	..	..	..	Eureka Pipe Line		$5,000,000	$100	$1Q	5- 1-33	54¾	26	36	19	35	18
54⅞	40	8,000	54⅞	51	50½	Humble Oil & Refining		$74,103,300	$25	50cQ	4- 1-33	119	57¼	72	44¼	55	35⅝
9⅞	6½	100	9¾	9¾	9⅞	Imperial Oil of Canada	(sh)	26,557,496	N.P.	12½cQ	3- 1-33	30	15	18¼	7⅝	10⅞	6¼
4	3⅜	400	4	3⅜	..	Indiana Pipe Line		$3,000,000	$10	15c8.A.	5-15-33	41	14½	21⅛	5½	7½	2¾
13⅜	8⅞	47,000	13¾	11⅞	12⅜	International Petroleum	(sh)	14,247,088	N.P.	25cQ	3-15-33	24	11⅜	15½	7⅜	12¼	8
7⅝	5½	No sales ..	..	..	6½	National Transit		$6,362,500	$12.50	20cQ	12-15-32	22⅜	11½	17½	5	10½	6
3⅜	3	No sales ..	..	..	..	New York Transit	(sh)	500,000	$5	15cQ	4-15-33	21⅜	10½	14½	5⅞	6	2¼
5⅞	4¼	No sales ..	..	..	..	Northern Pipe Line		$1,200,000	$10	25c	3-31-33	54	26¼	35½	20	5½	3⅛
15⅜	11	1,100	15¾	14½	14½	South Penn Oil		$30,000,000	$25	25cQ	3-31-33	45⅞	16⅛	23⅞	9¼	16½	9⅝
3½	2⅛	No sales ..	..	..	..	Southern Pipe Line		$1,000,000	$10	10cQ	3- 1-33	20⅞	8⅜	17	7	10	3¾
33	24½	250	31⅛	29	32½	Southwest Pennsylvania Pipe Line		$1,750,000	$50	$1Q	12-31-32	64	32	42½	25	37	27
24¾	17	77,700	24⅜	23	24⅜	Standard Oil of Indiana		$393,547,350	$25	25cQ	6-15-33	59⅞	30	38½	13½	25⅛	13⅛
13⅜	8⅜	4,700	13	12	12⅞	Standard Oil of Kentucky		$26,069,830	$10	25cQ	3-31-33	40½	18⅝	23⅝	12½	15⅞	8⅞
14¼	11	400	11½	11⅜	11⅜	Standard Oil of Nebraska		$4,770,550	$25	25cQ	3-20-33	48⅞	34⅝	36½	16	19	10¼
21	15½	750	18¾	16½	..	Standard Oil of Ohio		$18,811,675	$25	37½cQ	1- 3-33	108½	43¼	62½	23	30⅛	15½
1	1	No sales ..	..	..	..	Swan-Finch Co.	(sh)	34,480	$25	....	1-15-29	10	4	4½	1	2	1⅝

*Ex-dividend. †Unit of trading less than 100 shares. ‡Plus $1 extra.

Transactions in Oil Shares on New York Stock Exchange

Quotations Compiled by Francis, Bro. & Co., Members of the New York Stock Exchange and Associate Members of New York Curb, Kennedy Building, Tulsa, Okla

(Complete record week ended April 29)

1933 High	1933 Low	Week ended Apr. 29 Sales	Week ended Apr. 29 High	Week ended Apr. 29 Low	Close May 3	Stocks—		Outstanding capital	Par value	Div. rate	Payable or last paid	1930 High	1930 Low	1931 High	1931 Low	1932 High	1932 Low
30½	18½	13,000	30	26½	28⅞	Amerada Corp.	(sh)	774,875	N.P.	50cQ	4-29-33	31½	16½	23	11¼	22¾	12
16	6¾	No sales ..	..	..	..	Associated Oil		$34,356,180	$15	25cQ	.....	51	30	31	8¾	16½	6½
19¼	12⅜	80,700	19	16⅜	17½	Atlantic Refining		$67,416,050	$25	25cQ	3-15-33	51⅜	16⅝	23⅝	8⅝	21⅞	8⅝
6	3	71,200	6	4⅞	5⅜	Barnsdall Corp. A		$11,293,895	$5	....	5-11-31	34	8⅝	14½	4	7	3⅜
17¾	9	114,400	15¼	13	16¼	Columbia Gas & El.	(sh)	11,684,220	N.P.	20cQ§	5-15-33	87	30⅝	45⅝	11⅝	21	4¼
12	10	100	10¼	10¼	..	Colonial Beacon Oil	(sh)	1,444,970	N.P.	....	12-22-22	20⅜	8⅜	10½	7½	12½	9
8¼	5	124,900	8¼	6½	7	Consolidated Oil Corp.	(sh)	14,218,835	N.P.	....	.....	..	..	..	..	9	4
10	4⅞	128,100	10	8⅛	8⅞	Continental Oil of Delaware	(sh)	4,738,594	N.P.	....	12-15-27	30½	7¾	12	5	9⅜	3⅝
25	13¾	43,800	23½	21¾	24⅝	General American Tank Car	(sh)	751,638	N.P.	25cQ	1- 2-33	111⅞	53⅛	73⅛	28	35¾	9½
11½	4⅝	13,200	11⅜	9⅛	10	General Asphalt	(sh)	413,333	$10	....	6-15-32	71½	22⅜	47	9⅝	15½	4¾
20⅜	8¼	13,100	19¾	16	18	Houston Oil		$24,968,600	$100	....	10-17-30	116⅞	29¼	68½	15¾	28¼	8¾
2	1⅛	2,500	2	1⅜	..	Indian Refining		$12,564,070	$10	....	10- 1-30	17	2	4⅝	1⅛	2¾	1
1¼	⅝	3,700	1¼	⅞	1	Louisiana Oil Refining	(sh)	1,309,069	N.P.	....	.....	12	3½	4½	1	2¼	½
1⅜	½	700	1⅜	⅞	..	Maracaibo Oil	(sh)	330,000	N.P.	....	.....	10⅜	1⅜	3¾	½	1½	⅜
7⅞	3¾	21,400	7⅞	6½	7	Mid-Continent Petroleum	(sh)	1,857,912	N.P.	....	2-16-31	32	11	16¾	5	8⅞	3¾
7	4	1,400	7	5¾	7	National Supply of Delaware	(sh)	390,879	$50	....	5-15-31	124¾	60	70¼	5	13	3½
9½	4¾	74,200	9¼	7½	8	Ohio Oil	(sh)	6,648,052	N.P.	....	12-15-32	32	16	19½	5⅛	11	5
12½	12	No sales ..	..	..	..	Pan American P. & T.	(sh)	4,702,945	$5	10cQ	3-15-33	46½	42	35⅛	20	14	6
12½	11½	No sales ..	..	..	..	Pan American P. & T. "B"	(sh)	2,474,288	$5	10cQ	3-15-33	67¼	30	36½	18	14½	7¼
1⅛	½	No sales ..	..	..	..	Panhandle P. & R.	(sh)	198,770	N.P.	....	.....	12¾	1¾	4¼	⅝	1¼	¼
9	4⅜	69,700	8⅞	7¼	8½	Phillips Petroleum	(sh)	4,156,908	N.P.	....	1- 2-31	44⅝	11½	16⅝	4	8⅛	2
⅝	¼	10,900	⅝	⅜	½	Pierce Oil Corp.		$29,622,831	$25	....	.....	2½	½	1½	¼	¾	¼
1	⅝	4,900	1	⅞	⅞	Pierce Petroleum	(sh)	2,500,000	N.P.	....	2-16-31	7⅛	1⅛	3⅜	½	1⅝	½
9½	6¾	5,100	8¼	7	7⅛	Plymouth Oil Co.	(sh)	1,050,000	$5	75cA	.....	..	..	..	..	12½	8½
6	5⅝	No sales ..	..	..	..	Prairie Oil & Gas		$61,035,800	$25	....	3-31-31	54	11¼	20⅜	4⅛	9½	3½
11	7	1,200	11	9½	..	Prairie Pipe Line		$101,250,000	$25	....	6-30-31	60	16⅝	26½	5⅞	12¼	5½
⅝	¼	500	⅝	⅝	..	Producers & Refiners		$37,438,950	$50	..	9-15-23	11⅞	1	6	1	1⅝	⅛
5	3	150	5	4	..	Producers & Refiners pfd.		$2,845,350	$50	....	5- 4-25	40	11½	16	3	9¾	1
3½	2½	30,500	5½	4¼	4⅝	Pure Oil		$75,959,250	$25	....	9- 1-30	27¼	7⅝	11⅞	3¼	6½	2⅞
⅝	¼	2,200	⅝	½	⅝	Richfield Oil (new)		$52,410,875	N.P.	....	.....	9¾	4⅛	6⅜	⅜	1⅜	¼
24⅞	17⅝	4,600	23½	21½	24	Royal Dutch N. Y.	(sh)	611,303	....	80½c†	8- 5-32	56½	36⅞	42⅝	13	23¾	12⅛
28¾	15	26,800	28¾	25	26	Seaboard Oil of Delaware	(sh)	1,204,460	$4	10cQ	12-15-32	37	9¾	20¾	5½	20⅜	6⅝
18	11¼	No sales ..	..	..	..	Shell Transport & Trading Co.		£23,985,000	£1	53c†	7-22-32	48⅜	26	34	5	16⅜	8
6½	4	25,000	6½	5⅛	6	Shell Union Oil	(sh)	13,066,497	N.P.	....	6-30-30	25½	5¼	10¼	2½	8¾	2½
44½	28½	2,000	40	34¼	38¾	Shell Union Oil pfd.	(sh)	400,000	$100	....	7- 1-31	106¼	55	78	15	65¼	18
7½	4⅞	7,700	7½	6½	7⅛	Simms Petroleum	(sh)	600,000	$20	25cQ	1-16-32	37	5⅝	11	3½	7½	3¼
5¼	3	4,900	5¼	4⅜	4⅜	Skelly Oil		$27,441,250	$25	....	12-15-30	12	10½	12⅞	2	5⅜	2½
32½	22	900	32½	31	31	Skelly Oil pfd.	(sh)	119,800	$100	....	5- 1-31	99¾	42	62	10	33½	12
11	6	260,900	11	9⅛	9	Socony-Vacuum		$792,711,738	$25	....	3-15-33	106⅜	98	106	87⅛	12¼	5¼
101	92½	500	97⅛	95¾	96⅛	Standard Oil Export pfd.	(sh)	764,885	$100	$2.50SA.	12-31-32	..	..	21	8⅝	100½	81
30½	19½	76,300	30½	28¼	28	Standard Oil of California	(sh)	13,102,900	N.P.	25cQ	6-15-33	75	42½	51¾	23⅛	31⅞	15⅛
17⅜	12¾	1,400	15	14½	15	Standard Oil of Kansas		$8,000,000	$25	....	3-16-31	49	14⅜	19	7¾	16½	7
35	22¾	140,200	35	32¼	31⅞	Standard Oil of New Jersey		$637,961,700	$25	50cSA	6-15-33	84⅞	32½	52½	26	37⅝	19⅞
38¾	35	1,300	38	35⅞	38½	Sun Oil	(sh)	1,531,422	N.P.	25cQ	6-15-33	70	39	45¼	26¾	39⅞	24¾
1⅜	¾	3,800	1⅜	1½	1½	Superior Oil Corp.	(sh)	776,979	N.P.	....	12-20-30	9⅜	¾	1⅜	¼	2	⅛
17⅝	10¾	86,500	17⅝	14½	14¾	The Texas Corporation		$246,204,900	$25	25cQ	4- 1-33	60½	28¼	36¼	9⅞	18¼	9¼
2⅝	1⅜	7,500	2⅝	2	2⅜	Texas Pacific Coal & Oil Co.		$9,304,890	$10	....	12-31-29	14½	4	6½	1⅞	4	1½
9¼	9¼	100	9¼	9¼	..	Tide Water Oil	(sh)	2,190,323	N.P.	....	12-31-32	31	13	18	9⅞	10	5
90	45	300	60	58¾	..	Tide Water Oil pfd.	(sh)	199,446	N.P.	....	2-15-33	94⅞	71	83	30	62	30
5	3⅛	20,000	5	4¼	4½	Tide Water Associated	(sh)	5,611,040	N.P.	....	2-16-31	17¾	5⅞	9	2⅛	5⅝	2
44⅛	23½	4,100	38	36¾	34	Tide Water Associated pfd.		$73,284,500	....	....	1- 1-33	89¾	55	68	20½	60	20
14	8½	27,900	12⅛	12	12⅛	Union Oil of California		$109,651,750	$25	25cQ	5-10-33	50	10⅛	26⅝	11	15⅜	8
15½	10½	1,800	15½	13¼	15½	Union Tank Car	(sh)	1,254,048	N.P.	30cQ	6- 1-33	38½	23	25⅛	16	19¼	11¾
1½	⅝	1,000	1	¾	1	Warner-Quinlan	(sh)	632,948	N.P.	....	7- 1-30	27	4¼	7⅝	⅞	2¼	½
4	2	6,000	3⅞	3¼	3½	Wilcox Oil & Gas	(sh)	428,967	$5	...	5-10-28	21	6½	9⅝	2¾	8¾	2¾

*Ex-dividend. †Interim dividend for 1931. §Payable in 5% convertible preferred stock. A—Paid this year; no regular rate.

In comparing highs and lows for the several years in the three tables, it will be necessary to take into consideration cases where there have been stock split-ups.

Texas Gross Production Report for Fourth Quarter, 1932

	Barrels	Value
A		
Aarco Oil & Gas Co., Baltimore, Md.	6,172.26	$5,999.41
A. B. C. D. Oil Syndicate, Longview	8,473.00	9,061.49
Abbott, R. W., Beaumont	547.94	458.74
Abercrombie, J. S., Co., Houston	98,313.76	87,764.01
Abraham, Earl, Bridgetown	1,343.02	1,086.68
Acme Oil Co., Longview	11,826.61	12,170.96
Acorn Oil Co., Beaumont	5,327.45	4,501.43
Ada Belle Oil Co., Batson	15,584.73	11,326.99
Adams, Harry, Co., Midland	38,558.80	24,220.07
Adams, T. C., Bethany, La.	10,935.54	11,782.71
Adams, Dr. W. B., Wichita Falls	850.20	735.25
Adams, W. E., Cisco	646.14	619.06
Adams and Lyles, Lockhart	39,390.46	38,509.49
Adams and McGahey, Amarillo	12,891.10	9,970.18
Adams and Prince, Amarillo	10,095.49	7,749.28
Adams & Rowe, Inc., Shreveport, La.	2,725.09	2,977.45
Ailes, J. W., Pittsburgh, Pa.	735.76	688.22
Anchor Oil Producing Co., Dallas	297.91	222.81
Anderson, A. R., et al, Amarillo	495.91	362.59
Anderson and Charlesworth, McCamey	2,267.77	1,494.05
Anderson & Co., Inc., and Cameron Anderson Rusk County Prop., Inc., Fort Worth	7,531.85	8,067.74
Anderson, O. T., and C. A. Daubert et al, Olney	1,802.27	1,892.16
Anderson-Drewery Corp., Cisco	4,711.00	4,709.71
Andrews Petroleum Corp., New York, N. Y.	2,676.61	2,148.00
Angus Oil Co., Austin	63.21	51.27
Antelope Creek Oil & Gas Co., Amarillo	2,116.62	1,409.02
Anthony, J. N., Burkburnett	1,129.68	1,146.75
Ansac Oil Corp., Coleman	801.09	837.13
A. & P. Production Co., Houston	14,688.75	13,049.65
Apollo Oil Co., J. L. Tweedy, trustee, San Angelo	5,773.44	3,643.34
Arab Gasoline Corp., Eastland	923.35	833.28
Arcadia Refining Co., Tyler	79,495.51	80,859.15
Arco Oil Co., Wichita Falls	17,799.53	13,565.99
Ark Oil Co., Okmulgee, Okla.	6,282.94	6,654.19
Arkansas Fuel Oil Co., Shreveport, La.	610,550.90	641,150.96
Arkansas Producing Co., Longview	5,863.00	4,397.25
Armstrong and Wallace, W. J. Armstrong and W. W. Wallace Cisco	1,209.45	1,093.93
Arnold, C. K., Petrolia	850.00	845.62
Arkansas Drilling Co., Longview	3,687.00	3,145.85
Arkansas-Louisiana Pipe Line, Shreveport, La.	910.23	916.91
Arrowhead Oil Co., Dallas	809.87	696.31
Arrow Refining Co., Fort Worth	11,245.74	7,218.36
Arrow Refining & Producing, Fort Worth	2,613.99	1,669.02
Arrow Refining & Producing, Fort Worth	436.12	283.48
Art, J. L., Wichita Falls	253.90	255.38
Artex Oil Co., Wichita Falls	773.55	533.09
Aston Oil Co., Oklahoma City, Okla.	22,537.32	21,983.92
Atkinson & Sandefer Co., Breckenridge	12,623.09	11,918.19
Atlas Production Co., Burkburnett	1,392.23	1,242.39
Atlantic & Pacific Oil Co., Tyler	3,302.13	3,632.37
Atlantic Oil Producing Co., Dallas	1,326,118.95	1,238,864.53
B		
Barbare, Nick, Waskom	3,011.51	2,983.10
Badger Oil Co., Amarillo	11,162.89	10,437.45
Bagby, Logan H., trustee, Tyler	3,481.20	3,724.11
Bailey, Carl B., Wichita Falls	6,534.55	6,672.36
Bailey, Mrs. Fannie, Wichita Falls	149.30	149.41
Bailey and Trimble, El Dorado, Ark.	8,728.81	8,554.23
Baker, J. A., Breckenridge	936.79	813.16
Baker, J. F. and H. E., Breckenridge	3,131.00	2,881.07
Baker, Mollie B. and Fred R., Breckenridge	381.00	342.90
Baker, J. A. and Mollie B., Breckenridge	4,705.00	4,406.55
Baker, James Blair, and C. F. Camp, trustees, "B" lease, Wichita Falls	8,392.42	7,052.17
Baker, James Blair, and C. F. Camp, trustees, "C" lease, Wichita Falls	890.25	758.97
Baker, James Blair, Jr., and C. F. Camp, trustees, "F" lease, Wichita Falls	1,623.93	1,353.59
Baker and Pardue, Breckenridge	12,747.59	11,314.42
Baldwin, F. C., Inc., et al	3,942.73	3,376.69
Barbara Oil Co., Chicago, Ill.	641.17	639.45
Barnes, J. B., Electra	4,737.23	3,869.68
Barnett, Ben G., Oklahoma City, Okla.	3,089.31	3,203.52
Barnsdall Oil Co., Tulsa, Okla.	225,328.03	226,680.00
Bartlett Production Co., Rockdale	288.31	196.05
Barrett, Harry L., Ponca City, Okla.	6,286.47	6,699.97
Bashara, M. J., & Sons, Wichita Falls	1,729.59	1,173.30
Bashara Oil Co., Houston	12,165.67	9,850.05
Bass and Dillard, Wichita Falls	3,978.65	4,354.67
Bates, R. P., Tulsa, Okla.	3,191.64	3,389.45
Bayless, A. A., Fort Worth	437.91	381.01
Bay Oil Corp., Tulsa, Okla.	72,555.90	77,833.87
Bazzoon, G. A., Vernon	131.98	117.54
Beams, Drew, Abilene	1,823.78	1,819.54
Beard, J. G., Duncan, Okla.	30,634.08	31,718.93
Beggs, George,-Strip, Fort Worth	1,718.26	2,298.67
Bell, J. R., et al, Fort Stockton	3,527.19	1,745.88
Bell Oil & Gas Co., River Bed Account, Tulsa, Okla.	18,883.13	12,329.66
Belrice Oil Co., Dallas	19,740.72	12,566.94
Bentley, George R., trustee, Grand Falls	3,459.11	2,067.15
Bentley-O'Quinn, Grand Falls	920.72	544.62
Berry, Jack J., Tyler	5,308.02	5,735.54
Bettison, Hillary N., San Antonio	3,195.79	3,132.86
Beverly Oil Co., Chicago, Ill.	.....	.....
Bexata Oil Co., San Antonio	755.72	538.45
Big Lake Oil Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.	1,256,589.31	1,253,711.77
Bishop Corp., San Francisco, Calif.	15,907.32	17,043.93
Big Indian Oil & Development Co., Dallas	8,597.59	8,941.49
Big Indian Syndicate	17,460.70	17,662.80
Bishop, M. E., and L. A. King, Brownwood	56.23	50.61
Big State Oil Corp., Houston	1,320.29	1,154.23
Bialock, Richard W., Marshall	2,300.42	1,988.28
Black & Stroube, 1401 Tower Bldg., Dallas	5,939.22	5,820.44
Blackwell Oil & Gas Co., Cushing, Okla.	42,685.23	44,483.39
Black-Knight Co., Peoria, Ill.	6,916.95	6,527.42
Black Cat Oil Co., Box 23, Electra	660.94	614.26
Black, Ham W., Grandview Drive, Peoria, Ill.	6,045.25	6,487.32
Black, W. A., Box 1147, Midland	896.92	709.85
Blackstock Oil Co., 2107 Ramsey Tower, Oklahoma City, Okla.	8,557.18	9,264.03
Blackstock Oil Co., 2107 Ramsey Tower, Oklahoma City, Okla.	5,795.18	6,270.13
Black Wine Oil Co., Box 347, Wichita Falls	430.09	450.79
Bluebonnet Oil Co., 201 Panhandle Bldg., Wichita Falls	315.01	261.23
Boardman & Ulrich, Corsicana	1,049.00	786.75
Bohner, C. J., Box 427, Burkburnett	8,248.37	7,608.70
Bohner, C. F., 3223 Willard Ave., Kansas City, Kans.	33.50	29.14
Bohner, C. J., Oil Corp., Box 427, Burkburnett	17,194.26	15,126.94
Bohner, Crenshaw & Whitehill, Burkburnett	6,135.51	5,375.56
Bolin, D. H., trustee, 3002 Hamilton, Wichita Falls	4,441.24	4,174.87
Bolin & Lindsay Drilling Co., Wichita Falls	33,784.79	35,764.82
Boller, C. W., 419 Natl. Bank Bldg., Wichita Falls	14,266.23	13,831.70
Bona, Joseph E., 590 Sherman St., Denver, Colo.	4,067.44	3,387.69
Bonds & Dillard, 208 Forman Bldg., Longview	3,769.00	3,642.56
Bond & Gillespie, Box 365, Longview	2,745.73	2,681.01
Bond & Johnson, Box 365, Longview	5,593.17	4,586.39
Bond, J. B., and Rep. Pro. Co., Box 365, Longview	5,657.78	5,773.25
Bonner Co., 606-07 Statley Bldg., Wichita Falls	12,478.20	11,963.63
Bonnie Oil Co., Box 967, Tyler	7,571.04	3,479.68
Borealis Oil Co., 910 First Natl. Bank Bldg., Oklahoma City, Okla.	2,327.34	2,338.62
Bostex Oil Corp., 527 Swank Bldg., Johnston, Pa.	None	.....
Bourbon Royalty Co., 2925 Forest Ave., Dallas	1,736.76	1,457.94
Bowers Oil Co., Vernon	763.54	733.02
Bowles Oil Co., Box 918, Corsicana	15,575.28	16,736.29
Bowles, Robert, Oil Co., 312 McLihenny, Houston	12,220.00	12,124.61
Bowman Oil Co., Rockdale	296.75	261.78
Bowser & Beckett, 2118 Griffin St., Dallas	7,103.00	6,691.25
Brachman, S., 206 W. Weatherford, Fort Worth	5,525.82	2,135.25
Braden Co., 1007 E. Admiral, Tulsa, Okla.	1,986.28	1,540.78
Walters, Edgar, 1419 Pet. Bldg., Fort Worth	19,922.06	18,741.25
Brady Brothers, Minerva	556.61	376.35
Brandenburg, C. H., Box 433, Holliday	706.05	730.04
Brann, Lee, 329 Brent Place, Glendale, Calif.	278.90	263.97
Brannon & Murray, Abilene	4,390.17	4,496.63
Brazelton Brothr, Box 338, Graham	1,405.98	1,234.01
Brazos River Gas Co., Mineral Wells	18,118.39	19,944.69
Breck Oil Co., Clark, Cowden, 610 Fort Worth Natl. Bank	6,643.63	6,888.12
Briggs, R. J., Co. et al, Corsicana	55.01	56.12
Bristow, J. E., et al, San Angelo	929.58	771.67
Breeding & Houston, Rising Star	189.16	178.99
Britton & Gordon, Strawn	336.17	341.64
Milton Bridges, Box 696, Kilgore	2,828.00	3,110.80
Bridwell & Heydrick, 814 City Natl. Bank Bldg., Wichita Falls	987.10	814.38
Bridwell & Mayfield, City Natl. Bank Bldg., Wichita Falls	5,225.23	5,393.10
Bridwell Oil Co., City Natl. Bank Bldg., Wichita Falls	113,113.51	102,973.27
British-American Oil Prod. Co., Tulsa, Okla.	117,817.36	120,240.23
Brogan Oil & Gas Co., Tyler	6,648.04	7,089.78
Brown, Mrs. Carrie, et al, Orange	6,721.45	5,623.60
Brown, Dr. E. W., Orange	614.09	399.16
Brown, H. L., Fort Worth Natl. Bank, Fort Worth	4,797.00	3,568.16
Brown, H. L., Henrietta	9,262.51	7,032.54
Brown Eagle Oil Co., Gladewater	10,983.12	11,838.89
Brown & Lickey, Wichita Falls	439.45	433.95
Brown Farm Oil Co., Fort Worth	633.47	690.30
Brownwood Prod. & Ref. Co., Brownwood	1,136.74	1,516.60
Bruce, H. J., Wichita Falls	1,667.55	1,749.12
Bryant, R. B., Box 5033, Dallas	5,088.86	3,277.94
Bryson Oil & Gas Co., San Angelo	6,614.09	7,047.88
Buck & Sandurich, Mirando City	1,436.93	957.79
Burkburnett Prod. Oil Trust, Baltimore, Md.	698.84	695.96
Burk Royalty Co., Burkburnett	17,518.21	17,003.29
Burne, Elizabeth L., Box 116, Wichita Falls	1,378.61	1,459.95
Burns, L. T., Wichita Falls	76,025.89	77,010.62
Burnett & Foshee, Gladewater	2,703.33	2,902.36
Burton Drilling Co., Kirby Bldg., Dallas	13,113.17	12,638.65
Butler, Calhoun & Boynton, Overton	9,526.64	7,266.19
Buttram, Frank, Oklahoma City, Okla.	207.48	223.24
Buttram Petroleum Corp., Oklahoma City, Okla.	20,149.15	21,140.66
Bynum, W. W., estate, Rockdale	436.02	396.49
Bynum & Palmer, Rockdale	75.29	51.29
Byrd-Frost, Inc., Tower Petroleum Bldg., Dallas	61,992.48	64,355.79
Byrd Oil Corp., Brady Bldg., San Antonio	11,196.18	9,468.14
Buchanan, A. A., Alamo Nat. Bldg., San Antonio	24,878.77	21,917.40
C		
Cable Oil Co., Pearl St., Wichita Falls	3,909.86	3,964.31
Cady, C. C., Moran	247.15	204.77
Cabot Carbon Co., 940 Old Southern Bldg., Boston, Mass.	677.32	547.70
California Co., Tower Petroleum Bldg., Dallas	10,448.85	589,346.49
California Consolidated Oil Co., San Antonio	335.63	329.91
California Petroleum Corp. of Venezuela, Shreveport, La.	128,453.89	137,242.35
Callender, L. W., Kilgore	6,121.03	4,620.55
Callihan, George, Box 61, Albany	3,204.24	2,797.61
Cal-Tex Corp., Kilgore	8,691.10	9,337.52
Cal-Tex Oil Co., Somerset	205.27	197.03
Cambrian Oil Co., Amarillo	9,170.58	7,991.09
Campbell & Tong, San Antonio	5,959.83	2,597.18
Campbell, Alma, 816 Collin St., Fort Worth	1,128.89	896.35
Camp Oil & Gas Co., Dallas	2,606.65	256.81
Canadian Oil Production Co., Longview	7,040.15	7,262.15
Canadian Production Co., Longview	11,055.29	12,041.79
Canyon Oil & Gas Co., Cross Plains	2,834.60	2,929.44
Capps, L. W., Houston	39,248.28	29,254.90
Cardinal Oil Co., San Angelo	44,748.48	27,683.84
Carey, C. W., Wichita Falls	3,081.89	2,773.79
Carlin, W. W., Box 182, Ranger	416.00	333.69
Carpenter, J. D., Olney	631.04	448.04
Carr, A. P., 1634 Argyle Ave., Hollywood, Calif.	4,416.41	3,230.09
Cash & Coleman, Shawnee, Okla.	3,004.23	2,922.76
Carter, Roy I., Wichita Falls	12,068.21	8,638.10
Carter, Thomas W., Tyler	1,903.86	1,760.74
Caruthers Co., 707 Brady Bldg., San Antonio	1,007.12	683.60
Central Commercial Oil Co., Box 2306, Tulsa, Okla.	11,799.54	12,758.65
Central Oil Co., Cameron	2,278.83	1,399.30
Contennial Oil & Gas Co., Dallas	22,872.34	17,448.53
Central Producers, Inc., Mirando City	33,783.95	28,858.41
Cezeaux, P. C., Humble	3,660.79	3,077.90
Chalk, Otis, Big Spring	3,941.38	2,421.08
Champlin & Bass, Inc., Magnolia Bldg., Dallas	56,968.58	55,966.41
Champlin Refining Co., Enid, Okla.	80,922.07	62,383.30
Chapin, Ethel G., Grayson Apts., Mineral Wells	5,603.70	4,302.77
Chandler & Carpenter, Olney	1,000.95	994.55
Charlesworth-Messinger Oil Co., McCamey	1,042.88	547.31
Charter Oil Co., Box 35, Brownwood	5,952.20	5,747.96
Chatham Oil Co., Philcade Bldg., Tulsa, Okla.	10,976.97	9,728.08
Chenault, W. L., 1906 Harrison, Amarillo	215.53	205.99
Cherokee Chief Oil Co., Gladewater	15,053.90	16,092.94
Chiquita Oil Co., San Antonio	13,700.43	8,497.37
Choctaw Oil Co., Butler, Okla.	5,446.74	5,845.47
Christie Bros., Wichita Falls	19,983.31	18,960.02
Claggett & Evans, Mirando City	740.48	545.98
Clark, G. W., City Natl. Bldg., Wichita Falls	5,434.21	5,299.92
Clark, A. R., 504 Land Bank Bldg., Kansas City	.....	.....
Clark, R. R., 410 Morningside Drive, Wichita Falls	6,093.45	6,319.45
Clark, R. R., et al, Morningside Drive, Wichita Falls	24,568.77	26,014.53
Clark Buffalo Oil Co.	140.42	124.99
Clark & Cowden Drilling Corp., Duncan, Okla.	33,518.91	34,021.98
Clarkson, H. W., Box 910, Tyler	5,655.81	5,542.70
Calhoun, William, Jr., 702 Avondale, Houston	3,581.26	3,725.05
Claude Drilling Co., Box 133, Pampa	2,992.70	2,749.25
Clay, J. D., 2001 McHowen Ave., Houston	20,869.13	17,644.51
Clay Dome Oil Co., Albany	1,235.74	1,093.26
Clear Lake Oil Co., Rockdale	465.96	315.30
Clem Oil Co., Second Natl. Bank Bldg., Houston	311.71	265.48
Cicero, J. B., 308 Dallas St., San Antonio	88.42	61.77
City National Bank, Wichita Falls	713.29	728.34
Clint Wood Drilling Co., Breckenridge	15,290.43	16,076.91
Cockerham, Clyde, et al, Slattery Bldg., Shreveport, La.	5,619.04	6,022.33
Coffman, David E., First Natl. Bank Bldg., Dallas	6,377.06	6,833.98
Coffield & Hale Oil Co., Box 611, Rockdale	481.41	324.12
Coffield & Lanning, Rockdale	28,979.25	24,524.98
Cohen, Aaron, Baltimore, Md.	6,702.97	6,635.81
Cole, W. C., 1505 Eleventh St., Wichita Falls	834.25	891.38
Cole Petroleum Co., Laredo	12,929.91	9,353.42
Collins, L. C., et al, Beacon Bldg., Tulsa, Okla.	12,890.65	15,026.42
Collie, B. F., First Natl. Bank Bldg., Breckenridge	1,645.86	1,543.97
Collins, J. L., & Co., Corsicana	13,595.28	13,244.43
Collins-Lanier Co., Shreveport, La.	5,951.62	6,471.93
Colonial Oil Co., Electric Bldg., Fort Worth	1,563.78	1,720.15

	Barrels	Value
Columbia Oil & Gas Co., Magnolia Bldg., Dallas	86,565.76	85,998.13
Comac Drilling Co., Statley Bldg., Wichita Falls	2,922.32	2,983.39
Combs, Mrs. L. A., 2015 Fairmount, Fort Worth	254.72	246.00
Comet Petroleum Co., Holmes Bldg., Fort Worth	1,392.65	931.72
Conway Bros., Box 1147, Ranger	2,579.66	2,579.15
Cooper, G. W., Statley Bldg., Wichita Falls	12,689.95	12,093.77
Cooper & Hamilton, Box 414, Olney	3,930.00	3,497.16
Concord Oil Co., Allen Bldg., Dallas	3,889.15	3,542.35
Condor Pet. Co., Box 211, Abilene	6,338.41	4,911.17
Connell-Wixson & Frazier, Eldorado, Kans.	793.08	594.81
Conner Oil Co., 912 Burnett St., Wichita Falls	10,531.29	10,748.27
Consolidated Oil Co. of Texas, Wichita Falls	45,484.07	34,138.34
Continental Oil Co., Ponca City, Okla.	835,226.22	646,457.87
Coppock & Coleman, Iowa Park	8,348.00	8,263.78
Corbett, J. L., and R. V. Tredwell, Graham	343.44	282.33
Cordova-Union Oil Corp., Trinity Bldg., Fort Worth	28,405.76	28,215.89
Corvette Oil Corp., W. T. Wagg Bldg., Fort Worth	6,967.94	4,322.69
Cosby Producing & Royalty Co., Fort Worth	5,913.63	3,662.69
Moore, George N., and Henry Zwiefel, Fort Worth	102,741.57	77,356.28
Cottom, J. H., William-Mary Hotel, Wichita Falls	64.60	71.06
Cox, Edwin B., Ardmore, Okla.	804.39	657.20
Cox, Edwin B., and Jake L. Hamon, Ardmore, Okla.	12,636.97	8,795.25
Crabb & McNeel, Cross Plains	3,671.38	1,983.36
Craig & Lowrie, Columbia Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.	892.32	588.93
Cranfill & Reynolds Co., Box 2252, Houston	302,793.60	262,121.18
Crenshaw Oil Corp., Wichita Falls	6,348.22	6,749.15
Crisp, G. O., Kaufman	3,671.05	3,872.30
C. R. & M. Drilling Co., Majestic Bldg., San Antonio	10,416.99	10,416.99
Croft & Conner, Inc., Petroleum Bldg., Fort Worth	4,863.00	3,838.60
Cron & Gracey, Box B, Arp	16,781.98	17,584.02
Crosbie, J. E., Inc., Exchange National Bank Bldg., Tulsa	3,702.99	2,464.73
Crown Central Petroleum Corp., Box 1759, Houston	31,244.80	22,488.73
Crown Petroleum Corp. (Central), Houston	23,455.28	19,387.44
Culbertson Brothers Co., W. T. Wagner Bldg., Fort Worth	34,954.60	20,643.51
Culbertson & Co., Panhandle Bldg., Wichita Falls	5,187.96	4,305.79
Cullen Oil Co., Box 574, Henderson	35,776.07	23,242.84
Culp, H. C., 118 S. Main, Henderson	2,260.00	1,017.00
Culp, J. C., and T. P. Parkinson, Henderson	2,596.00	2,544.08
Cullum, F. P., Box 1020, Wichita Falls	12,585.02	12,388.27
Cullen & West, Second National Bank Bldg., Houston	1,243.79	1,003.07
Cunningham & Lynch, Graham	3,583.79	3,421.29
Cunningham & McDonald, Loving	932.28	731.36
Cuno, Mrs. Bertha, Moran	1,023.54	966.86

D

Dale & Crawford, Electra	653.79	630.58
Dale-Knotts Oil Co., Wichita Falls	288.51	310.80
Danciger Oil & Refining Co. of Texas, Fort Worth	386,483.01	309,787.43
Daniel Drilling Co., First National Bank Bldg., Wichita Falls	2,632.08	2,827.42
Darby Petroleum Corp., Philcade Bldg., Tulsa, Okla.	50,776.53	48,257.29
Davis Oil Corp., Box 1477, Vernon	21,113.36	18,619.32
Dawson, C. K., Box 1147, Ponca City, Okla.	3,074.30	3,288.99
Day & Armstrong, Box 505, Gladewater	3,005.89	3,253.91
Day & Co., Gladewater	3,005.74	3,255.98
Day & Hancock, Gladewater	3,883.97	4,272.37
Deal, T. M., Oil & Gas Co., Wichita, Kans.	3,875.32	2,652.48
Dean & Atkinson et al, Fort Worth	17,014.94	17,122.01
DeArman Prod. Co., Peoples Bank Bldg., Tyler	21,602.00	21,169.96
Dearing, R. H., & Sons, Box 655, Dallas	10,278.00	10,873.19
Deep Rock Oil Corp., Atlas Bldg., Tulsa, Okla.	69,604.84	74,745.59
Deep Rock Oil Co., Atlas Bldg., Tulsa, Okla.	8,140.15	7,941.35
Dean Oil Co., Burkburnett	85.54	71.85
Dearlin & McBride, Southwest Life Bldg., Dallas	6,531.67	7,000.65
Deep Oil Development Co., Hamilton Bldg., Wichita Falls	24,875.80	24,681.47
Deepsand Oil Co., Box 967, Tyler	2,635.86	1,976.89
Degener & Co., Inc., Box 698, Tyler	3,090.43	2,306.02
Delta Drilling Co., Box 965, Longview	4,834.05	5,244.27
Demonstrond Oil Corp., Tyler	12,020.10	12,798.96
Den-Tex Oil Co., Box 126, Denison	2,768.88	2,920.46
Derby, Haines & Williams Oil Co., Wichita, Kans.	397.31	262.22
Derby Oil Co., 352 N. Law, Wichita, Kans.	731.56	519.89
Derosa Oil & Gas Co., Box 1471, Amarillo	4,951.41	4,901.89
Despot, George, 521 Market St., Shreveport, La.	2,804.66	3,006.11
Devonian Oil Co., Box 1379, Tulsa, Okla.	108,429.39	114,566.84
Dickey Brothers, Albany	838.00	581.10
D. & L. Production Co., Gulf Bldg., Houston	58,362.28	53,280.84
Dillard Oil Co., City National Bank Bldg., Wichita Falls	18,730.44	19,808.06
Dimham Oil Corp., Box 1123, Shreveport, La.	43,056.25	16,752.02
Dink Oil Co., Atmore, Ala.	3,170.35	3,106.95
Dittman Oil Co., Fort Stockton	2,105.27	965.39
Dixon Creek Oil & Refining Co., Amarillo	82,101.37	69,997.40
Dolores Oil Corp., Tyler	6,909.42	5,446.33
D. P. M. Corp., Guaranty Bldg., Galveston	4,055.19	5,859.72
Donley & Christian, Tyler	3,027.48	2,966.93
Dorman, Sam, et al, Longview	4,519.20	4,428.83
Dorfman, Sam Y., et al, Longview	2,846.00	2,789.08
Dorian, R. P., Hamilton Bldg., Wichita Falls	4,245.74	4,017.52
Dorough-Smith Oil Co., Marshall	9,321.06	10,028.52
Dotson, Faustine, 3615 Lexington, Dallas	2,688.73	2,634.96
Douglas Brothers & Jones, Box 85, Electra	847.76	748.67
Douglas Brothers Oil Corp., Box 85, Electra	818.13	950.01
Douglas Production Co., Electra	2,417.81	2,429.80
Dowell, B. G., Batson	5,297.02	4,424.19
Driscoll, R., estate of, Corpus Christi	19,340.35	13,881.43
St. Germain, R. J., Tulsa, Okla.	5,936.86	6,336.93
Duffield & Howard Oil Co., Tulsa, Okla.	444.40	317.09
Duke, J. A., Burkburnett	296.97	252.33
Duke, W. R., Box 454, Wichita Falls	5,794.47	6,273.47
Duluth Arrowhead Oil Co., 1031 E. Superior St., Duluth, Minn.	3,189.29	3,399.12
Duluth-East Texas Oil Co., Duluth, Minn.	6,171.18	6,639.73
Dunaway, J. E., Wichita Falls	879.01	739.39
Dunaway Brothers, Pampa	1,173.07	842.54
Duncan & Holt, 1513 Main St., Dallas	9,909.74	10,479.14
Dunham, Carl, 433 Fleishel Ave., Tyler	2,576.03	2,833.63
Dunigan Brothers, Breckenridge	4,178.46	2,910.42
Dunlop, Robert, Box 1147, Ponca City, Okla.	760.82	701.42
Dunlop, Robert, Box 1147, Ponca City, Okla.	765.86	696.76
Dunn, G. C., Central Bank Bldg., Dallas	4,890.06	4,792.26
Dunning, William H., Jr., Fort Worth	3,470.00	3,704.50
Duquesne Oil Corp., Box 957, Eastland	159.53	143.57
Duval Oil Corp., San Antonio	74,316.80	59,852.32
Dwight & Ross, Hamilton Bldg., Wichita Falls	985.97	1,035.51
Dyck Oil Co., Box 1888, Tulsa, Okla.	36,279.30	36,711.64
Dyer, W. H., Graham	626.15	506.27

E

E. & D. Oil Co., Inc., Brewster Bldg., Shreveport, La.	11,529.11	11,308.33
E. & H. Oil Co., Mercantile Bldg., Dallas	2,342.00	2,295.62
East Texas Oil Refining Co., Petroleum Bldg., Dallas	309,205.75	237,093.72
Earle, E. S., 1821 Eighth Ave., Fort Worth	2,996.00	3,189.90
Easter, Dan., 512 W. Fourth, Fort Worth	8,336.10	5,136.92
Easter, Dan, McCamey	8,278.66	5,652.46
East Mountain Prod. Co., Box 661, Longview	3,815.00	1,818.00
Eastland Oil Co., Petroleum Bldg., Fort Worth	64,144.86	44,732.80
East Batson Oil Co., Batson	8,339.18	6,929.08
East Shore Oil Co., Box 373, Henderson	13,046.22	12,302.29
Ebony Oil Co., Box 491, Henderson	11,119.91	10,897.53
Eckert, F. H., 707 Porter St., San Antonio	430.48	327.95
Eckert & Son, 707 Porter St., San Antonio	9,025.70	7,058.09
Eclipse Oil Co., 1102 San Jacinto Bldg., Beaumont	36,060.43	32,860.54
Eddleman & Payne, Inc., Fort Worth Club Bldg., Fort Worth	3,315.87	3,421.68
Edmonson, J. M., Box 825, San Antonio	814.66	568.19
Edson Petroleum Co., Box 101 San Angelo	2,199.52	2,155.54
Edwards Drilling Co., 2416 R. R. St., Houston	4,991.85	4,892.01
Electra Production Co., Box 539, Electra	427.40	398.04
Ellis & Anderson, Medical Arts Bldg., San Antonio	12.11	8.48
Ellis & Dubolse, First National Bank Bldg., Fort Worth	1,034.94	764.74
Elm Oil Co., Box 1693, Tulsa, Okla.	6,308.37	6,772.92
El Rio Oil Co., Massie Bldg., Amarillo	220.37	139.61
Elzey Drilling Co. (T. L. Odom), Tyler	3,741.42	3,966.54
Emerald Oil Co. of Texas, Winfield, Kans.	2,153.80	1,399.95
Empire Gas & Fuel Co., Bartlesville, Okla.	523,739.89	533,541.82
Engle, E. A., Box 18, Albany, Tex.	3,608.98	3,403.36
Enterprise Oil Corp., Box 896, Seminole, Okla.	5,430.59	5,576.14
Eppenauer, A. R., San Angelo	28,448.98	18,490.93
Equity Oil Co., Trinity Life Bldg., Fort Worth	.....	.....
Erie Investment Co. of Texas, 2 Lynwood Ave., Toronto, Canada	248.92	217.82
Ernest Oil Co., Rockdale	83.05	56.47
Estes, Joe E., Fort Worth National Bank, Fort Worth	3,058.56	2,724.19
Etex Oil Co., Dallas Bank & Trust Co., Dallas	3,544.54	1,829.87
Entyre Petroleum Corp., The, Kirby Bldg., Dallas	3,123.19	3,224.58
Export Petroleum Corp., Petroleum Bldg., Fort Worth	3,246.62	3,521.59
Everts, C. A., Cotton Exchange Bldg., Dallas	72,328.07	58,994.49
Everett, C. B., Gladewater	1,404.48	1,376.39
Evert Oil Co., Philtower Bldg., Tulsa, Okla.	9,241.88	9,714.26

F

Fain-McGaha Oil Corp., Hamilton Bldg., Wichita Falls	210,298.23	182,275.60
Fair, R. W., Oil Co., Box 107, Tyler	13,834.82	14,583.94
Fair & Thompson, Tyler	12,410.73	12,529.59
Fairway Production Co., Box 804, Laredo	2,724.62	2,335.15
F. H. E. Oil Co., 1118 Fair Bldg., Fort Worth	90,784.00	78,273.10
Faith Oil Corp., Box 1020, Wichita Falls	27,402.41	27,976.39
Falcon Co., N. P. Anderson Bldg., Fort Worth	48,882.96	51,919.79
Falls Prod. Co., Waggoner Bldg., Wichita Falls	7,051.57	6,525.58
Falls Refining Co., Wichita Falls	2,820.15	2,245.02
Farish & Ireland Lease, Humble Bldg., Houston	4,562.24	3,271.98
Farley, George E., Box 715, McCamey	10,366.71	7,026.78
Farlyn Oil Co., Humble Bldg., Houston	15,593.50	14,570.34
Farmers State Bank, Burkburnett	707.50	627.42
Farrell & Co., Trinity Life Bldg., Fort Worth	16,198.88	14,186.47
Farrell Oil Co., Amarillo Bldg., Amarillo	1,032.88	840.24
Faulkner, F. V., Box 1446, Dallas	2,358.87	2,254.32
Federated Oil Co., City National Bank Bldg., Wichita Falls	13,957.06	13,677.91
Feldman, D. D., 1118 Allen Bldg.	7,483.19	7,305.96
Ferguson, W. R., 1004 Broad St., Wichita Falls	392.30	416.70
Ferrell & Ehrhardt, Kress Bldg., Houston	3,704.69	4,834.58
Fielder, H. W., Lockhart	1,506.70	1,565.54
Fifty Five Oil Co., Gladewater	2,924.91	3,158.84
"Fifty-Six" Petroleum Corp. of Texas, Box 719, Miles City, Mont.	11,212.02	11,642.74
Fine Oil Co., Box 793, Corsicana	2,953.00	2,381.66
First National Bank of Wichita Falls, Wichita Falls	2,455.84	2,150.70
First National Bank, Fort Worth	7,105.98	7,192.02
First National Bank & Trust Co. (S. B. Griffith), Philcade Bldg., Tulsa, Okla.	9,444.31	9,795.38
Flemming & Kimbell, Fair Bldg., Fort Worth	3,019.66	2,237.23
Flemming-Kimbell Corp., Fair Bldg., Fort Worth	75,433.45	60,691.70
Flynn, W. B., Inc., American National Bank Bldg., Beaumont	5,355.81	4,302.49
F. & M. Drilling Co., Route 1, Kilgore	13,244.80	12,341.29
Forest Oil Corp., Luling	2,869.99	2,288.18
Farhess, W. C., Electra	142.92	160.06
Fort Worth National Bank, Fort Worth	832.13	1,109.50
Forest Oil Co., Box 8, Pampa	2,541.77	2,993.72
Foster, Don S., Box 585, Mexia	2,518.60	2,162.70
Foundation Oil Co., 2627 Terwilleger Blvd., Tulsa, Okla.	3,491.08	3,696.65
Four Oil Co., The, Wagoner Bldg., Wichita Falls	624.88	532.96
Fox, Perry I., and William R. Thorsen, Mertzon	326.14	301.45
Fox & Adams, Burkett	10,708.16	8,868.56
Fox & Butler, Tower Petroleum Bldg., Dallas	10,782.39	8,168.42
Franklin, Wirt, Ardmore, Okla.	129.43	133.16
Freels, Hugo, 4309 N. Damen, Chicago, Ill.	867.00	563.55
Freeman-Hampton Oil Corp., Hamilton Bldg., Wichita Falls	1,122.48	1,024.55
Freeman-Hampton Oil Corp., Wichita Falls	3,931.82	3,897.87
French, P. K., Fort Worth National Bank Bldg., Fort Worth	687.13	648.94
Fresno Oil Co., Box 305, Burkburnett	21,473.21	20,107.71
Frontier Prod. Co., Albany	294.00	205.38
Fullwood, Travier, 1625 W. Second Ave., Corsicana	4,031.70	3,671.21
Fultz, W. B., et al, Graham	2,351.84	2,313.21

G

G. & A. Oil Co., Box 1326, Longview	13,439.58	13,049.97
G. & A. Oil Co., Box 1326, Longview	5,505.61	5,904.76
Gaither Production Co., Rockdale	452.23	307.52
Gallagher & Lawson, Box 1107, Cisco	935.95	717.33
Galvez Oil Corp., Mayo Bldg., Tulsa, Okla.	58,501.26	62,331.02
Gandy, L. O., 1607 E. Richards, Tyler	1,244.90	1,423.99
Gant & Wegner, Box 771, Ardmore	1,759.47	1,724.27
Gardner Brothers, Snider Bldg., Wichita Falls	2,540.67	2,342.05
Gaskey, J. Ray, Box 314, Henderson	1,883.47	2,071.84
Gaskill, M. E., Springer Bldg., Tulsa, Okla.	9,969.12	10,396.51
Gates-Bacon-Lea, City National Bank Bldg., Wichita Falls	2,513.57	2,528.97
Gates Oil Co., Ardmore, Okla.	1,635.32	1,520.67
Gatlin Oil Co., Box 171, San Antonio	7,200.27	5,694.33
Gaynita Oil Co., First National Bank Bldg., Dallas	5,304.00	3,963.36
George & Allen, Overton	12,099.00	10,824.96
Geyer, Adolph A., and R. G. Storey, Dallas	5,360.05	5,244.25
Ghooson, John M., Box 123, Ranger	2,099.63	2,184.36
G. I. Oil Co., Wichita Falls	6,249.36	5,640.36
Gilbert Co., The, Gilbert Bldg., Beaumont	1,506.39	1,185.45
Gilcrease Oil Co., Kennedy Bldg., Tulsa	25,940.53	27,323.45
Gillman Brothers, Amarillo Bldg., Amarillo	1,892.31	1,364.73
Gilman & Conway Brothers, Box 1147, Ranger	2,942.11	2,816.24
Gilman, R. F., and J. L. McMurray, Cisco	10,085.12	9,696.63
Gillum & Florey & Warren, Overton	5,127.00	4,474.02
Ginter Jones Oil Co., Nacogdoches	324.97	246.90
Ginter Lange Oil Co., Nacogdoches	1,074.73	846.53
Gist-Way Oil Co., Colorado	2,024.43	1,743.75
Glodis Oil Co., Saratoga	2,249.51	1,511.21
Gladewater Refining Co., Box 775, Gladewater	12,056.00	11,814.88
Glass Brothers, Rosebud	466.08	316.63
Glascock, C. G., Box 342, Longview	12,551.07	12,851.51
Glascock, C. G., Box 342, Longview	3,453.61	3,403.73
Glascock, Mike, Inc., Box 342, Longview	240.07	162.51
Glascock, Rosa V., Longview	4,635.71	4,843.70
Glascock, Lonnie, Longview	7,955.58	8,326.66
Glenn, John, Pipe Supply Co., Breckenridge	6,443.80	6,414.58
Glenridge Oil Corp., 5136 Delmar, St. Louis, Mo.	2,674.68	2,800.28
Glover, S. D., Waggoner National Bank, Vernon	2,115.11	1,562.15
G. & R. Oil Co., Frost Bank Bldg., San Antonio	2,642.21	2,906.43
Golden, Louis, Box 361, Tyler	4,646.41	3,233.13
Gohman Oil Co., Rockdale	148.00	100.56
Golding & Cochran, First National Bank Bldg., Dallas	27,228.30	26,238.39
Goldsmith, N. D., Box 171, Olney	5,783.83	5,279.53
Gold Star Oil Co., Box 252, Ardmore	3,638.78	3,910.39
Golden West Oil Co., 516 San Marcos, San Antonio	9,717.51	5,682.87
Goodmyhr-Donald Oil Co., 1301 Davis St., Dallas	16,497.17	17,332.57
Gordon, Ann B., Inc., Box 2280, Dallas	1,843.54	1,761.45
Gorsuch Oil Co., 417 Elm St., Abilene	1,803.65	1,405.73
Grady, Mary E., Electra	1,131.97	1,195.01
Graham, Charles, Myra	765.01	559.50
Granite Oil & Gas Co., Box 456, Electra	237.00	242.26
Grassroots Oil Co., W. T. Waggoner Bldg., Fort Worth	756.80	610.47
Gray & Adams, Inc., Gainesville	1,562.54	1,168.08
Graybeck Development Corp., Box 434, Wichita Falls	2,763.01	2,365.08
Grayson, T. S., Magnolia, Ark. (no barrels shown)	.....	4,812.99
Great Western Oil Corp., Swann Bldg., Tyler	6,405.50	6,875.41
Great Eastern Oil Co., Construction Bldg., Dallas	11,744.32	11,509.43
Green & Owens, Box 35, Brownwood	365.63	379.39
Green Pine Co. (Robert L. Clark, receiver), Rep. National Bank Bldg., Dallas	2,536.28	2,789.90
Gregg Holding Co., The, Box 770, Longview	5,807.67	6,240.74
Gregg Oil Co., Box 706, Gladewater	21,818.85	23,313.22
Grisham-Hunter Corp., Box 1464, Abilene	18,723.49	18,240.57
Group No. 1 Oil Corp., Box 1658, Fort Worth	621,893.73	574,810.64

	Barrels	Value
Guiberson, S. A., Jr., Box 1106, Dallas	3,354.52	2,656.52
Guiberson Oil Co., Box 1106, Dallas	32,165.63	29,767.15
Gulf Coast Drilling & Production Co., Gulf Bldg., Houston	146,731.24	141,639.56
Gulf Production Co., Houston	5,230,711.48	6,146,288.00
Guthrie, George, Travis Bldg., San Antonio	4,039.15	2,399.95
Guthrie, W. S., Rockdale	1,610.48	1,072.59
H		
Haddway, R., Flatiron Bldg., Fort Worth	1,590.00	836.00
Haddaway, R., Flatiron Bldg., Fort Worth	3,896.43	3,468.15
Haddaway, R., Flatiron Bldg., Fort Worth	2,692.88	2,851.99
H. A. M. Oil Co., Box 645, Borger	6,676.46	5,839.24
Hamilton, W. L., Box 143, Bridgetown	3,598.07	3,816.31
Hamilton, Walter R., Bedelle Bldg., San Antonio	2,904.91	2,299.67
Hamon, Jake L., Box 504, Ardmore, Okla.	17,109.46	15,879.22
Hammon, W. H., Snider Bldg., Wichita Falls	15,108.87	15,752.71
Hamill & Hamill, Bay City	79,366.98	68,993.84
Hammon & Heyser, Snider Bldg., Wichita Falls	7,463.17	7,022.65
Hammond Oil Co., First National Bank, Fort Worth	22,375.15	21,663.79
Hammond Oil Co., Smithport, Pa.	489.00	457.55
Hamil-Smith Oil Corp., Second National Bank Bldg., Houston	18,945.34	17,665.98
Hammond & Waggoner, Waggoner Bldg., Wichita Falls	564.31	763.92
Hanbury, Harry, 301 Oak Knoll, Pasadena, Calif.	29,738.03	31,519.08
Hankamer & Cochran, Sour Lake	3,293.54	3,067.48
Hankamer, Earl C., & Co., Sour Lake	204.26	163.54
Hanakamer & Lee, Sour Lake	2,965.52	3,749.02
Hanlon Gasoline Co., 301 First St., Tulsa, Okla.	2,078.95	1,912.12
Harcher Oil Co., Box 1505, Kilgore	5,961.35	5,756.10
Hardie, J. M., & Co., Sour Lake	234.89	215.00
Hardy Oil Co., 1100 Travis, Wichita Falls	1,513.29	1,183.80
Harper Petroleum Corp., Bryson	12,441.09	12,747.63
Harrell, J. T., Box 1000, Wichita Falls	179.78	186.37
Harris, M., Marvin Bldg., Dallas	2,885.56	3,124.50
Harris & Simons, Kennedy Bldg., Tulsa, Okla.	3,462.25	2,359.96
Harrison Oil Co., Gulf Bldg., Houston	12,304.33	11,889.77
Harwell, E. P., Box 1161, Tulsa, Okla.	388.07	413.77
Haskell, Frank, 1508 E. Twentieth, Tulsa, Okla.	967.78	837.62
Hawkins, W. L., Statley Bldg., Wichita Falls	3,759.59	3,323.05
Hawkeye Petroleum Corp., Longview	28,771.53	29,356.45
Hayes, F. C., Exchange Bank Bldg., Tulsa, Okla.	845.35	765.89
Hayes, Reese L., Box 11, Olney	840.57	660.98
Haymer, J. M., 222 N. Broadway, Tyler	3,142.57	3,361.02
Haynes Drilling Co., Inc., Shreveport, La.	44,771.09	44,508.38
H. J. B. Oil & Gas Trust, 322 W. Baltimore, Baltimore, Md.	1,314.68	1,163.23
H. B. W. Oil Co., Bagdad, Fla. (Tyler)	12,290.32	11,948.24
Hedges, C. F., Megargel	575.85	585.15
Hedges, F. M., Box 1030, Wichita Falls	134.86	140.95
Heinby, J. M., Box 8, Electra	793.35	797.97
Hefley, McIntosh & Thomas, Cameron	456.85	292.39
Hedrick-Camp Drilling Co., Dallas	2,154.63	1,573.63
Heidrich, E. C., Massie Bldg., Amarillo	1,155.61	775.35
Hepp Oil Corp., 1313 Petroleum Bldg., Houston	21,007.46	19,919.46
Helvetia Oil Co., National Bank of Commerce, San Antonio	8,761.95	6,437.23
H. & H. Drilling Co., Gladewater	60.00	55.20
H. & H. Drilling Co., Gladewater	319.43	75.94
Henderson & Holden, Orpheum Bldg., Wichita Falls	2,797.57	2,098.18
Hendrick, August, Moran	none	none
Henry Oil Corp., Luling	9,388.98	9,969.03
Herbert Oil Co. of Texas, N. P. Anderson, Fort Worth	5,114.13	4,807.93
Herring, S. C., Brownwood	360.00	329.31
Herrogan Oil Corp., Pampa	4,560.71	4,170.98
Heydrick, L. C., Box 448, Wichita Falls	5,913.17	5,871.14
Heyser & Heard, Kirby Bldg., Dallas	25,458.61	26,673.23
H. & L. Well Co., Inc., Box 908, Goose Creek	5,088.93	4,264.04
Hickman, L., First National Bank Bldg., Dallas	3,189.93	3,126.12
Hickey, T. J., et al, 319 W. Fifth Ave., Corsicana	61.42	61.59
Hicock Producing & Development Co., 2313 Madison Ave., Toledo, Ohio	148.65	138.88
Hickory Oil & Gas Co., Fort Worth National Bank Bldg., Fort Worth	1,304.39	1,180.97
Hieserman Oil Co., Iowa Park	983.00	832.06
Highland Oil Co., Frost National Bank, San Antonio	20,863.02	18,016.20
Hinchcliff, W. W., and J. L., Mexia	5,857.00	6,136.01
Hindman, G. W., et al, Alamo Bldg., San Antonio	2,889.59	2,831.79
Hines, Harry, Wichita Falls	1,804.83	1,687.98
Thompson, G. D., and R. V. Tidwell, Graham	3,370.18	3,351.87
Hinton, W. B., Box 15, Lockhart	25,231.71	27,185.10
Hitchman & Howard, Inc., Box 1405, San Antonio	1,382.10	1,051.78
Hobbs, Henry, Box 1030, Wichita Falls	238.17	238.27
Hobbs, M. X., Box 1030, Wichita Falls	186.40	187.54
Hobbs, Ferguson & Neeley, LeRoy Adams, Addison, H. Gibson, Mayo Bldg., Tulsa, Okla.	646.08	560.20
Hobbs Oil Co., Exchange Bank Bldg., Tulsa, Okla.	1,257.82	1,141.68
Hoben & Salmon, Nocona	453.85	270.95
Hobson & Voorhees, Frost Woodhull, receiver, Western National Bank Bldg., San Antonio	435.98	332.80
Hoffman, P. L., Box 1033, Cisco	35,628.17	29,148.86
Hoffman & Page Co., The, Eastland	17,678.11	16,104.04
Holbrook & Woods, Wichita Falls	3,294.87	3,138.09
Holcomb, Thomas, Snider Bldg., Wichita Falls	526.38	445.02
Holloway, R. R., Brownwood	1,102.47	995.47
Holmes Brothers, Quinn, Amarillo Bldg., Amarillo	11,639.66	11,987.40
Holmens Brothers-Moore, Amarillo	2,285.64	2,173.67
Holmes, Hill, Seibold & Holmes, Box 571, Amarillo	10,702.68	10,180.60
Holmes-Newblock, Box 571, Amarillo	3,354.17	3,108.06
Holmes Oil Co., Baird	4,336.60	3,347.20
Home Gas Co. of Cushing, Box 1121, Cushing, Okla.	1,751.04	1,193.18
Home Oil & Gas Co., The, Albany	484.52	393.70
Hooks, Ridgeway, Donna	6,068.20	3,083.27
Hooper Oil Corp., Conroe	41,715.58	36,834.73
Hope Oil & Gas Co., Fort Worth Club Bldg., Fort Worth	6,578.56	5,853.56
Hoppes, W. T., Box 68, Burkburnett	488.87	449.83
Hopper, Walter E., Mission Hotel, Mission	1,769.40	739.32
Horn, W. T., 1412 Rosalie, Houston	311.26	280.14
Houston Gulf Gas Co., Houston	3,399.75	2,673.84
Houston Oil Co., Houston	4,562.97	4,909.54
Houston Oil Co. of Texas, et al, Houston	453,453.89	415,698.80
Houghton Corp. (W. M. Preston, receiver), Magnolia Bldg., Dallas	3,058.18	3,315.89
Houston Production Co., Petroleum Bldg., Houston	58,382.40	51,863.80
Howell, Roy E., Box 318, Overton	2,955.51	2,896.40
Howard, Duffield & Berlin, Tulsa, Okla.	567.34	397.05
Howard Petroleum Corp., 424 S. Cheyenne, Tulsa, Okla.	25,555.24	27,379.55
Huber, J. M., Petroleum Co., Box 278, Borger	34,952.63	24,931.35
Hudson, William A., Electric Bldg., Fort Worth	1,350.86	1,431.76
Huey, Ora, Box 787, Borger	3,269.01	2,451.75
Huffman Oil Corp., The, Rule Bldg., Amarillo	2,019.70	1,495.17
Hunt, Sherman, et al, Tyler	3,449.71	2,694.67
Hughes, James B., Eddy Bldg., Bloomington, Ill.	6,477.25	6,965.15
Hughes, J. K., Oil Co., Mexia	10,728.81	9,998.42
Hull, L. V., Panhandle Bldg., Wichita Falls	3,145.07	3,134.70
Humble Oil & Refining Co., Houston	7,644,792.81	6,592,563.44
Humphreys, W. G., 3615 Lexington St., Dallas	3,440.29	3,727.21
Hunt, Sherman, Box 938, Tyler	3,958.08	4,254.64
Hunt Production Co., Box 938, Tyler	423,581.60	437,534.15
Hunter, T. F., First National Bank Bldg., Wichita Falls	9,834.67	9,695.61
Hunter Oil Corp., First National Bank Bldg., Chicago, Ill.	12,531.05	12,526.41
Hutchinson Drilling Co., Box 688, Borger	420.32	267.43
H. Y. Oil Co., Dan Waggoner Bldg., Fort Worth	18,194.40	18,332.99
Hude, J. O., and Tom James, estate, Albany	545.96	451.33
Hyer, Fred, Petroleum Bldg., Fort Worth	12,169.78	7,599.71
Hynes, F. P., et al, Box 1013, San Antonio	9,183.31	9,832.28
I		
Idaho Oil Corp. (W. R. Castle, receiver), Tyler	2,870.71	3,077.84
Idaho Oil Co., Longview	2,966.39	2,792.83
Ilfeld, Arthur C., Las Vegas, N. Mex.	4,910.80	5,253.23
Imperator Oil Corp. and R. B. Bryant, Dallas	6,042.20	5,921.78
Imperator Oil Corp., Petroleum Bldg., Dallas	15,435.88	16,090.46
Imperial Petroleum Co., First National Bank Bldg., Dallas	17,997.86	15,346.35
Indian State Oil Co. (Roger L. Tennant, receiver), 1830 Clarence St., Dallas	8,271.10	8,666.81
Indian Territory Illuminating Oil Co., Bartlesville, Okla.	28,126.16	21,909.10
Inland Oil Co., Mercantile Bldg., Dallas	16,449.45	9,504.27
Inland Oil Co. (Thomas T. Lewis, receiver), Mercantile Bldg., Dallas	1,509.82	1,633.64
Intercoastal Oil Co., Box 1695, Houston	12,294.47	10,141.58
Investors Oil & Gas Co.	756.16	718.35
Invincible Oil Co., Sub-Terminal Bldg., Los Angeles, Calif.	22,372.32	25,207.46
Iowa-Payne Oil Co., Tyler	34,153.43	36,253.74
Irick Oil Co., Waskom	92.25	97.78
Irish Oil Co., The, Exchange Bldg., Tyler	1,518.00	954.59
Iron Mountain Oil Co. of Texas, The, 806 Dan Waggoner Bldg., Fort Worth	9,074.40	6,878.49
Ironrock Oil Co., Box 227, Gladewater	7,179.75	7,154.77
Ironrock Oil Co., Gladewater	3,148.00	3,009.39
Island Oil Co., Sterling Bldg., Houston	4,337.29	1,843.12
Island Oil Co., Sterling Bldg., Houston	38,510.57	35,544.53
J		
Jacob, Buzzini & Pickett, Inc., San Antonio	25,597.54	15,642.61
Jackson, J. S., Sour Lake	2,194.98	1,693.22
Jackson, Wise & Markham, Box 896, Sapulpa, Okla.	9,596.54	9,016.35
Jackson, Wise & Snedden, Inc., Sapulpa, Okla.	38,462.19	37,114.15
James, Tom, estate, Albany	2,499.35	2,461.83
Jamison, Pollard & Foster, Coleman	8,775.47	7,287.20
Janellen Oil Co., Philtower Bldg., Tulsa, Okla.	143.50	122.08
Jarrett, W. R., Petroleum Bldg., Oklahoma City, Okla.	2,628.16	3,171.95
Jay Kay Oil Co., Box 469, Little Rock, Ark.	1,735.59	1,596.96
Johnson, F. T., Towner Hotel, Gainesville	211.22	205.38
Johnson, T. A., Box 770, Tyler	2,550.57	2,761.34
Johnson, T. A., Box 770, Tyler	2,191.97	2,198.14
Johnson, T. A., Tyler	5,207.84	5,408.49
Johnson, T. A., Box 770, Tyler	1,078.46	1,702.39
Johnson, T. A., Box 770, Tyler	1,568.66	1,702.39
Johnson, T. A., Tyler	40,470.46	40,664.55
Johnston, J. E., and W. B. Pearce, Shreveport, La.	2,932.72	3,172.15
Johnston & Rogers, Box 1162, Oklahoma City, Okla.	11,942.97	11,794.12
Jones, Hugh, 623 E. Second St., Burkburnett	2,445.31	2,234.17
Jones, J. A., Moran	98.00	90.16
Jones, J. E., 1913 Fillmore, Wichita Falls	1,066.52	939.46
Jones, W. C., 601 NW St., Pampa	3,879.14	3,691.28
Jones, W. R., et al, Union National Bank Bldg., Wichita, Kans.	11,587.78	12,531.70
Jones, Edwin M., Frost Bank Bldg., San Antonio	26,840.32	27,677.84
Jones-Doss Oil Co., Liberty Bank Bldg., Oklahoma City, Okla.	26,918.55	28,882.09
Jones, E. W., and F. D., Drilling Co., Petroleum Bldg., Dallas	9,779.92	10,018.50
Jones & Oates, Box 2196, Amarillo	376.75	1,597.06
Jones-O'Brien, Inc., Box 1152, Shreveport, La.	59,065.83	60,888.46
Judson Oil Co., Exchange Bank Bldg., Tulsa, Okla.	3,655.86	3,334.55
Julian, C. C., Oil & Royalties, 1304 Lancaster Ave., Fort Worth	13,002.89	12,129.59
Julian, C. C., Oil & Royalties Co., Dallas	9,353.53	10,176.02
Julia Oil Co., Sour Lake	2,187.98	1,837.25
Junker, W. H., Box 807, Olney	247.49	228.93
Justin Oil Corp., et al, Rep. Bank Bldg., Dallas	4,640.80	4,797.70
K		
Kahle, Gracey & Diver	1,634.34	1,101.80
Karona Oil Co., Nixon Bldg., Corpus Christi	6,483.58	6,011.49
Kathleen Oil Co., McAlester, Okla.	9,381.68	9,847.38
Katter & Manzeil, Box 733, Gladewater	3,240.25	3,468.48
Kavanaugh Petroleum Co., Post Dispatch Bldg., Houston	3,254.90	3,238.45
Kay, A. W., and W. B. Fultz, Graham	2,075.30	1,945.36
Keener Oil & Gas Co. of Tulsa, Tulsa, Okla.	2,054.58	1,834.84
Keller, K. E., Iowa Park	80.50	66.78
Kelleher, H. M., 1723 Pearl St., Wichita Falls	256.16	186.93
Kemrow Co. & Bailey, Box 148, Wooster, Ohio	1,108.48	8,246.91
Kuedrick, P. S., Albany	979.72	889.59
Kent, G. C., 126 W. Sixth Ave., Corsicana	12,648.24	11,485.33
Kent Refining Co., Corsicana	6,484.78	4,384.42
Kenwood Oil Co., McAlester, Okla.	10,480.27	5,783.80
Kerr, E. E., M. & M. Bldg., Houston	1,018.75	3,162.20
Kerr, T. F., Corsicana	557.47	570.31
Key, Dolly Bell, Marshall	2,927.84	3,116.73
Key, H. P., et al, Box 95, Kilgore	3,171.52	3,419.02
Key, Clayton, Oil Co., Amarillo	4,109.93	3,344.24
Kewanee Oil Co., The, Box 499, Titusville, Pa.	188,765.44	175,393.11
Key, H. P., Co., Box 95, Kilgore	2,260.35	2,486.33
Keystone Production Co., Holmes Bldg., Fort Worth	3,045.43	2,873.90
Kidney & Laster, 3453 Stenford Ave., Dallas	3,021.47	3,370.35
Kilgore Ref. Co., Box 318, Overton	74,995.15	69,217.47
Killam, O. W., Box 399, Laredo	61,247.09	47,566.29
Kimbell, G. T., & J. H. Bostic, Box 625, Burkburnett	5,540.63	5,670.89
Kimble, H. E., 74 Park Place, Stamford, Conn.	3,093.17	3,093.08
Kimbell, W. O., Waggoner Bldg., Wichita Falls	3,093.54	2,903.74
Kimbell & Woofter, 2407 Berkley, Wichita Falls	2,181.17	1,694.47
King, A. D., Brewster Bldg., Shreveport, La.	4,127.22	4,539.95
King, R. A., First National Bank Bldg., Wichita Falls	284.58	227.66
King & Daniel, First National Bank Bldg., Wichita Falls	3,823.59	3,327.44
King & Massengill, Box 1235, Longview	18,838.00	20,054.59
King Royalty Co., First National Bank Bldg., Wichita Falls	156,687.04	152,221.75
King, T. A., and E. Williams, Brownwood	123.00	109.00
Kingwood Oil Co., Okmulgee, Okla.	19,411.64	18,212.02
Kinnebrew & Simpson, Ward Bldg., Shreveport, La.	2,295.19	2,249.29
Kirby Petroleum Co., Box 1745, Houston	101,817.80	75,560.57
Kiser & Fleming, Albany	2,359.59	2,162.50
Kisk Oil Co., Wichita Falls	727.44	546.14
Kittery Oil Co., Box 906, Casper, Wyo.	6,283.12	5,496.89
Kleiner, Charles J., Box 308, Cisco	45,596.28	46,590.37
Kleiner, John H., Box 743, Cisco	840.42	784.35
Kleiner, John H., Cisco	311.46	329.38
Kleinfelder, B. F., Box 1132, Breckenridge	886.48	902.29
Klenche, George, Von Ormy	1,149.77	785.12
Knight, F. J., & R. H. Guinn, Breckenridge	232.31	207.90
Knotts, Nona A., 2009 Tenth, Wichita Falls	556.03	600.74
Knox, Charles L., Box 863, Enid, Okla.	2,771.10	2,746.69
Knox, D. M., Graham	13,904.01	13,444.54
Koberg Oil Co., 334 Key Bldg., Oklahoma City, Okla.	10,792.24	11,489.12
Koenig, Max W., 1106 Broadway, Oakland, Calif.	11,744.11	4,071.37
Kolp, C. F., Box 23, Electra	11,701.08	10,939.08
Kolp, C. E., et al, Box 23, Electra	6,387.57	3,193.84
Kolp, C. F., Box 23, Electra	5,448.45	4,944.12
K.O.T. Oil Co., Box 215, Arp	19,699.81	20,743.78
K. & P. Oil Co., Tyler	14,423.74	11,559.65
Kurz Oil Co., Somerset	335.23	228.51
Kuhlemeier-Kleiner Oil Co., Box 743, Cisco	767.97	781.43
L		
Lackey, W. G., Co., Beacon Life Bldg., Tulsa, Okla.	1,340.93	1,266.20
Lacy, Roger, Box 46, Longview	4,353.50	4,788.85
Lacy Petroleum Co., Inc., Longview	8,638.60	9,240.67
Laird, S. S., Kilgore	1,732.56	1,700.69
Laird, S. S., Box 1147, Kilgore	12,138.00	13,121.27
La Jita Corp., National Bank of Commerce, San Antonio	75,650.78	54,761.08
Lake, W. S., Box 809, Cameron	2,430.51	1,648.73
Lake Graham Oil Co., Gulf Bldg., Houston	775.24	613.06
Lake View Oil Co., Sour Lake	7,855.69	6,402.56
Landes, A. N., Box35, Kilgore	2,831.02	2,028.61
Landreth Production Corp., Box 1519, Fort Worth	68,501.95	44,246.58
Lanning & Coffield, Box 611, Rockdale	1,606.69	1,094.14
Lasallee Petroleum Co., Wright Bldg., Tulsa, Okla.	2,903.41	2,547.97
Lawson, Eugene B., estate, Exchange Natl. Bank, Tulsa, Okla.	23,630.24	21,904.77
Lebow, C. H., Atlas Bldg., Tulsa, Okla.	862.52	902.59
Lee, Homer, City National Bank, Wichita Falls	9,633.32	8,812.15

	Barrels	Value
Lee, T. W., Box 315, Gladewater	2,814.24	3,039.85
Lee, T. W. & C. A. Lee, Box 315, Gladewater	5,286.74	4,354.23
Lee & Hankamer, Box 315, Gladewater	1,334.24	1,240.70
Lee & Phillips, Box 315, Gladewater	9,203.17	9,958.67
Lee & Scott, Second National Bank Bldg., Houston	1,591.97	1,266.81
Lee & Wilson, Second National Bank Bldg., Houston	2,382.86	1,968.98
Lechner & Hubbard, Kirby Bldg., Dallas	14,709.22	15,064.64
Leck Royalty Oil Co., W. T. Waggoner Bldg., Fort Worth	46.49	30.22
Ledger Oil & Gas Co., Box 362, Brownwood	900.46	799.65
Lefors Petroleum Co., Lefors	13,434.65	10,844.80
Leidecker & Cayton, 4210 W. Normandy, Dallas	14,492.44	8,922.23
Leiser-Rochmill Prod. Co., Capps Bldg., Fort Worth	1,063.81	1,097.05
V. Leferne, Henrietta	428.82	432.46
Len-Cook Oil Co., Box 94, Electra	215.60	206.97
Leonard, George, Somerset	804.12	579.67
Leonard Petroleum Co. et al, Washington, Pa.	17,451.72	19,000.89
Lesh, John L., & Co., Nocona	4,074.25	2,984.51
Lesh, Kilcrease & Co., Nocona	1,030.70	735.52
Lesh & McCall, Nocona	27,979.68	24,462.40
Lester & Duffield, 3453 Stanford Ave., Dallas	31,613.27	32,038.74
Letwin & Lippitt, Petroleum Bldg., Fort Worth	26,014.48	22,322.60
Lewis, J. E., & Co., Eastland	697.09	633.46
Lewis Production Co., Union Bank Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.	56,618.22	54,007.51
Lewis, Stanley, Braniff Bldg., Oklahoma City, Okla.	5,917.99	6,290.43
Lide-Rowe Oil Co., Inc., Box 1121, Shreveport, La.	47,112.89	25,130.52
Lido Oil Co., Inc., Box 821, Vernon	26,577.07	26,495.99
Linedo Oil Co., Stuart Bldg., Lincoln, Neb.	856.98	621.29
Lion Oil Ref. Co., El Dorado, Ark.	201,592.34	233,528.25
Lipscomb, R. C., Box 783	5,514.28	5,842.11
Little, I. C., Longview	9,392.21	9,834.80
Little, William, Box 686, Pecos	6,222.86	4,044.85
Little Caesar Oil Co., Longview	3,095.49	2,202.46
Hamill, J. G., for Lively & Bryan, Fort Worth	2,818.79	2,762.40
Lively & Bryan et al, Holmes Bldg., Fort Worth	3,736.22	3,661.50
Livingston & Williams, Eastland	314.00	251.00
Loyd, H. D., & Carl Olson, Box 863, Longview	3,105.43	3,363.34
Locke Drilling Co., Gladewater	11,838.00	4,735.20
Lockhart, H. L., Box 596, Gladewater	3,453.38	3,540.07
Lockhart & Co., 417 S. Hill St., Los Angeles, Calif.	17,401.34	11,310.89
Loggie & Arendt Oil Corp., Inc., Albany	81.00	837.14
Lone Pine Oil Co., 115 Ione St., Tyler	8,310.10	8,910.78
Lone Pipe Oil Co., 115 Ione St., Tyler	8,073.05	8,673.11
Lone Star Oil Co., Box 252, Ardmore, Okla.	3,461.28	3,703.58
Lone Star Gas Co., 1915 Wood St., Dallas	24,758.39	23,886.21
Lone Star Gasoline Co., 1915 Wood St., Dallas	4,761.85	4,381.71
Long, C. B., Waggoner Bldg., Wichita Falls	149.00	164.87
Long, L. A., Box 15, Graham	28,276.53	26,987.66
Long, Joe, Drilling Co., Box 1151, Cushing, Okla.	3,310.33	3,083.30
Long Oil Co., Henderson	6,323.00	6,006.85
Long, Roy, Oil Co., Navasota	1,022.92	697.90
Louisiana Oil Refining Corp., Box 1734, Shreveport, La.	92,916.32	88,911.60
Lowe & DeLaney, De Leon	1,494.30	1,393.84
Lowe Oil Co., and Cranfill & Reynolds (W. B. Swearingen, receiver), Luling	2,791.26	2,153.24
Lowenstein Oil Co., Rockdale	683.45	464.74
Lucey Petroleum Co., Tower Petroleum Bldg., Dallas	94,497.92	101,272.02
Luling Oil & Gas Co., Alamo Nat. Bank Bldg., San Antonio	20,356.76	20,214.91
Lytle, C. F., Box 765, Mexia	6,114.35	5,826.19
Mc		
McAlbert Oil Co., Inc., Gulf Bldg., Houston	23,056.03	20,147.90
McArthur, R. A., Comm. Exch. Bldg., Oklahoma City, Okla.	2,409.75	1,879.61
McBride, Lawrence, Jr., Southern Life Bldg., Dallas	5,465.57	5,502.44
McBride, L. C., Southern Life Bldg., Dallas	2,872.85	2,734.53
McBride, W. C., Inc., Mo. Pac. Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.	4,696.86	4,055.52
McCamey, George B., Trinity Bldg., Fort Worth	2,938.19	2,879.43
McCarter, R. C., Box 565, Rising Star	616.09	578.73
McCarty Oil Co., Hamilton Bldg., Wichita Falls	31,593.98	29,843.13
McChesney, Nancy, Box 275, Olney	2,472.68	2,222.98
McClanahan & Venable Oil Co., Tyler	49,688.27	53,222.26
McClanahan, D. E., Box 628, Vernon	68.70	70.76
McClintock, J. G., 2408 Ong St., Amarillo	2,793.00	1,996.59
McConnell, Will H., N. Broadway, Tyler	3,313.60	3,543.59
McCormick & Noack, Rockdale	404.99	275.39
McCrary, E. W., Box 861, Tulsa, Okla.	3,295.78	2,818.76
McClutchin, Alex., Box 305, Arp	14,419.99	14,733.77
McCutchen, C. E., City Nat. Bank Bldg., Wichita Falls	4,448.88	4,619.64
McDermott, W. F., Capps Bldg., Fort Worth	466.47	422.88
McDaniel, D. B., Gulf Bldg., Houston	79,337.99	69,412.82
McDaniel Oil Corp., Cisco	3,558.70	3,533.52
McFall, J. M., Box 444, Wichita Falls	329.96	326.88
McGee, H. W., Mount Vernon	3,406.37	2,117.81
McGinley Corp., Fort Worth Nat. Bank Bldg., Fort Worth	2,938.97	2,635.62
McIlroy Oil Co., Box 1973, Amarillo	13,771.24	10,579.99
McLaughlin, Mrs. Belle, Caddo	328.00	285.00
McLester Oil Co., Box 957, Eastland	6,857.44	6,550.39
McJunkin, Florence T., et al, 701 N. Cheyenne, Tulsa, Okla.	252.61	240.60
McMillan, L. O., Peoples Bank Bldg., Tyler	4,656.12	5,045.36
McMurray, T. L., et al, Box 1088, Cisco	1,875.83	1,938.14
McMurrey-Fair, Box 107, Tyler	6,306.77	6,708.08
McMurray, Root & Rhodes, Eastland	670.00	634.00
McNalley, F. B., State National Bank Bldg., Corsicana	2,904.78	3,129.66
McNallen & Griffin, Central Bank Bldg., Tulsa, Okla.	5,498.75	5,220.23
McNamara Oil Co., American National Bank Bldg., Beaumont	411.03	320.38
McNan Oil Co., Box 775, Gladewater	6,486.98	6,960.03
McVey, M. W., Box 1143, Kilgore	6,177.00	6,053.46
M		
Mabee, J. E., Co., Exch. Nat. Bank Bldg., Tulsa, Okla.	52,839.48	52,139.60
Mack Oil Co., Pearland	3,756.08	3,599.03
Macknold Co., Brady Bldg., San Antonio	72.27	49.28
Macmillan, Gordon, W. Shaw St., Tyler	5,498.78	3,567.71
Madden, E. B., Olney	9,706.09	9,525.68
Madden & Hunt, Olney	4,681.02	4,488.65
Madison Oil & Gas Co.	2,633.61	2,724.65
Magee, R. B., Wichita Falls	1,362.12	1,044.60
Magnolia Petroleum Co., Box 900, Dallas	2,992,132.49	2,706,395.03
Mahaney, C. L., Oil Co., 917 Elm St., Dallas	2,920.68	3,136.71
Mahaney Petroleum Corp., 917 Elm St., Dallas	2,952.86	3,106.17
Malernee-Bullock Oil Co., 2411 Ram-Tower Bldg., Oklahoma City, Okla.	11,300.64	10,876.22
Manahan Oil Co., Exch. Bank Bldg., Tulsa, Okla.	37,415.70	38,454.92
Mann, Gloyd, Graham	397.86	391.13
Mann & Forbes, Graham	1,654.76	1,632.64
Manson Oil Co., Chickasha, Okla.	110,371.92	18,740.75
Manziel, Bobby, Box 733, Gladewater	3,310.96	3,585.15
Manziel, Bobby, Box 733, Gladewater	2,873.54	3,102.78
Manziel, Bobby, Box 733, Gladewater	3,390.61	3,628.74
Manziel, Joe, Box 733, Gladewater	2,868.99	3,097.58
Marine Production Co., Box 883, Longview	29,288.70	23,051.44
Mark Fimston Special Account, Box 2017, Tulsa, Okla.	7,808.78	6,330.08
Markham & Dunning, Fort Worth	12,603.77	13,263.78
Mar-La-Fay Oil Corp., Gladewater	6,534.45	7,011.78
Marnet Oil & Gas Co., Box 2039, Tulsa, Okla.	3,127.05	3,209.02
Marshall, George S. Box 348, Laredo	643.00	408.69
Martin, F. W., & Co., 1305 Exch. Nat. Bank Bldg., Tulsa, Okla.	4,429.64	4,568.78
Martin, Drake & Jones, Houston	15,082.03	12,726.29
Martin & Hamilton, Hamilton Bldg., Wichita Falls	2,961.65	2,896.39
Martin, N. H., & Son, Hamilton, Wichita Falls	7,608.34	6,715.57
Marr Drilling Co., Box 164, Tyler	1,780.88	1,745.26
Marta, E. R., Box 1245, Dallas	1,740.07	1,316.49
Massie, J. H., Staley Bldg., Wichita Falls	45,359.11	46,044.33
Massie, W. M., Ft. Nat. Bank Bldg., Fort Worth	20,003.74	18,272.15
Marrich Oil Co., Tyler	5,376.77	5,651.06
Maxwell, J. C., Fort Worth Nat. Bank Bldg., Fort Worth	17,029.77	11,797.37
Mays, R., Dan Waggoner Bldg., Fort Worth	586.30	562.16
Mayberry, C. R., Co., Box 399, Laredo	1,400.03	1,010.63
M.B.G. Oil Co., First Nat. Bank Bldg., Dallas	6,105.00	4,724.05
Marfinwood Oil Co., Corsicana	None shown	926.70
Margaret Oil Co., Albany	917.00	577.00
Margay Oil Corp., Box 308, Tulsa, Okla.	43,547.57	44,616.57
Marine Corp., Exch. Bank Bldg., Dallas	7,304.98	7,128.67
Mahon, Charles L., Exchange Bldg., Tulsa, Okla.	56,430.66	58,509.33
Madcox Development Co., Pittsburg	7,832.00	3,916.00
Mead Oil Co., Atlas Bldg., Tulsa, Okla.	10,096.21	10,831.53
Means, E. W., Box 685, Borger	1,349.56	725.51
Mecom Oil Co., Liberty	1,590.90	11,124.74
Medina Oil and Gas Association, San Antonio	28.12	19.68
Mendenhall Oil Co., Cisco	6,664.57	636.00
Menke, John G., 701 Baylor, Wichita Falls	840.83	858.47
Mercury Petroleum Corp., W. T. Waggoner Bldg., Fort Worth	4,142.98	4,316.04
Meredith & Grant, Box 991, Wichita Falls	1,411.59	1,255.17
Meredian Petroleum Corp. of Texas, Mayo Bldg., Tulsa, Okla.	23,005.10	22,010.69
Merren, K. E., and W. N. Merren, Box 1593, Shreveport, La.	785.97	256.59
Merrick, F. W., Inc., Box 971, Ardmore, Okla.	58,991.04	44,648.95
Merrick, John F., City National Bank Bldg., Wichita Falls	10,307.10	10,100.77
Merrick & Belcher, Wichita Falls	7,228.70	7,532.05
Merrick & Goldsmith, Wichita Falls	2,154.23	2,260.07
Merry Brothers & Perini, Inc., Box 886, San Angelo	13,077.56	12,991.48
Messinger, C. S., et al, Fort Stockton	1,457.63	629.31
Messinger, C. S., et al, Royalty	7,155.47	4,651.05
Messinger, C. S., Royalty	3,087.07	4,749.33
Midas Oil Co., Magnolia Bldg., Dallas	25,730.08	24,840.02
Midland Oil Co., Bedelle Bldg., San Antonio	19,270.02	17,828.30
Mid-Continent Petroleum Corp., Box 381, Tulsa, Okla.	12,815.90	12,227.81
Mid-Kansas Oil & Gas Co., Findlay, Ohio	3,700,831.86	2,578,561.40
Mid-Tex Oil & Gas Co., Abilene	67.39	59.28
Mid-Tex Prod. Co., First National Bank Bldg., Breckenridge	10,904.72	10,527.13
Midwest & Gulf Corp., 1527 S. Newport, Tulsa, Okla.	1,743.60	1,499.57
Millikin, L. I., Burkburnett	308.15	252.20
Mills Bennett Prod. Co., Gulf Bldg., Houston	374,577.66	321,357.35
Mills & Garity, Corsicana	2,126.52	1,702.81
Miller, Paul L., Box 1297, Kilgore	15,586.59	16,559.04
Millar-Lacy Oil Co., Broadmore Bldg., Shreveport, La.	2,502.84	2,252.79
Minor Oil Co., Box 987, Beaumont	5,384.52	4,415.30
Minnesota-East Texas Oil Co., Duluth, Minn.	3,084.08	3,287.14
Minntex Oil Corp., Wichita Falls	500.49	318.24
Mission Drilling Co. (Bert Blair), Refugio	9,070.97	8,819.28
Mitchell, Frank A., M. & V. Bank, Wichita Falls	4,104.43	3,680.62
Mitcham, G. P., 3529 Beverly St., Dallas	18,857.59	19,859.93
Mohawk Oil Co., Philcade Bldg., Tulsa, Okla.	9,443.12	10,045.11
Monroe, Robert S., Peoples Bank Bldg., Tyler	13,184.84	12,921.14
Montgomery Res-Montgomery, Sedwick	755.69	765.04
Moody Corp., Lewis, Fisher, Keeland, P. O. Box 814, Houston	181,633.89	125,716.90
Mook-Tex Oil Co., First National Bldg., Fort Worth	4,950.53	4,870.42
Moore, Adrian, Gulf Bldg., Houston	31,906.58	29,896.18
Moore, E. H., Thompson Bldg., Tulsa, Okla.	12,209.50	10,751.43
Moore, E. H., Thompson Bldg., Houston	9,111.39	9,849.70
Moran, E. J., Kirby Bldg., Dallas	5,687.24	5,835.80
Moran, J. J., et al, First National Bank Bldg., Wichita Falls	2,679.87	2,094.87
Moran Co., The, Hamilton Bldg., Wichita Falls	5,593.54	5,304.76
Mordyan Petroleum Co., Box 1286, Pampa	12,402.21	11,090.36
Morgan, J. H., Box 88, Longview	3,663.67	3,975.39
Morgan, Ray, et al, 1804 Virginia Place, Fort Worth	749.48	760.28
Morton, A. D., Exchange Bank Bldg., Tulsa, Okla.	3,101.22	3,356.71
Moss, H. S., First National Bank Bldg., Dallas	15,192.04	16,343.84
Moss, H. S., First National Bank Bldg., Dallas	552.90	598.20
Moss, H. S. (special), First National Bank Bldg., Dallas	8,844.06	9,448.13
Moss & Urschel, First National Bank Bldg., Dallas	37,052.57	36,139.84
Moss, Urschel & Keys, First National Bank Bldg., Dallas	3,014.51	2,905.73
Moses, E. J., Luling	663.69	530.43
Mount & Lee, Inc., Waggoner Bldg., Wichita Falls	999.19	874.43
Moutray Oil Co., Abilene	2,148.55	1,591.72
Mudge Oil Co. of Texas, Grant Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.	61,191.32	59,310.01
Mues & MacDermott, Capps Bldg., Fort Worth	375.10	317.00
Mullendore, Berry & Berry, Cleveland, Okla.	34,565.63	32,287.34
Munger, L. R., 2211 Comm. St., Dallas	5,719.00	5,034.45
Munn, M. J., Longview Hotel, Longview	18,897.54	20,084.86
Murchison & Cranfill, Waggoner Bldg., Wichita Falls	797.52	828.30
Murchison Oil Co., 703 Browder St., Dallas	45,972.65	29,661.65
Murphree, John C., Iowa Park	1,294.50	1,423.99
Murphy, J. F., Berryhill Bldg., Sapulpa, Okla.	3,334.04	3,567.62
Murphy, J. F., Berryhill Bldg., Sapulpa, Okla.	5,219.28	5,654.80
Murphy, Q. C., Box 153, Marshall	3,037.00	2,865.94
Murphy, O. C., El Dorado, Ark.	16,062.93	15,741.67
Murray, James W., First National Bank Bldg., Longview	3,070.67	3,009.27
N		
Nabob Oil & Gas Co., Amarillo	11,301.85	8,812.83
Noah & Strickland, Henderson	6,125.79	6,003.27
Nash & Windfohr Oil Corp., Box 386, Graham	43,891.50	37,995.36
Nash, Windfohr & Perry, 304 E. Fifth St., Austin	28,679.46	21,493.47
Nathan, Albert, 109 N. Elgin, Tulsa, Okla.	1,937.92	1,854.55
National Oil Co., Box 117, San Antonio	498.05	331.36
National Oil & Grease Co., Wilson Bldg., Dallas	18,452.69	18,003.81
National Securities Oil Co., Petroleum Bldg., Dallas	3,474.00	3,739.77
Navarro Oil Co., Humble Bldg., Houston	156,853.25	150,035.28
Newport & Ohio Petroleum Co., Newport, N. Y.	407.94	347.39
New Process Prod. Co., Dallas Bank & Trust Co., Dallas	8,602.45	9,291.81
Neversuch Oil Co., Mexia	4,846.10	5,020.80
Newton & Lillie, Box 758, Goose Creek	17,529.00	14,156.07
Newton-Palmer Oil Co., Rockdale	225.65	152.11
New State Corp., 811 Clairmont, Fort Worth	4,570.91	2,835.92
Noack & Lanning, Rockdale	820.10	456.14
Noack Oil Co., Rockdale	581.99	394.36
North Fort Oil Co., 1502 W. Twentieth Ave., Amarillo	2,542.22	1,952.23
Northern Oil Co., Herring Hotel, Amarillo	4,571.09	4,101.71
Number Nine Oil Corp., Exchange Bank Bldg., Tulsa, Okla.	2,720.89	2,632.60
Nutt & Gates, Wichita Falls	2,737.83	2,873.92
O		
O. & A. Co., Laredo	670.34	501.27
Oasis Oil Co., Radio Bldg., Wichita Falls	66.68	69.34
O'Brien, W., Box 1331, Amarillo	561.75	437.15
O'Connell Oil Corp., 100 Boylston St., Boston, Mass.	6,618.00	7,279.80
O'Hern, J. J., Box 481, Laredo	8,873.80	9,647.66
Oils, Inc., and Delton Petroleum Co., First National Bank Bldg., Oklahoma City, Okla.	6,536.04	6,976.75
Oil Properties Corp., Esperson Bldg., Houston	3,133.71	3,062.44
Ogden & Reed Oil Co., 304 E Fifth St., Austin	14,045.98	14,755.64
Oakes, Roscoe F., and E. E. Combs Association, 1321 Mills Tower, San Francisco, Calif.	6,812.68	7,025.10
Oldom, Wm. P., Route 2, Iowa Park	1,169.32	1,009.15
Oldom, Wm. P., Iowa Park	589.00	483.46
Olean Petroleum Co., Bristow, Okla.	12,532.11	9,374.93
Olney Oil Refining Co., Wichita Falls	93.83	62.97
Olvey, J. W., and Clark Sample, First National Bank Bldg., El Dorado, Ark.	21,048.07	18,879.14
Omega Oil Co., Box 87, Longview	6,204.76	6,080.66
Omilak Oil Co., Somerset	125.09	82.60
O'Neil, Ignatius P., 224 S. Broadway, Tyler	6,313.38	6,826.88
O'Neil, John, Staley Bldg., Wichita Falls	9,941.78	10,329.44
Operators Royalty & Prod. Co., Beacon Life Bldg., Tulsa, Okla.	32,905.22	29,684.29
Orange Petroleum Corp., Box 95, Orangefield	21,466.55	15,607.74
Oriental Oil Co., 1911 Pacific Ave., Dallas	17,985.61	8,186.75
Overton Refining Co., Inc., Box 318, Overton	131,412.15	125,565.39
Owen, John, Box 770, Tyler	2,520.17	2,619.90
Owens, Sherwood B., Box 827, Brownwood	2,060.50	2,132.96
Owen-Sloan Oil Co., Thompson Bldg., Tulsa, Okla.	24,562.39	15,415.20
Owenwood Pool No. 3, Fort Worth National Bank Bldg., Fort Worth	15,277.61	15,823.31
O-W-A Oil Co., Inc., Sante Fe Bldg., Dallas	11,874.23	12,759.36

P

	Barrels	Value
Pace, Glen A., Borger	3,246.00	2,821.08
Palmer & Burch, Inc., Waggoner Bldg., Wichita Falls	5,226.24	4,992.21
Palmer, Freddie, Oil Co., Rockdale	53.00	36.56
Pampa Production Co., Combs Worley Bldg., Pampa	2,317.78	1,995.72
Panhandle Northern Oil Co., Box 1695, Pampa	450.00	261.00
Panhandle Refining Co., Box 1107, Wichita Falls	71,197.10	65,243.61
Panhandle & Santa Fe Railway Co., Union Nat. Bank Bldg., Wichita, Kans.	3,668.00	2,384.20
Pansota Oil Co., Amarillo Bldg., Amarillo	2,746.72	2,230.21
Paraffine Oil Co., The, Box 1791, Houston	10,758.35	8,988.37
Parr, J. W., & Co., Sour Lake	1,197.24	1,362.68
Patterson Properties Corp., Electra	342.76	382.59
Pearce & Moore, 703 N. Broadway, Tyler	3,315.40	3,479.34
Pearson, V. J., 213 E. Tyler St., Longview	3,886.00	2,927.00
Pearson, L. R., et al, Ranger	8,753.79	7,662.22
Pearson Oil Co., Frost Bldg., San Antonio	132.00	72.60
Pecos Crude Oil Purchasing Co., San Angelo	1,325.94	597.16
Perry, Thos. H., City Nat. Bank Bldg., Wichita Falls	7,928.58	8,015.95
Pemeta Oil Co., Dan Waggoner Bldg., Fort Worth	2,802.22	2,607.90
Penn Oil Co., Tower Petroleum Bldg., Dallas	10,653.36	7,309.08
Pennowa Oil & Gas Co., Skiatook, Okla.	4,980.16	3,644.52
Perkins & Snider Lease, Box 1020, Wichita Falls	50,777.75	50,458.28
Perkins & Snider Lease, Wichita Falls	907.66	969.52
Permian Oil & Co. and Gibson & Johnson, Eastland, Fort Worth	1,496.21	1,448.92
Perren & Fell, Baker Hotel, Dallas	24,233.41	25,880.83
Perry, C. Edmund, Shreveport, La.	9,084.96	9,458.60
Peter, H. W., Petrolia	240.63	241.21
Petroleum Finance Corp. of Texas, Dallas	32,874.93	35,264.88
Petroleum Investment Co., Wichita Falls	2,266.20	2,280.90
Petroleum Marketing Corp., Sterling Bldg., Houston	26,171.83	27,925.51
Petroleum Producers et al, Box 834, Wichita Falls	2,466.43	2,557.14
Petroleum Producers Co., Wichita Falls	76,218.59	70,914.09
Pettit Oil Corp., Box 212, Trees, La.	422.43	422.43
Pettit Oil Corp., Box 212, Trees, La.	345.36	345.30
Peyton Brothers, Mexia	10,148.39	10,799.86
Phillips, B. F., Gladewater	12,430.82	13,165.94
Phillip Brothers, 615 Lavaca St., Beaumont	3,241.35	2,733.30
Phillip & Bennett, Mexia	2,787.84	2,732.08
Philmack Oil Co., Nat. Bank Bldg., Tyler	6,456.00	6,986.96
Phillips Petroleum Co., Bartlesville, Okla.	6,355.10	6,558.39
Phillips Petroleum Co., Bartlesville, Okla.	1,531.34	1,360.11
Phillips Petroleum Co., Bartlesville, Okla.	4,252.31	4,438.60
Phillips Petroleum Co., Bartlesville, Okla.	1,136.80	1,201.93
Phillips Petroleum Co., Bartlesville, Okla.	1,224.54	1,031.95
Phillips Petroleum Co., Bartlesville, Okla.	12,408.93	7,516.46
Phillips Petroleum Co., Bartlesville, Okla.	6,141.98	5,843.87
Phillips Petroleum Co., Bartlesville, Okla.	627.62	399.77
Phillips Petroleum Co., Bartlesville, Okla.	8,870.93	6,254.81
Phillips Petroleum Co., Bartlesville, Okla.	131,056.37	113,962.86
Phillips Petroleum Co., Bartlesville, Okla.	347,882.60	252,687.93
Phillips Petroleum Co., Bartlesville, Okla.	24,744.15	22,826.78
Phillips Petroleum Co., Bartlesville, Okla.	17,486.77	11,366.41
Phillips Petroleum Co., Bartlesville, Okla.	1,306.94	943.26
Phillips Petroleum Co., Bartlesville, Okla.	84,169.40	51,249.91
Phillips Petroleum Co., Bartlesville, Okla.	17,116.48	15,832.99
Phillips Petroleum Co., Bartlesville, Okla.	12,228.51	11,325.33
Phillips Petroleum Co., Bartlesville, Okla.	33,771.73	3,715.76
Phillips Petroleum Co., Bartlesville, Okla.	804.57	845.89
Phillips Petroleum Co., Bartlesville, Okla.	6,214.52	5,929.74
Phillips Petroleum Co., Bartlesville, Okla.	130,944.84	118,260.88
Pilkerton & Windham, Burkburnett	10,702.20	7,975.43
Pine Grove Oil Co., Tyler	9,709.75	10,507.94
Pine Lodge Oil Co., Inc., 1019 San Jacinto St., Houston	3,065.56	3,005.23
Pine Petroleum Co., Box 578, Henderson	123,899.51	65,992.74
Piney Oil & Gas Co., 45 East Forty-second St., New York	3,583.56	2,281.33
Pinto Oil Co., 615 NW Fourth Ave., Mineral Wells	117.31	87.98
Pioneer Oil & Gas Refining Co., Baum Bldg., Danville, Ill.	799.18	582.93
Piper, L. M., Wagg. Nat. Bldg., Vernon	1,337.17	1,368.42
Pitkin-Goldston Oil Co., Sterling Bldg., Houston	21,689.48	28,156.95
Pitkin-Goldston Oil Co., Sterling Bldg., Houston	5,157.00	2,191.72
Pitzer & West, Burkburnett	24,003.68	24,392.47
Pivoto, M. E., Sour Lake	6,396.34	5,291.36
Plains Production Co., Petroleum Bldg., Dallas	2,513.26	1,006.63
Plummer, Albert, Gulf Bldg., Houston	12,565.94	13,288.83
Plummer & McDaniel, Gulf Bldg., Houston	1,935.55	1,896.84
Plymouth Oil Co., 223 Fourth Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.	52,973.49	33,282.52
Pointer Oil Co., Waco	6,036.60	6,467.53
Pois, M., et al, Staley Bldg., Wichita Falls	1,305.55	1,218.33
Pollard, W. E. and C. E., Pampa	3,175.19	2,346.06
Poole, B. O., Box 204, Batson	1,544.26	1,224.86
Pope, Ernest, Saratoga	542.72	430.00
Porter, C. G., Milam Bldg., San Antonio	1,441.22	1,094.85
Porterfield, R. R., Box 278, Midland	2,178.24	2,140.63
Portland Drilling Co., 1801 Britain St., Wichita Falls	473.50	473.66
Postelle, J. F., et al, Fort Worth Natl. Bank Bldg., Fort Worth	2,697.47	1,644.32
Powell, F. L., Box 22, Wichita Falls	241.73	243.16
Powell & Irion, Inc., Box 947, Gladewater	9,169.32	9,357.62
Powers Production Co., Electric Bldg., Houston	55,310.75	49,603.59
Pratt, D. C., 806 South First St., Mineral Wells	1,172.75	973.32
Pratt, Thomas H., Brenham	267.36	187.50
Premier Oil Corp., Box 573, Tyler	6,397.42	6,828.46
Price Russell & Co., Box 876, Ranger	2,292.00	2,148.11
Prichard, L. H., Colcord Bldg., Oklahoma City, Okla.	3,016.64	3,227.75
Prince Bros. Drilling Co., Box 387, Electra	3,171.36	1,875.88
Prine, J. C., et al, Graham Motor Co., Jackson, Miss.	2,901.00	1,777.02
Prine, L. C., Box 1145, Mobile, Ala.	3,372.32	3,256.78
Prince Bros. Drilling Co., Box 387, Electra	13,706.17	14,433.66
Proctor, George, Staley Bldg., Wichita Falls	9,222.56	9,348.55
Producers Drilling Co., Wichita Falls, Tex.	969.47	953.19
Professional Oil Co., Waco	5,184.83	5,495.65
Professional Oil Co., Prof. Bldg., Waco	1,944.31	2,060.86
Producers Supply & Tool Co., Marietta, Okla.	14,888.76	14,776.59
Producers Supply & Tool Co., Marietta, Okla.	4,237.30	4,369.19
Prudential Oil Co., Box 803, Beaumont	2,304.10	2,285.88
Pure Oil Co., 35 East Wacker Drive, Chicago, Ill.	30,860.72	22,991.96
Pure Oil Co., 35 East Wacker Drive, Chicago, Ill.	702,422.84	633,088.32
Pure Oil Co., 35 East Wacker Drive, Chicago, Ill.	3,092,577.83	2,848,637.77
Pugh-Hickman Drilling Co., Box 1713, Shreveport, La.	23,430.95	24,492.22
Pursel, Carl, Co., Philcade Bldg., Tulsa, Okla.	11,369.22	10,715.14
Putman Oil Co., Ritz Bldg., Tulsa, Okla.	24,153.53	23,122.49
Putman Supply Co., Albany	1,098.21	928.31

Q

Quad Corp., Central Bank Bldg., Dallas	10,777.78	10,562.24
Queen Oil Co., Box 1116, Wichita Falls	202.60	192.48
Quinan, H. W., Box 308, Yreka, Calif.	512.66	359.00

R

Rajo Oil Corp., W. T. Waggoner Bldg., Fort Worth	19,818.09	20,962.70
Ramming, R. W., Staley Bldg., Wichita Falls	317.28	124.82
Ramsey, W. T., Oil Co., Rockdale	1,017.98	692.22
Rancho Oil Co., Sinclair Bldg., Fort Worth	63,368.68	64,348.97
Randall, W. S., Box 1118, San Antonio	2,511.85	2,634.85
Randall, W. S., Oil Corp., Box 1118, San Antonio	3,338.95	3,579.57
Ranell Oil Co., 312 North Harvey, Oklahoma City, Okla.	1,461.06	1,117.34
Ransom, M. W., 2412 Pinehurst Blvd., Shreveport, La.	3,332.54	3,094.52
Rathke Oil Co., Box 304, Wichita Falls	14,267.77	14,678.05
Ray, George, Raves Bldg., Tyler	37,471.05	38,724.85
Reed, D. B., Y&W Bldg., Henderson	7,139.00	4,598.23
Reclamation Co., Grant Bldg., Fort Worth	1,935.30	1,835.94
Rector & Davidson, 638 W. Sixth St., Corsicana	19,012.60	9,220.60
Redick & Hughes Oil Co., Tyler	5,730.50	6,296.68
Red River Oil Co., Box 911, Tulsa, Okla.	20,721.54	21,586.92
Red Star Oil Co., McAlester, Okla.	27,842.89	29,372.00
Reed, Crenshaw & Glass, Nowata, Okla.	5,161.16	4,726.35
Refugio Oil Corp., Esperson Bldg., Houston	7,255.50	7,459.84
Rienhart, M. J., Comm. Exch. Bldg., Oklahoma City, Okla.	268.36	283.34
Reno Oil Co., Sistersville, W. Va.	36,995.26	36,994.35
Republic Prod. Co., Petroleum Bldg., Houston	325,789.47	291,041.30
Republic Supply Co., Box 1733, Houston	12,641.62	10,710.30
Reserve Petroleum Co. of Texas, Box 1259, Tulsa, Okla.	24,303.11	25,545.16
Retsel Drilling Co., Inc., First National Bank Bldg., Henderson	5,649.40	5,636.92
Rentex Oil Co., Lanier Hotel, San Antonio	5,579.75	4,230.35
Moore, R. A., Orange	4,683.15	3,797.35
Reynolds, Roy A., Fort Worth Nat. Bank Bldg., Fort Worth	21,395.77	21,099.34
Rhodes, W. J., Breckenridge	683.95	636.34
Rhodes & Highers, Breckenridge	11,986.23	10,879.61
Rhodes, Highers & Christie, Breckenridge	55.48	83.84
Ribble, O. C., South Bend	227.90	190.20
Rice Brothers, Slattery Bldg., Shreveport, La.	5,959.29	6,397.41
Richards, W. C., Athens	95,233.62	73,691.73
Richmond Drilling Co., Box 516, Texon	2,005.37	1,303.43
Richardson-Callahan Syndicate, Mercantile Bldg., Dallas	17,595.27	11,138.01
Rieger, Cy., Herring Hotel, Amarillo	2,016.80	1,390.29
Rife, A. J., 1913 N. Harwood, Dallas	1,211.06	1,321.16
Riggs, E. R., Graham	24,264.80	25,497.54
Right-of-Way Oil Co., Petroleum Bldg., Fort Worth	665.79	542.35
Riner, Roy L., Waggoner Bldg., Wichita Falls	4,910.60	5,363.23
Riner & Bailey, Waggoner Bldg., Wichita Falls	14,399.56	14,901.23
Riner & Omohundro, Waggoner Bldg., Wichita Falls	7,004.62	6,999.55
Rio Bravo Oil Co., So. Pac. Bldg., Houston	288,833.15	236,516.49
Rio Oil Corp., Fort Worth National Bank Bldg., Fort Worth	7,143.66	7,090.78
Roane Petroleum Co., Central Bank Bldg., Dallas	5,954.89	5,826.96
Robbins et al, Box 863, Longview	2,924.35	3,167.40
Roberts, H. W., Wichita Falls	4,006.40	3,861.35
Robert Oil Corp., Box 725, Breckenridge	23,354.09	21,639.94
Roberts, J. L, Producing Co., Box 123, Longview	6,522.90	6,497.31
Roberts-Roscoe, Box 682, Henderson	19,628.67	15,370.61
Robinson, A. R. and W. R., Kirby Bldg., Dallas	17,988.76	16,490.32
Robinson, J. B., Box 595, Sour Lake	278.28	250.45
Robinson, O. D., Benedum-Trees Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.	1,151.33	1,010.31
Robertson, R. R., Box 434, Wichita Falls	3,669.08	3,197.31
Rock Creek Oil Corp., Box 1186, Amarillo	3,142.00	7,090.78
Rockdale Junior Oil Co., Rockdale	68.60	1,728.62
Rochmill, Henry, Capps Bldg., Fort Worth	None	45.36
Rocky Mountain Oil Co., Box 863, Longview	6,310.79	None
Rockwell, J. A., & Co., Box 216, Warren, Pa.	1,858.66	6,330.99
Rockwood Oil Co., McAlester, Okla.	3,077.98	1,722.57
Roeser & Pendleton, Inc., Fort Worth Club, Fort Worth	171,320.65	3,164.63
Rogers, G. B., Waco	11,586.63	161,753.77
Rubin, Max, and J. Beren, 3217 Main St., Dallas	14,642.48	12,452.35
Rubsam & Hunter, City National Bank Bldg., Wichita Falls	5,718.87	14,929.50
Rusk Oil Co., Comer Bldg., Birmingham, Ala.	9,959.93	5,787.93
Rush Refining Co., Overton	35,781.58	19,033.27
Russ Petroleum Co., Inc., et al, Frost Bldg., San Antonio	9,736.55	18,900.34
Ruston Drilling Co., Inc., Ruston, La.	16,443.48	7,488.59
Rutherford, Pat, Refugio	6,361.42	17,530.52
Ruyle Farm & Oil Co., Wichita Falls	5,056.85	6,361.42
Ryan Consolidated Pet. Co., Exch. Bank Bldg., Tulsa, Okla.	38,436.06	5,231.33
Rycade Oil Corp., Esperson Bldg., Houston	8,606.82	35,332.32
Rogers, B. H., Box 1162, Oklahoma City, Okla.	842.00	7,540.51
Rogers, B. H., Box 1162, Oklahoma City, Okla.	850.50	926.30
Rogers, Dan D., Mercantile Bank & Trust Co., Dallas	2,883.05	3,340.20
Rogers, G. B., Prof. Bldg., Waco	23,629.24	3,079.80
Rose, Robert, et al (W. B. Swearingen, receiver), Luling	14,909.65	18,832.71
Roosth, Sam, 634 S. Beckham St., Tyler	3,688.37	9,997.52
Root, G. N., Eastland	4,179.00	3,858.76
Root & Fehl, Eastland	1,003.00	3,897.00
Root, Rhodes, Gilman & McMurray, Eastland	2,188.00	803.00
Root & Rhodes Oil Co., Eastland	5,391.00	2,986.00
Roth & Farout Oil & Gas Co., Independence, Kans.	1,919.25	5,297.00
Rountree & Caudle, Rockdale	249.88	1,919.25
Rowan & Nichols Oil Co., Aviation Bldg., Fort Worth	12,136.27	169.92
Rowe, Mrs. Annie M., Box 1624, Wichita Falls	2,281.51	10,436.32
Ratliff, R. H., receiver for P. M. Rowland et al, Colorado	1,788.37	2,173.51
Royal Petroleum Corp., Towers Bldg., Dallas	12,908.00	1,173.76
		14,091.85

S

Saigh, N. A., Builders Exch. Bldg., San Antonio	605.13	466.74
Sakaba Oil Corp., Inc., Comm. Bank., Shreveport, La.	15,635.09	15,322.13
Salado Oil Co., 204 Travis Bldg., San Antonio	1,248.15	974.50
Salmon Oil Co., 1003 Clermont Ave., Dallas	8,928.00	8,580.82
Sandcreek Oil Co., Box 2196, Amarillo	232.00	224.00
Sanders-Atkinson-Daniel Oil Corp., Breckenridge	1,770.13	1,584.11
Sanford Co., Inc., Swan Bldg., Tyler	3,331.00	3,607.32
Saratoga Oil Co., Waggoner Bldg., Wichita Falls	442.80	418.45
Sarnosa Oil Corp., Alamo Bldg., San Antonio	2,363.78	1,718.33
Satellite Oil Co., Box 1353, Tulsa, Okla.	12,737.75	13,482.99
Savoy Oil Co., Box 129, Tulsa, Okla.	10,690.32	6,699.81
Saxet Oil Co., Esperson Bldg., Houston	99,467.52	80,151.40
Sayre Oil Co., 1015 Elm Ridge, Dr. Glencoe, Ill.	22,210.13	22,545.45
Scarborough, W. A., Box 996, Burkburnett	686.03	589.66
Schaffner, E. N., Cross Plains	433.09	317.32
Schaffner-Wilson, Cross Plains	875.21	844.73
Schermerhorn-Winton Co., Kennedy Bldg., Tulsa, Okla.	41,378.52	28,411.33
Schaffe & Blair, Box 126, Electra	8,262.64	8,907.36
Schlicher Oil Co., Box 808, Beaumont	961.79	804.37
Schmidt, A. H. and S. P., 3409 W. Fifth St., Fort Worth	6,226.55	6,356.69
Schoolfield, R. E., Harvey-Snider Bldg., Wihita Falls	300.35	283.30
Schroeder, T. S., Box 53, Dallas	8,823.54	9,475.94
Schultz & Weaver, Staley Bldg., Wichita Falls	8,993.66	9,410.38
Scott & Britton, Graham	145.89	154.54
Scott & Nance, Graham	1,514.48	1,461.92
Sea Gull Oil Corp., Peoples Bank Bldg., Tyler	2,841.13	2,779.16
Security National Bank, Wichita Falls	348.99	333.89
Security Nat. Bank, Box 1032, Wichita Falls	240.09	170.46
Section 92 Pet. Account, Box 85, Pecos	3,267.72	2,134.91
Sedwick Oil Co., Ritz Bldg., Tulsa, Okla.	4,536.21	4,294.78
Seitz-Comegys & Seitz, Waggoner Bldg., Wichita Falls	1,716.34	1,759.85
Selby Oil & Gas Co., Kennedy Bldg., Tulsa, Okla.	153,480.37	149,824.32
Sells Petroleum, Inc., E. Front St., Tyler	23,686.76	24,672.32
Senter, E. G., Jr., Construction Bldg., Dallas	131.00	131.00
Schafer, J. C. and Margaret L., Coleman	5,002.76	4,557.87
Sentinel Oil Corp., Dallas Bank & Trust Bldg., Dallas	2,887.92	3,127.08
Sequoia Oil Co., Fort Worth	151.07	52.07
Sequoia Oil Co., Fort Worth	4,631.14	1,520.90
Sessions, I. P., Rockdale	335.24	227.96
Sessions, W. L. and T. L., Linz Bldg., Dallas	10,263.71	10,806.53
Seybert Bros., Morgansport, La.	2,243.66	None
Schafer, J. C. and Margaret, Coleman	5,002.76	4,557.87
Shamrock Oil & Gas Co., Box 1471, Amarillo	111,178.79	88,146.30
Shankle Newton, Oil & Gas Co., Inc., Laredo	16,205.50	18,475.87
Shano Oil Co., Box 766, Longview	29,865.31	31,998.28
Shappell Oil Co., Harvey Bldg., Wichita Falls	28,878.73	29,454.75
Shasta Oil Co., Box 766, Longview	42,165.41	42,996.17
Shaw Oil Co., First Nat. Bank Bldg., Dallas	22,710.66	22,686.16
Sheffield Oil Co., 3708 Main St., Houston	3,624.47	3,094.97
Sheldon, C. P., Electra	44,800.88	5,958.29
Shell Petroleum Corp., Shell Bldg., Houston	1,517,298.64	1,672,982.86
Shell Petroleum Corp., Mayo Bldg., Tulsa, Okla.	29,208.34	39,657.14
Sherman Oil & Gas Co., Sherman	388.07	372.17
Shiloh Oil Co., 2314 Forest Ave., Dallas	3,324.76	2,948.34
Showalter-Russell & Treneman Oil Corp., Burk Burnett Bldg., Fort Worth	2,032.68	2,259.85
Showers & Moncrief, Inc., Second Nat. Bank Bldg., Houston	66,718.00	62,438.04
Sikes, Louis, Swan Bldg., Tyler	24,179.36	26,259.94
Silver Star Oil Co., McAlester, Okla.	20,191.08	20,116.29
Silvey, R. E., Overton	6,558.58	5,782.75
Simmons, T. K., Thompson Bldg., Tulsa, Okla.	1,876.03	1,691.59
Simplex Oil Co., Inc., Slattery Bldg., Shreveport, La.	6,721.90	6,413.93
Simpson-Fell Oil Co. et al, Box 778, Ardmore, Okla.	4,637.61	5,886.43
Simms Oil Co., Dallas	697,444.92	551,194.45
Sinclair Prairie Oil Co., Box 521, Tulsa, Okla.	2,192,968.72	2,158,800.85
Sink, Joel, Corsicana	130.00	140.00

	Barrels	Value
Sipe Springs Oil Co., Box 861, Tulsa, Okla.	3,045.77	2,790.41
Sircovich, A., and Mrs. F. M. Thomas, Stratford, Houston	401.45	306.75
Skelly Oil Co., Skelly Bldg., Tulsa, Okla.	512,964.44	429,357.36
Skia-Tex Petroleum Co., Massie Bldg., Amarillo	18,869.73	13,975.28
Skinner, E. W., Oil Co. Saratoga	3,873.73	3,100.34
Skipper-Bivins Oil Co., Inc., Box 306, Longview	6,551.14	7,002.94
Skipper, B. A., Oil Co., Inc., Longview	9,422.70	9,542.14
Skipper, B. A., Production Co., Longview	15,863.88	14,421.85
Skiar, Sam, Longview	2,850.03	2,850.03
S. & L. Oil Co., 4210 W. Normandy St., Dallas	6,570.15	3,976.48
Slick-Seeligson, Inc., Box 1146, Oklahoma City, Okla.	34,945.41	34,314.77
Slicker, Homer, Box 793, Cisco	477.10	417.70
Smith & Ash, Singleton Bldg., Wichita, Kans.	6,693.38	5,721.09
Smith-Bohlssen Oil Co., Dallas Ave., Houston	5,514.85	4,136.14
Smith County Oil & Gas Co., Box 863, Longview	16,191.22	17,415.62
Smith, C. F., Box 809, Longview	6,173.00	6,049.54
Smith, E. L., Oil Co., Inc., Mexia	114,422.81	101,469.94
Smith, Glenn J., Thompson Bldg., Tulsa, Okla.	2,895.00	2,637.10
Smith, H. R., et al, Luling	2,950.47	3,194.77
Smith, H. R., Inc., Luling	39,134.37	42,100.38
Smith, Mrs. James L., Amarillo	3,477.39	2,646.86
Smith, James T., 504 Bonner Ave., Tyler	3,124.59	3,308.05
Snyder, B. L., 4308 Edmondson, Dallas	5,512.88	5,643.25
Somerset Oil Co., S. Flores St., San Antonio	751.09	520.04
Somerset Crude Oil Ref. Co., Somerset	2,095.36	1,482.24
Somber Corp., The, Exch. Bldg., El Dorado, Ark.	18,517.26	19,069.21
Snowden & McSweeney Co., 598 Madison Ave., New York	76,422.23	74,116.96
South Shore Oil Co., Second Nat. Bank Bldg., Houston	3,614.51	2,831.98
South Texas Petroleum Co., Second Nat. Bank Bldg., Houston	56,492.49	59,894.44
South Texas Oil Co., Box 636, Laredo	78,859.37	79,002.49
Southern Drilling & Production Co., Bay City	2,484.62	2,312.02
Southern Petroleum Exploration, Inc., Sistersville, W. Va.	30,761.23	28,720.42
Southern Production Corp., Exch. Bldg., El Dorado, Ark.	5,091.06	5,320.68
Southern Drilling Co., Alamo Nat. Bldg., San Antonio	37,346.76	31,810.41
Southern Royalty Co., Wichita Falls	3,200.21	2,735.32
Sovereign Oil Corp., Magnolia Bldg., Dallas	2,619.28	2,827.40
S.&R.C. Oil Corp., Majestic Bldg., San Antonio	64,628.99	48,186.63
Spandaco Oil & Royalty Co., Dallas	50,140.14	49,063.13
Speed, C. D., Corsicana	211.72	225.60
Spencer, H. H., & Co., Box 75, Burkburnett	95.32	96.10
Sprague Oil Co., Box 971, Ardmore, Okla.	7,096.42	4,923.57
Staley, J. A., Staley Bldg., Wichita Falls	1,615.11	1,380.91
Standard Oil Co. of Kansas, Box 590, Tulsa, Okla.	63,467.83	64,939.64
Standard Pipe & Supply Co., Dallas	5,866.93	5,749.59
Stanolind Oil & Gas Co., Box 591, Tulsa, Okla.	2,417,431.02	1,826,209.61
Stantex Petroleum Co., Comm. Exch. Oklahoma City, Okla.	6,130.02	5,943.65
Smith, J. R., Properties, Box 22, Longview	9,592.03	10,313.87
Smith, J. T., 504 S. Bonner, Tyler	5,950.65	5,185.32
Smith, L. D., Athens	294,560.73	184,484.89
Smith & McDonald, Box 87, Electra	15,150.84	12,475.97
Levi Smith Estate, Philtower Bldg., Tulsa, Okla.	5,055.33	5,055.33
Smith, McIntosh & Thomas, Cameron	666.08	452.94
Smith, McIntosh & Thomas, Cameron	430.25	256.01
Smith, Guerin & King, Box 698, Cameron	8,812.22	9,485.99
Smith, Rex D., Burkburnett	440.59	462.83
Smith & Strouss, 502 Linz Bldg., Dallas	22,855.35	.....
Smith & Torrans, Bonner Ave., Tyler	12,539.25	13,577.13
Smith, W. Claude, 2307 Prospect Ave., Dallas	2,357.64	2,256.22
Stansylvania Oil & Gas Co., Massie Bldg., Amarillo	8,554.08	6,168.58
Star Drilling Co., Wichita Falls	11,911.46	12,107.88
Stark, W. H., Orange	496.55	428.51
States Oil Corp., Box 957, Eastland	24,781.59	21,880.41
Steed, Paul P., et al, Dallas	220.81	214.38
Steen Drilling, Inc., Duncan, Okla.	52,718.94	55,361.66
Stella Oil Co., Box 904, Beaumont	10,137.14	8,470.91
Stekoll, Harry, Beacon Life Bldg., Tulsa, Okla.	37,998.00	24,245.81
Stephens Oil Co., Sour Lake	547.98	443.25
Stewart Holdings, Inc., Box 661, Tyler	7,499.18	7,529.25
St. Johns, Mrs. Amelia, 1039 Bailey, San Antonio	411.03	287.73
St. Marys Oil & Gas Co., St. Marys, W. Va.	29,766.27	26,715.25
Stidham & Thrasher, Swann Bldg., Tyler	2,789.80	2,983.81
Stock, H. I., Plainview	1,275.31	1,252.49
Stodel Oil Co., Magnolia Bldg., Dallas	10,191.02	10,699.36
Stoddard & Delaney, Magnolia Bldg., Dallas	12,698.42	13,456.92
Stoops, J. P., Box 1245, Ranger	338.12	298.11
Storey-Friebele-Duffey Oil Co., Winston-Salem, N. C.	13,504.62	8,329.09
Storey-Friebele-Duffey Oil Co., Winston-Salem, N. C.	12,872.84	7,982.24
Storey-Friebele-Duffey Oil Co., Winston-Salem, N. C.	1,931.67	1,136.62
Stovall, E. C., & Son, Graham	20,063.86	20,528.30
Stratton, Ed F., Box 546, Pioneer	181.50	150.30
Strelsky, Joe, and Hefley, Rockdale	208.03	140.65
Strickland & Mullins, Box 401, Henderson	3,367.45	3,567.79
Stroube & Stroube, St. National Bank Bldg., Corsicana	78,105.71	73,505.97
Strum-Nolen Drilling Co., Box 104, Grand Falls	9,078.19	5,659.00
S. & W. Oil Co., Box 1973, Amarillo	1,411.35	844.44
Suloch Oil Co., Amarillo	5,619.00	3,945.40
Sullivan, M., and J., and J. E. Franklin, Midland Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.	389.00	370.54
Summerfield Oil Co., 1527 Newport, Tulsa, Okla.	98.00	89.90
Summit Drilling Co., Atlas Life Bldg., Tulsa, Okla.	25,071.39	26,586.09
Sun Oil Co., Dallas	1,762,930.44	1,691,540.04
Supreme Oil Co., Orange	1,737.00	1,412.57
Superior Oil Co., Petroleum Bldg., Dallas	100,788.93	96,597.09
Sunray Oil Co. (C. H. Wright, receiver), Tulsa, Okla.	64,641.16	53,782.34
Swanner, John L., Box 768, Wichita Falls	1,742.79	1,537.91
Swearingen Oil Co., 542 Highland, San Antonio	8,710.37	6,857.15
Syndicate Oil Corp., 49 E. Ave., Rochester, N. Y.	30.50	30.50

T

Tannehill, L. B., Box 656, Albany	19,749.62	18,622.62
Talley & Irick, Waskom	158.93	165.28
Tarpor Petroleum Co., First National Bank Bldg., Dallas	4,919.62	3,672.79
Tarver, J. A., Inc., Alamo National Bldg., San Antonio	4,026.91	2,013.45
Tatum, Olive & Snyder, Allen Bldg., Dallas	1,474.48	1,503.96
Taubert & McKee, Peoples National Bank Bldg., Tyler	3,038.49	3,186.19
Taxman, E. S., & Maynard, Box 435, Wichita Falls	1,933.15	2,021.41
Taxman, J. J., and M., Refining Co., Wichita Falls	2,698.70	2,876.40
Taylor-Link Oil Co., Second National Bank Bldg., Houston	32,270.05	20,820.80
Taylor-Sibley Syndicate, Dallas	1,929.03	2,001.55
Tealeorth, L. (Ted Ferguson, trustee), Eastland	657.13	627.64
Teci Production Co., Box 507, Sayre, Okla.	2,349.00	2,406.43
Tegler, F. E., Hicks Bldg., San Antonio	none shown	none
Telluric Oil Corp., Longview	3,426.97	3,696.78
Texacal Oil & Gas Co., 1012 S. Adams, Glendale, Calif.	320.81	290.18
Texas Central Oil Co., Eastland	1,257.43	1,123.95
The Texas Company, Drawer F, Houston	3,025,642.05	2,765,621.60
Texas Consolidated Oil Co., 369 Pine St., San Francisco, Calif.	8,171.65	5,420.11
Texas Fidelity Oil Corp., 231 S. Fifth, Louisville, Ky.	2,298.87	2,113.38
Texas Gas Co., Esperson Bldg., Houston	8,550.30	6,659.66
Texas Gulf Production Co., Box 2199, Houston	934,994.98	740,963.57
Texas Pacific Coal & Oil Co., Thurber	223,750.83	194,580.31
Texas Petroleum Co., San Antonio	24,653.22	18,324.52
Texas Plains Oil Co., Wichita Falls	13,980.78	11,034.68
Texas State Oil Co., Browder St., Dallas	7,811.05	6,991.73
Texas Trading Co., Tyler	2,656.59	2,849.13
Texas Unity Oil Co., Sterling Bldg., Houston	3,008.43	3,238.56
Tex-Jersey Oil Corp., Box 698, Tyler	20,959.23	22,626.75
Tex-Mex Petroleum Co., Midland	.....	21.33
Texon Oil & Land Co., Box 1658, Fort Worth	44,837.61	27,944.77
Tekota Corp., Eldorado, Ark.	6,093.25	6,455.55
Thagard, George F., Box 1436, Kilgore	23,448.03	9,342.47
Thaxton, Nannie S., 302 E. Twelfth St., Austin	161.44	172.70
Theis Oil Co., Sour Lake	3,129.06	2,501.80
Thomas, Sam, Box 33, Marshall	5,584.32	5,970.94
Thomas & Tarver, Inc., San Antonio	40,226.21	32,514.43
Thomason & Fitzsimons, Slattery Bldg., Shreveport, La.	3,118.05	2,946.41
Thomas, J. E., Box 445, Humble	408.00	337.00
Thomson, Eddie, Maverick Bldg., San Antonio	12,830.31	11,955.75
Thweatt, J. D., Wichita Falls	509.50	528.69
Tide Water Oil Co., Tulsa, Okla.	993,143.92	937,771.89
Tidwell, H. L., Graham	926.03	904.69
Tidwell, R. V., Graham	2,923.67	2,897.32
Timblin, W. E., Staley Bldg., Wichita Falls	172.84	154.33
Timms Dietsch Oil Corp., O. Eakle Bldg., Amarillo	7,105.32	5,745.61
Timms Fogarty Oil Corp., Amarillo	3,296.34	2,704.71
Timms, L. W., Oil Corp., Amarillo	352.85	243.44
Timms Robinson Oil Corp., Amarillo	3,561.95	2,874.17
Timms Sutphen Oil Corp., Amarillo	1,372.54	1,135.47
Titan Oil Co., Box 965, Longview	262.26	149.48
Tow & Wolf, Box 1267, Eastland	1,970.13	2,041.37
Towns, M. K., 2415 Smith Tower, San Antonio	746.06	621.03
Towns, M. K., Luling	9,523.48	10,268.68
Trapp, M. E., Petroleum Bldg., Oklahoma City, Okla	9,235.79	5,233.72
Travelers Oil Co., Amarillo	6,991.00	7,690.11
Travis & Wair (Loyce Phillips, receiver), Glacewater	5,943.09	4,285.52
Travis, M. R., 1703 S. Boulder, Tulsa, Okla.	15,068.77	14,518.92
Traylor Production Corp., Refugio	2,682.79	2,174.26
Traylor-Rutherford Oil Corp., Refugio	1,267.39	916.95
Treat, E. M., Oil & Gas Co., Union Bank Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.	9,665.82	7,411.88
Trevino Oil Corp., Box 336, Laredo	628.16	565.34
Triangle Oil & Gas Co., Rockdale	23,124.07	25,466.40
Triangle Petroleum Corp., Holmes Bldg., Fort Worth	452.62	307.78
Tribal Oil Co., The, of Texas, Big Spring	2,124.14	2,037.53
Trico Oil Co., Magnolia Bldg., Dallas	53,662.36	33,362.63
Trimount Petroleum Co., Box 1574, Shreveport, La.	20,394.73	21,867.86
Trinity Production Co., Wichita Falls	3,313.66	3,435.82
Trinity Refining Co., Gladewater	356.44	390.38
Trio Oil Co. et al, Seguin	3,143.00	1,657.75
Tripplehorn, D. R., Pampa	23,409.00	22,140.25
Tripplehorn, J. W. & D. R., W. Magnolia St., Fort Worth	4,765.95	4,113.93
Tucker, Art, Graham	1,461.04	1,339.20
Tucker Oil Co., Wichita Falls	3,121.25	2,497.00
Tucker, W. B., Petroleum Bldg., Dallas	86,905.59	76,038.15
Tule Lake Oil Co., Box 29, Corpus Christi	12,673.81	13,586.49
Turman, L. C., Petroleum Bldg., Fort Worth	7,635.00	5,801.72
Turman Oil Co., Exchange Bank Bldg., Tulsa, Okla.	50,646.34	34,855.61
Turner, W. F., Box 238, Ardmore, Okla.	111,891.01	113,050.87
Turner, R. C., Loving	14,437.09	17,975.29
Twin Oil Co., Box 657, Gladewater	150.74	158.68
Tysco Oil Co., Dallas Bank Trust Bldg., Dallas	18,184.22	11,714.01
	8,931.54	9,673.36

U

Unacre Oil Co. of Texas, San Angelo	3,908.94	3,512.74
Underwood Drilling Co., Hargey Bldg., Wichita Falls	1,216.57	1,186.71
Underwood Drilling Co., Hargey Bldg., Wichita Falls	529.94	407.77
Underwood Drilling Co., Hargey Bldg., Wichita Falls	1,619.84	1,574.27
Underwood Drilling Co., Hargey Bldg., Wichita Falls	1,346.12	1,387.43
Underwood Drilling Co., Hargey Bldg., Wichita Falls	1,700.24	1,674.88
Underwood Drilling Co., Hargey Bldg., Wichita Falls	1,136.10	1,099.67
Union Oil & Mining Co., Wright Bldg., Tulsa, Okla.	2,755.52	2,323.22
United Crude Oil Corp., Amarillo Bldg., Amarillo	9,104.28	7,174.13
United Oil Corp., Harvey Bldg., Wichita Falls	5,716.11	5,820.89
Uscan Oil Co., Colcord Bldg., Oklahoma City, Okla.	10,848.81	11,570.84
United Prod. Corp., Box 2492, Houston	416,656.84	385,753.71
United North & South Dev. Co., Milam Bldg., San Antonio	198,832.45	141,423.56
United Prod. Co., City National Bldg., Wichita Falls	25,528.12	25,277.85
Union Oil Co. of Nevada, Union Oil Bldg., Los Angeles, Calif.	361.52	295.53
Ungren & Frazier, Box 21, Abilene	10,404.11	9,642.08
Unity Oil Co., Box 405, Beaumont	11,689.00	9,883.87
University Lease, Sec. 24, Box 822, San Angelo	2,167.03	1,512.02
Upland Oil Co. & Cady-Conner, Drew Bldg., Tulsa, Okla.	6,105.17	4,950.97
Upchurch & Co., 523 William St., Tyler	6,232.27	5,403.56
Urban et al, Ranger	527.85	471.74

V

Van Cleave Trust, Baltimore St., Baltimore, Md.	351.02	311.79
Van Wormer, G. E., 2608 Tenth, Wichita Falls	3,878.22	3,986.73
Vaughn, G. H., Dallas Bank & Trust Bldg., Dallas	29,250.47	27,243.85
Viersen, Sam K., Box 297, Okmulgee, Okla.	10,299.67	10,999.50
Veumex Oil Co. of Texas, Wichita Falls	26,958.02	25,035.72
Ventura Oil Co., City National Bank, Wichita Falls	1,614.47	1,582.10
Vernon, J. C., Sr., Gladewater	3,238.00	1,554.00
Virgil Oil & Gas Co., City National Bank, Wichita Falls	2,443.90	2,382.13
Violet Oil Co., 608 Nixon Bldg., Corpus Christi	32,651.28	25,220.46
Vireca Corp., Esperson Bldg., Houston	3,606.34	3,859.68
Virginia Oil & Refining Co., Petroleum Bldg., Fort Worth	16,150.93	16,649.65

W

Waco Oil Co., Box 1310, Waco	167.50	75.38
Waggoner Refining Co., Inc., Electra	62,169.71	55,503.47
Waggoner, E. P., & C. F. Kolp, Box 23, Electra	2,597.88	2,320.88
Waggoner, W. T., estate, W. T. Waggoner Bldg., Fort Worth.	814.56	704.68
Wahpoo Oil Co., Rockdale	717.44	487.86
Wainright West Oils, Ltd., Henderson	5,877.00	5,759.46
Wainwright West Oils, Ltd., Henderson	6,501.00	6,426.95
Walker, E. L., Gladewater	2,861.00	1,594.66
Wallace, R. J., Colorado	4,423.10	2,986.27
Wallace, Dr. Chas. W., Mrs. Hulda Wallace, Wichita Falls	30,927.77	31,918.92
Wallace & Emrick, Minerva	181.65	121.33
Wallace & Davis, Minerva	328.47	214.24
Watson, W. D., Box 682, Henderson	1,912.53	2,103.78
Walton & Turbervim, Petters	8,464.76	8,295.46
Ward, Bryan, Box 1741, Houston	5,229.41	4,420.71
Ward Oil Corp., Box 971, Ardmore, Okla.	129,602.85	111,783.41
Warner Oil Co., Box 995, Borger	10,075.38	9,439.00
Warner-Quinlan Co. of Texas, Sterling Bldg., Houston	81,137.90	56,387.00
Washoma Petroleum Co., Enid, Okla.	4,056.29	3,585.60
Watson, Fansy F., Box 94, Electra	694.82	673.37
Watson, H. J., Newcastle	2,715.00	2,114.96
Weaver-Crim Corp., Box 957, Eastland	68,084.24	70,324.74
Weaver & Pois, Staley Bldg., Wichita Falls	627.75	614.67
Webb, J. R., & J. H. Bryant, Corsicana	189.85	142.98
Webb, J. R., Corsicana	174.19	174.19
Webb, Luther, Box 1477, Vernon	2,678.69	2,458.79
Weekley Oil Corp., Trinity Life Bldg., Fort Worth	30,159.37	19,030.44
Weinert, H. H., Seguin	25,232.93	19,457.52
Welch-Sandler Oil Co., 1311 E. Nineteenth St., Kansas City	17,428.00	17,079.44
Well No. 3, Account, Box 85, Pecos	2,388.22	1,552.35
Wellington Oil Co., Ltd., Security Bldg., Los Angeles	11,665.26	12,195.70
Wells & Gann Drilling Co., W. Erwin St., Tyler	23,081.32	24,763.84
Wentz, L. H., Oil Division, Ponca City, Okla.	6,029.98	6,482.84
Werby, J. Z., 113 Luckett St., Longview	11,452.41	8,909.82
West, C. K., Breckenridge	1,180.35	1,054.11
West Florida Co., Atmore, Ala.	3,142.58	3,079.74
West Production Co., Second National Bank Bldg., Houston	7,339.19	6,879.13
Westexas Oil & Roy. Corp., W. T. Waggoner Bldg., Fort Worth	13,217.97	10,215.75
West Texas Petroleum Corp., San Angelo	17,358.38	11,248.91
Westbrook Oil Corp., Elec. Bldg., Fort Worth	26,342.59	9,219.91
Westbrook, R. A., Prod. Co., Elec. Bldg., Fort Worth	2,650.66	927.73
Western States Royalties Co., 701-10 N. Clark Ct., Chicago, Ill.	7,281.89	7,272.25
Westheimer & Daube, Ardmore, Okla.	17,429.11	18,072.83
Westline Oil Corp., Box 1006, Tyler	6,604.63	6,099.30
Weller, J. G., et al, Cross Plains	1,152.86	1,062.80
Whale Oil Corp. of Texas, Corsicana	12,911.69	6,652.87
Wheelock & Collins, Box 918, Corsicana	40,418.19	41,090.70
Wheless, J. S., Jr., Milam Bldg., San Antonio	24,580.00	26,543.44
Whisenant, Herbert W., Rep. Bank Bldg., Dallas	36,761.88	37,296.29
White, James H., Waggoner Bldg., Wichita Falls	2,990.16	2,625.42
White & Duncan, Box 211, Wichita Falls	19,412.65	15,477.91
Whitfield, B. V., N.W. Thirteenth St., Oklahoma City, Okla.	96.41	94.48
Whitehill Oil Corp., The, Box 867, Tulsa, Okla.	6,708.35	6,977.44
Whittington, J. O., Box 882, Longview	18,276.72	19,718.55
Wichita Production Co., Waggoner Bldg., Wichita Falls	7,387.35	6,885.14

	Barrels	Value
Thrall, B. O., & Co., Breckenridge	1,330.80	1,155.57
Wilbarger Oil Co., Waggoner Bldg., Wichita Falls	773.42	642.76
Wilcox, H. F., Oil & Gas Co. of Texas, Tulsa, Okla.	112,397.43	95,054.74
Wilder, Jack H., Rice	171.90	171.90
Wilkins, L. A., Box 366, Burkburnett	4,240.00	3,731.20
Willard Oil Co., 704 Prairie Ave., Cleburne	7,176.12	7,032.61
Williford Co., The, Inc., 710 Cotton St., Shreveport, La.	3,314.97	3,593.17
Williams, Mrs. Cora B., 3738 Armstrong Ave., Dallas	2,407.69	2,396.99
Williams, Douglas, Box 1106, Dallas	2,859.31	3,418.28
Williams, Douglas, Box 1106, Dallas	2,297.93	2,344.82
Williams, J. H., Box 154, Somerset	229.24	163.06
Willis Oil Co., Rockdale	507.14	344.85
Wilson-Broach Co., The, Beaumont	7,890.18	6,641.19
Wilson Drilling Co., Hamilton Bldg., Wichita Falls	6,198.41	6,250.51
Wilson Oil Co., Cotton Bldg., Houston	9,942.62	8,295.28
Wilson & Swain, Woodson	338.00	260.91
Wilson, W. J., Box 1337, Electra	715.83	783.05
Wimmer & Landes (A. N. Landes, agent), Box 35, Kilgore	3,227.76	3,374.49
Winch & Billings, City Drug Co., Laredo	8,440.46	7,254.00
Windsor Oil Co., Nat. Standard Bldg., Houston	18,075.16	15,497.14
Windston Oil Co., McAlester, Okla.	22,082.31	23,324.12
Wise & Jackson, Box 896, Sapulpa, Okla.	5,008.78	4,520.84
Wise & Porterfield, Box 291, Tyler	2,742.54	2,647.94
Witcher, Annie L., Box 216, Wichita Falls	2,091.27	2,147.17
Witcher, W. C., et al, Wichita Falls	262.38	267.89
Witherspoon, C. L., Box 933, San Antonio	5,436.51	5,232.32
Witherspoon Oil Co., Box 933, San Antonio	6,038.91	5,840.17
Witmer Oil & Gas Prop., 1515 Park Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.	1,450.00	1,147.74
Wolf, A. T., Staley Bldg., Wichita Falls	3,916.07	3,965.81
Wolf, D. L., Olney	5,412.11	5,251.24
Wolfe, R. W., Esperson Bldg., Houston	3,348.02	3,598.80
Wo-Mac Oil Co., City National Bank Bldg., Wichita Falls	3,673.38	3,749.46
Wood, G. C., 433 Fleishel Ave., Tyler	7,863.88	8,547.21
Wood, Benton, Lesh & McCall, Nocona	2,933.46	2,156.41
Woodburn Oil Corp., Magnolia Bldg., Dallas	746.72	516.66
Woodley Petroleum Co., Box 1163, Shreveport, La.	140,990.76	123,319.32
Woodruff Development Co., Inc., Midland Bldg., Cleveland, Ohio	992.00	849.84
Woods & Bennett, Humble	2,594.58	2,065.00
Woods, J. A., and Salome-Cooper Co., Union National Bank Bldg., Wichita, Kans.	15,590.92	16,658.71
Woods, J. W., and Salome-Cooper Co., Wichita, Kans.	15,971.89	17,041.03
Woody, W. C., City National Bank Bldg., Wichita Falls	7,928.53	8,015.95
World Oil Co., Inc., Electric Bldg., Fort Worth	3,014.01	1,911.65
Worth Investment Corp., Fort Worth National Bank Bldg., Fort Worth	439.88	586.50
Worth Oil Co., 2710 Speedway, Wichita Falls	4,953.04	3,896.44
Worth Petroleum Co., Trinity Life Bldg., Fort Worth	2,816.51	2,577.11
Wright-Smith Oil Co., Box 252, Ardmore, Okla.	5,442.75	5,849.70
Wright, Elsie E., estate, Radio Bldg., Wichita Falls	160.16	147.36
Y		
Yates, Frank P., et al, Athletic Bldg., Dallas	3,182.20	3,405.85
Yount Lee Oil Co., Beaumont	1,379,811.55	1,328,326.93
Yuba Oil Co., Inc., Nacogdoches	313.91	235.43
Z		
Zadie Oil Co., Box 100, Mineral Wells	368.96	245.56
Zeppa, J., Box 965, Longview	4,428.90	4,793.63

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THE OIL AND GAS JOURNAL

Tulsa, Oklahoma

Oklahomans at Hearing on Government Royalties

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 8.—Representatives of Oklahoma operators opposed the proposal to base government oil royalties on a 100 per cent production basis, with allowance for actual impurities, instead of the 97 per cent basis as at present, at a hearing before Secretary of the Interior Ickes.

Rush Greenslade, Tulsa, vice president, Gypsy Oil Co., representing the Mid-Continent Oil and Gas Association, told Secretary Ickes that testing for impurities was impracticable. "Such testing," he continued, "would require expensive apparatus which would work great hardship on the small producer."

Replying to the Secretary, Mr. Greenslade pointed out that testing for impurities has become the general practice in California because water is found in the crude of that State in quantities as high as 10 per cent. But there has been no development of testing in Oklahoma.

R. S. Knappen, Tulsa, technical adviser, Gypsy Oil Co., estimated that the cost of determining "actual impurities" in oil produced in Oklahoma and Kansas would mean expenditure of $2,256,000 a year by the producers but the Government would get an increase of only $305 in royalties as a result.

Clay Tallman, Tulsa, of the Stanolind Oil & Gas Co., said his company had handled 400,000,000 bbls. of oil in the past 17 years and that impurities averaged 2.93 per cent.

W. Warner, Nowata, president of the Oklahoma Stripper Well Association, feared the 100 per cent rule would next be extended to the oil lands of the Five Civilized Tribes and other Indian leases in Oklahoma.

"With our producers using tanks as small as 25 bbls. capacity," Mr. Warner said, "the cost of installing a treating plant on each tank would be prohibitive."

The Oklahoma Tax Commission, which recently attempted to apply the 3 per cent gross production tax on 100 per cent capacity basis, was represented by A. S. Wells. He argued that "gross production" means simply that "saying if the producer takes 100 bbls. of fluid from a well and sells it as merchantable oil, then he should pay a tax on every drop of that oil." Mr. Wells asserted that the companies do not actually lose 3 per cent in impurities but use this differential to take up losses from evaporation and other causes on the pipe lines.

Other speakers included F. E. Woods, representing the Rocky Mountain Oil & Gas Co.; Hal E. Stewart, Ohio Oil Co., and John F. Barnett, Denver, Wyoming Associated Oil Co.

Secretary Ickes announced he would take under advisement the question of continuing the suspension of former Secretary Wilbur's order putting the 100 per cent rule into effect as regards public land.

Drilling and Production Topical Groups Called

Members of the central committee on drilling and production practice and six topical committees of the American Petroleum Institute Division of Production have been called to meet Thursday evening, May 18, at Tulsa, to review an extraordinarily active season and plan an unusual program for the annual sessions at Chicago next October. Chairman E. H. Griswold of the production practice topical committee has informed members that they will discuss future activities and studies proposed last November at Houston. Other topical committees and their chairmen are: Drilling practice, A. C. Rubel; well spacing, Fred E. Wood; development and production research, H. D. Wilde, Jr.; metallurgy of oil field equipment, Blaine B. Wescott; program, W. K. Whiteford. H. N. Marsh is chairman of the central committee.

BOW ISLAND GAS SUPPLY

CHATHAM, Ontario, May 6.—Under a franchise secured some months ago, the Canadian Western Natural Gas, Light, Heat & Power Co. of Calgary has commenced the delivery of Turner Valley gas to the town of Bow Island, Alberta. The company has taken over and plugged the Bow Island municipal well, which formerly supplied the town and whose bad condition interfered with repressuring of the Bow Island Field.

EDWIN L. TASKER DEAD

Edwin Livingston Tasker, veteran oil man, who drilled many wells in the Mounds, Jenks, Bixby and Leonard districts in Oklahoma in the past 18 years, died suddenly at his home in Bixby, Okla., on Tuesday, May 2. He was a native of Titusville, Pa., but had lived in Oklahoma since 1914.

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